IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History
of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations
and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

Pennsylvania 1736

September

The Chiefs of the Six Nations having been expected at Philadª these four years past, to confirm the Treaty made with some of them who came down in the year 1732, Conrad Wyser our Interpreter, about the beginning of this Month advised from Tulpyhockin, that he had certain Intelligence from some Indians sent before him, that there was a large number of those People, with many of their Chiefs, arrived at Shamokin on Sasquehannah, upon which he was directed to repair thither to attend them & supply them with necessaries in their journey hither.

On the 27th of this Month, about a hundred or more of them came with Conrad to the Presidents House at Stenton being near the Road, where suitable Entertainment was provided for them, and the next day the Honble the Proprietor & some of the Council with other Gentlemen coming thither from Philadelphia after Dinner,

A Council was held at Stenton Septr 28th 1736

Present

The Honble Thomas Penn Esqr Proprietary
James Logan Esqr President
Samuel Preston Ralph Asheton
Clement Plumsted Thomas Griffitts Esqrs

and the following Indian Chiefs to witt

Of the Tsanandowans or Sinekas
Hanickhungo - Speaker
Togachshadoo
Sagoyatundachquai
Askotax
Hetaquantegechty Speaker

Onandagoes
Kahiskerowane (Brother to their former great Chief Canossoorah at Albany)
Taquihsuntee
Kaxhaayn
Kuckdachary
Sawegatee-o

Cayooges
Saquehsanyunt
Sunaretchy
Hanawatoe
Tecoouchtseghserochgoo

Oneidas
Saristagoa
Tahashwangaroras or Shekaliamy.

Tuskaroras
Sawuntaga
Tyeroi

Of the Canyingoes or Mohocks none came

By the Interpreters Advice, they were first spoke to in their own way with three small Strings of Wampum in hand, one of which was delivered on each of the following Articles
Our Friends & Brethren -

1. You are come a great way, & have doubtless suffered many hardships in so long a journey, but now you are with your Brethren & true Friends, who have long been in Friendship & Alliance with your Nations, You must therefore put away all Greif & Uneasiness, & brighten your Eyes that we may see and be chearfull with each other.

2d. We desire that as we are now met as Brethren & Friends, you will open your hearts as we shall our hearts, that we may speak with freedom & openness to each other.

3d. You are come to us as your true friends, we receive you with gladness, you shall shelter yourselves under our Covering, & be entertained by us as ourselves, for you are our Brethren.

The Indians hereupon expressed their Satisfaction with Sounds peculiar to themselves on such Occasions; And then their Speaker with three like Strings in his hand repeated all those three several Articles more at large, returning their thanks for each, delivering a String as each Article was spoke to, & giving assurances of their freedom & openness, & desiring we would use the same, But on the third they said, they could not receive & treat us as we did them, they are now with us, they give themselves up to us & depend on our Protection.

Then with 5 more very short Strings in his hand, the Speaker proceeded to say on the first, that they had received on the Road a Message from us, delivered by Conrad Wyser welcom.g them into the Country, On the 2d. that they had at the same time received from us an Account of our late Governors Death, but that this would not occasion any alteration because W. Penns own son is here & also Ja: Logan with the Council, On the 3d. they returned their thanks, & with the other two confirmed the whole.

They said, they were now come, after a full Consultation with all their Chiefs at their great Fire or place of Counsel, to return an Answer to the Treaty that some of them had held with us four years since at Philada.; That they intended to stay with their friend James Logan two nights to rest themselves, & then proceed to the Fire kept for them at Philada. where after two nights more they would at that Fire give their full Answer.

They were told, we were willing to keep them here in the Country the longer because many People in Philadelphia had been sickly, & now the small Pox are there, a Disease that has often proved fatal to the Indians, That it would be a great trouble to us to see any of them taken with that Distemper, after they had travelled so far to visit us, for we are very desirous they should all return safe & as healthy as they came to us, That it is proper they should give their Answer at Philadelphia, in the same publick Manner we had last treated with them, but it is adviseable they should spend no more of their time in the town than will be absolutely necessary, for many inconveniences may attend it.

They appeared concerned at this, thanked us, and said they would go together by themselves to advise on it.

September 29th.

The Gentlemen of the Council having gone home last night to Philadelphia, & only the Proprietor staying, Mr. Preston with some others came again to day, & the Indian Chiefs, after they had consulted this morning amongst themselves, meeting the Proprietor in Council said.

That they were much obliged to us for the care we took of them we shewed it in our true friendship for them, that as they are now with us they put themselves wholly under our Direction, & tho' Philadelphia is the Place where their Fire is kept for them, yet it may upon occasion be brought out hither, and they are free either to proceed to Philadelphia, to treat at the Fire there, or to stay here as we shall think fitt to order it.

They were told, as the last treaty with them was held in publick at Philadelphia, it would be necessary they should there give their Answer, that we were not wholly against their going to town, but thought ourselves obliged to acquaint them with the danger, yet that this is not at present so great, that it should wholly prevent their going, the Distemper is as yet but young, & just begun in the place, that it is only in the heart or near the middle of the Town, that they will be accomodated at the edge or out skirts of the Town, where if they take care they may for a few days be in but very little or no danger.

They then resolved to set out for Philadelphia the next Day and accordingly having been entertained at Stenton three nights, they went to town on the last of September, & having rested the first of October, on the second Day they met as follows.

E

At a Council held in the Great Meeting House at Philadelphia the 2d. Day of October 1736

Present

The Honble. Thomas Penn Esqr. Proprietary
James Logan Esqr. President

Samuel Preston
Anthony Palmer
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Laurence
Ralph Assheton
Thomas Griffitts
Charles Read
Esqrs.

Present also

The

A Council was held at Stenton, Septr. 28th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.

JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,
Clement Plumsted,
Ralph Assheton,
Thomas Griffitts, } Esqrs.

and the following Indian Chiefs, to witt:

Of the Tsanandowans or Sinckas.
Kanickhungo, Speaker,
Togachshaholoo,
Sagoyatundachquai,
Askotax,
Hetaguantegechty, Speaker,

Onondagoes.
Kahiskerowane (Brother to their former great Chief, Conossoorah, at Albany),
Taginehuntee,
Kaxhaayu,
Kuchdachary,
Saweegatee-o.

Cayooges.
Saguchtanyunt,
Sunaretchy,
Kanawatoe,
Teeoouchtseegherochgoo,

Oneidas.
Saristagoa,
Takashwangaroras or Shekallamy.

Tuskarores.
Sawuntaga,
Tyeroi.

Of the Canyingoes or Mohocks none came.

By the Interpreter's advice, they were first spoke to in their own way, with three small strings of Wampum in hand, one of which was delivered on each of the following articles:

"Our Friends and Brethren:

1. "You are come a great way, & have doubtless suffered many hardships in so long a Journey, but now you are with your Brethren & true Friends, who have long been in Friendship & Alliance with your Nations. You must, therefore, put away all Grief & Uneasiness, & brighten your Eyes that we may see and be chearfull with each other.

2d. "We desire, that as we are now met as Brethren & Friends, you will open your hearts as we shall our hearts, that we may speak with freedom & openness to each other.

3d. "You are come to us as your true friends, we receive you with gladness; you shall shelter yourselves under our Covering, and be entertained by us as ourselves, for you are our brethren."

The Indians hereupon expressed their Satisfaction with Sounds peculiar to themselves on such Occasions; and then their Speaker, with three like Strings in his hand, repeated all those three several Articles more at large, returning their thanks for each, delivering a String as each Article was spoke to, & giving assurances of their freedom & openness, & desiring we would use the same. But on the third, they said they could not receive & treat us as we did them:

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They said they were now come, after a full Consultation with all their Chiefs at their great Fire or place of Council, to return an answer to the Treaty that some of them had held with us four years since at Philadia.; That they intended to stay with their friend James Logan two nights to rest themselves, & then proceed to the Fire kept for them at Philadia., where, after two nights more, they would at that Fire give their full Answer.

They were told we were willing to keep them here in the Country the longer because many People in Philadelphia had been sickly, & now the small pox are there, a Disease that has often proved fatal to the Indians; That it would be a great trouble to us to see any of them taken with that Distemper after they had travelled so far to visit us, for we are very desirous they should all return safe, & as healthy as they came to us; That it is proper they should give their answer at Philadelphia in the same publick Manner we had last treated with them, but it is advisable they should spend no more of their time in the town than will be absolutely necessary, for many Inconveniences may attend it.

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September 29th.

The Gentlemen of the Council having gone home last night to Philadelphia, & only the Proprietor staying, Mr. Preston with some others came again to day, and the Indian Chiefs, after they had consulted this morning amongst themselves, meeting the Proprietor in Council, said:

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A Treaty of Friendship

Held with the Chiefs of the Six Nations
at
Philadelphia
in
September & October 1736

Printed Collection

The

September 1736

The Chiefs of the Six Nations having been expected at Philadia. these four years past, to confirm the Treaty made with some of them who came down in the year 1732, Conrad Wyser our Interpreter about the beginning of this Month advised from Tulpyhockin that he had certain Intelligence from some Indians sent before him that there was a large number of those People, with many of their Chiefs, arrived at Shamokin on Sasquehannah, upon which he was directed to repair thither to attend them & supply them with neceſsaries in their Journey hither.

On the 27th. of this Month about a hundred or more of them came with Conrad to the Preſidents Houſe at Stenton being near the Road, where suitable Entertainment was provided for them And the next day the Honble. the Proprietor, & some of the Council with other Gentlemen coming thither from Philadelphia after Dinner,

A Council was held at Stenton Septr. 28th. 1736

Present

The Honble. Thomas Penn Esqr. Proprietary

James Logan Esqr. President

Samuel Preston	Ralph Aſheton	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted	Thomas Griffitts	

And the following Indian Chiefs to witt

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Togachshaholoo
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Aſhotax
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Kuchdachary
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Sunarctchy
Hanawatoe
Tecouchtsegherochgoo

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The Indians hereupon expreſſed their Satisfaction with Sounds peculiar to themſelves on such occaſions, And then their Speaker with three like Strings in his hand repeated all those three several Articles more at large returning their thanks for each, delivering a String as each Article was spoke to, giving affirmances of their freedom & openneſs & desiring that we would use the ſame Sort on the 3d they said they could not receive & treat us as we did them, they are now with us, they give themſelves up to us, & depend on our Protection.

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They said they were now come after a full Consultation with all their Chiefs at their great Fire or place of Counsel to return an Answer to the Treaty that some of them had held with us four years since at Philada., That they intended to stay with their friend James Logan two nights to rest themſelves & then proceed to the Fire kept for them at Philadia. where after two nights more they would at that Fire give their full Answer.

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They then resolved to set out for Philadelphia the next day and accordingly having been entertained at Stenton three nights, they went to town on the last of September, & having rested the first of October on

the

the second day they met as follows.

At a Council held in the Great Meeting Houſe at Philadelphia the 2 day of October 1736

Preſent

The Honble Thomas Penn Eſqr Proprietary
James Logan Eſqr Preſident

Samuel Preston	Ralph Aſheton	
Anthony Palmer	Thomas Griffitts	Eſqrs
Clement Plumsted	Charles Read	
Thomas Laurence		

Preſent also

The Mayor and Recorder of the City with divers Gentlemen, and a very large Audience that filled the Houſe and its Galleries.

The Indian Chiefs being come and seated

The Preſident, before proceeding to hear them, thought proper to inform the Audience, that in August 1732 a great Treaty having been held in this Place with several Chiefs of the Six Nations, they had made Report thereof on their Return to their Great Council, where the several Propositions that had been made to them on the part of this Government had been fully considered, And that theſe Chiefs now preſent, of whom there never at any time before had been so great a Number mett in this Province, were now come to return their Answer.

The Indians being made acquainted with what the Preſident had said, were told that we were ready to hear them.

Whereupon Kanickhungo their Speaker addreſsing himself to their Brother Onas (which signifies Penn) to their Brother James Logan, & the Gentlemen of the Council, spoke as follows by Conrad Wyſer the Interpreter

"Brethren

"We are now come down from the Towns of our several "Nations, to give our Answer to the great Treaty which we & you "held together at this Place about four years since, This Answer "has been agreed & concluded upon by our Great Council who have "carefully considered all that passed between you & us, and expreſsed

their

DU SIMITIERE PAPERS

"their great Satisfaction in the friendly and good Diſpoſitions of you
" our Brethren towards all the Indians of the Six Nations, And as you
" received us kindly, and at that Treaty undertook to provide & Keep for
" us a Fire in this great City, we are now come to warm ourſelves – –
" thereat, and we deſire & hope it will ever continue bright and – –
" burning to the End of the World.

Hereupon he laid down a large Belt of white – Wampum of Eleven Rows with four black St. Georges Croſſes in it, & proceeding said.

"Brethren

"Soon after our Brother Onas who is now here came into this
" Country, he & we treated together, he opened & cleared the Road between
" this Place and our Nations, which was very much to our good Liking
" & it gave us great Pleaſure, We now deſire that this Road for the – –
" mutual Accommodation & Conveniency of you & us who travel therein
" to see each other, may be kept clear & open, free from all Stops or
" Incumbrances, And if since the time that we last cleared it with you,
" any Tree has fallen acroſs it, or if it is any way stopt up of which
" however we know nothing we are now willing to open & clear the
" same from every Interruption, And it is our hearty deſire that it
" may so continue while the Earth endures.

Hereupon he preſented a Bundle of Skins in the – Hair & went on

"Brethren

"One of the chief Articles of our late Treaty together was the
" brightning of the Chain of Friendship between us, and the preſerving it
" free from all Rust & Spotts, & that this Chain was not only between
" this Government & us but between all the English Governments and –
" all the Indians, We now aſſure you our Brethren, that it is our – –
" earnest Deſire this Chain should continue & be strengthned between
" all the English and all our Nations, & likewise the Delawares Canayes
" & the Indians living on Sasquehannah, & all the other Indians who
" now are in League & Friendship with the Six Nations, in behalf of
" all whom, and as a lasting Confirmation of this great Article, to –
" endure until this Earth paſseth away & is no more seen, we now
Deliver you this Beaver Coat

Here he laid down a large Beaver Coat

the second day they met as follows.

The Proprietor gave them Thanks in behalf of this Government for what they had spoke touching these three important Articles of the Fire Road & Chain of Friendship, & told them their Discourse thereon was very satisfactory

The Speaker proceeded & said

"Brethren

"To conclude all that we have now ſaid, it is our Desire "that we & you should be as of one Heart one Mind & one Body "thus becoming one People entertaining a mutual Love & Regard "for each other to be preſerved firm & entire, not only between you "& us, but between your Children & our Children, to all ſucceeding "Generations.

"We who are now here are old Men, who have the Direction "of Affairs in our own Nations, & as we are old it may be thought "that the Memory of these things may be lost with us who have not "like you the Art of preſerving it by committing all Transactions "to writing we nevertheleſs have Methods of transmitting from "Father to Son an Account of all these things whereby you will find "the Remembrance of them is faithfully preſerved, and our Succeeding "Generations are made acquainted with what has paſsed, that it may "not be forgot as long as the Earth remains.

They were told that it was very agreeable to us to know that they took such effectual Care in this Point.

Then proceeding he said

"Brethren

"We desire that this brightning of the Chain, & establishing "a strong & firm League of Friendship, may be understood by you as "we understand it to be, not only between the Chiefs of our Nations, & the "Chiefs or principal Men of this Government, but likewise between all "our People & all your People, & between you & all our Warriours who "goe abroad & sometimes paſs near this Government, to all of whom we "have given the strictest Charge to behave themselves agreeable to the "Friendship which is established between you & us, that so we all may "continue to be one People for ever.

"At the last Treaty you advised us to strengthen ourſelves by

"entring

Philada. October 14th. 1741

" entring into firm Leagues of Friendship & alliance with several -- " other Nations of Indians around us, This Advice was truly good, & we " thank our Brethren for it, we have accordingly treated with these six " following Nations, to witt the Onichkaryagoe's, Sissaghee's, Taountihaga's " Attawanteni's, Twechtwese and Oachtamugh's, & have engaged them " so heartily in our Interest, that they acknowledge us for their Elder " Brethren, & have promised to joyn with us as one People & to act -- " altogether in Concert with us.

" You likewise then advised us to call home all those of our -- " Nations who are at Canada or live amongst the French, lest if any " Occasion of Difference should arise, they might then be prevented from " Returning, We esteem this likewise as sound good Advice, & we thank " our Brethren for it, The French were formerly our cruel Enemies, & " we are taking such Measures as we hope will be effectuall to bring -- " back our People if any new Breach should happen

" The Speaker said

" To confirm all that we have now said, we would be glad if " we had a large Present of Skins to deliver in return to the considerable " one in Goods which we had of you, but we must own to you that we are " at present but very ill provided & poor, & have only a very small -- " Quantity of Skins, which nevertheless we hope our Brethren will accept.

Here he laid down two small Bundles of Skins.

" We have now nothing more to say in Publick, but having -- " other Matters to treat on with the Proprietor, we will enter upon them " at another time.

They were told that the Proprietor President & Council thank'd them very kindly in behalf of this Government, for all they had -- now said, that they had returned full & distinct Answers to all the -- Chief Articles or Propositions made at the last great Treaty in 1732, they had spoke to each of them like honest Men & true Brethren, and as they had consulted together before they delivered their Answer, so now the Council would meet & consider together of all that had passed at present.

Which being interpreted to them, they expressed their Satisfaction by a Sound peculiar to them in which they all joyned and then withdrew.

the second day they met as follows.

At a Council held at Philadia. October 4th. 1736

Present

The Honble. James Logan Esqr. President

Anthony Palmer   Ralph Assheton
Clement Plumsted   Thomas Griffitts   Esqrs.
Thomas Laurence   Charles Read

The President representing to the Board the Necessity of dispatching the Indians of the Six Nations, who being very numerous remain here at a great Charge proposed that the Consideration of the value of the Present to be given them should be now proceeded upon, and accordingly the Board entering upon the same, & observing that for these many years there has not been so great an Appearance here of Chiefs of these Nations as at this time, and that they have returned very full & distinct Answers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732 are of Opinion that proper Goods for them to the value of about Two hundreds Pounds should be provided & given them, and that to Conrad Weyser the Interpecter who is extremly usefull on all such Occasions, & on the present one has been very serviceable there be given Twenty Pounds ---

At a Council held at Philadia. October 12th. 1736

Present

The Honble. James Logan Esqr. President

Samuel Preston   Samuel Hasell
Clement Plumsted   Thomas Griffitts   Esqrs.
Thomas Laurence   Charles Read

The President informed the Board, that agreeable to the Minute of the 4th. Care had been taken to provide Goods for the Indians, but next day after Council, consulting with Conrad Weyser the Interpreter he had advised that the Delivery of the Present should be delayed till the Indians had finished with the Proprietary with whom they were then to treat about the Purchase of Lands, that most

of

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Philada. October 14th. 1741

Present

of last week being spent therein, the Indians had yesterday ended with the Proprietary, having signed Releases to him for all the Lands lying between the Mouth of Sasquehannah & Kekachtaninius Hills, And that it now remained to conclude on the Quantity & Quality of the several Goods to be given them, & on the Substance of what should be proper to be spoke to them; The Board are of Opinion that considering the large Quantity of Goods which they have had from the Proprietor on the Purchase, it may not at this time be necessary to give them, in behalf of this Government, so great a Present as the value ordered by the aforesaid Minute, but that it may very well be considerably reduced & accordingly It is Ordered that it be reduced to between sixty & seventy Pounds.

The President likewise acquainting the Board that the Indians at a meeting with the Proprietor & him, had taken Notice that Conrad Weyser & Shekallamy were by the Treaty of 1732 appointed as fitt & proper Persons to goe between the Six Nations & this Governmt. & to be employed in all Transactions with one another, whose Bodies the Indians said were to be equally divided between them & us, we to have one half, & they the other, that they had found Conrad faithfull & honest, that he is a true good Man, & had spoke their Words & our Words & not his own and the Indians having presented him with a Bear Skin to make him Shoes & two Deer Skins to keep him warm, they said as they had thus taken Care of our friend, they must recommend theirs (Shekallamy) to our Notice, and the Board judging it necessary that a particular Notice should be taken of him accordingly, It is Ordered that Six pounds be laid out for him in such things as he may most want.

It was then recommended to the President, & he undertook, to prepare a Draught of what might be proper to be said to these Indians at giving the Present from this Government, & to lay the same before the Board to morrow morning at ten a clock, to which time the Council adjourned.

At

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At a Council held at Philada. October 13th. 1736

Present

The Honble. Thomas Penn Esqr. Proprietary

James Logan Esqr. President

Samuel Preston	Ralph Assheton	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted	Samuel Hasell	
Thomas Laurence	Thomas Griffitts	

The President laid before the Board a Draught of a concluding Speech to the Indians which being read & approved they were sent for, who being come & seated, the said Speech was delivered to them by the Interpreter as follows.

"Our Brethren

"Four years since at a great Treaty held here with your Chiefs, " we confirmed all our former Treaties with you, we brightned the Chain, " kindled our Fire to be kept always burning here for you, opened & cleared " the path between your Country & Ours, and made ourselves and you " one Body and one People.

"The Chiefs of all your Nations being met at your great Fire or " Council in the Country of the Onondagoes, having heard of & considered " that Treaty were so well pleased with it, that it was agreed as you have " told us, that you who are the principal of all your Chiefs should come " down and visit us, & more fully & absolutely confirm that Treaty which " you accordingly did a few days since at our great House in Town in " the presence & hearing of some thousands of our People, and it was done " not only in behalf of us ourselves & yourselves, but for our Children and " Children's Children to all Generations, as long as the Sun, Moon, and " Earth endure.

"Thus this Treaty, by which we are to become as one People & " one Body, is in the strongest terms confirmed, never to be changed but to " be kept in everlasting Remembrance.

"But, besides what we have already concluded, we shall now for " the further brightning the same Chain, & that no Spot or Blemish may " be fixt on it, speak to some particulars for your more full satisfaction.

"It has been agreed between us, that we should suffer no Injury to " be done to one of your People more than to our own, nor without " punishing the Offender in the same manner as if it had been done to

" one of our People. And you also engaged on your parts that you —
" would give us the like Satisfaction for every Injury done by your
" People to any of ours, and whatever should happen of this kind, it should
" make no other Difference, than as if the Injury were done by one -
" English or white Man to another, and so in the Case of an Indian. Now
" since you came hither, we have heard that a white Man one of our -
" People & one of Yours being both in Liquor quarrelled at Allegheny, that
" the Indian struck at the white Man with a Knife, & the white Man
" gave the Indian some blows on the head, of which he died in 4 or 5 days
" after, that the white Man gott out of the way & hid, and when he heard
" the Man was Dead he ran away to the Southward to Virginia; who was
" first in the fault in this matter we know not, but we have now issued a
" Proclamation for apprehending the white Man, & proposed a Reward of
" ten pounds to any one who will Seize & Deliver him to some Magistrate
" or Officer, that he may be put in Prison & tried for his Life, If then it
" appears that he wilfully kill'd the Man he will be hanged by our Law
" if it was in Defence of his own Life he is not to die for it, but after he
" is tried we shall acquaint you how the matter appeared. The first
" Account we had of it was in a Letter which the Interpreter shall read
" & acquaint you with it, but that Story being told only on one Side we
" do not depend on it for the truth, And thus we shall act in all such
" cases as Brethren always ought whenever they unfortunately —
" happen.

" We are very sensible Rum is the principal occasion of these
" Disorders, & we heartily wish any means could be possibly found to
" prevent the Abuse of it, You have desired us in your Discourse with the
" Proprietor to recall all our Traders from Ohio or Allegheny and the
" branches of Sasquehannah, We desired at our Treaty four years ago —
" that all our Indians the Delawares, Shawanese, & others should be —
" recalled from Ohio, for we knew not then but there might be War —
" with the French, & you know the Strength of a People consists in their
" being drawn close together as into one Body, & not to be Scattered, but
" we know not what you mean by recalling our Traders, for you are —
" Sensible the Indians cannot live without being supplied with our
" Goods, they must have Powder & Lead to hunt, & Cloaths to keep them
" warm, And if our People do not carry them, others will from Maryland
" Virginia Jerseys or other Places, and we are sure you do not desire that

they

" the Indians should trade with those People rather than with ours;
" The Traders of all Nations find the Indians are so universally fond
" of Rum that they will not deal without it, We have made many-
" Laws against carrying it we have ordered the Indians to stave the
" Caggs of all that is brought amongst them, but the Woods have not
" Streets like Philadelphia, the Paths in them are endless, & they- -
" cannot be Stopt, so that it will be carried either from one Country or
" another, and on the other hand the Indians are so very fond of the
" Liquor, even the best of them, that instead of taking it from those
" who bring it & Staving it, they take & drink it, which is both
" unjust in it self and does more mischief, for the Traders if they
" kept it would hand it out by Stealth in small Quantities, but
" the Indians when they take it drink it off by great Quantities;
" So that no Method we can find will prevent the Indians having
" it, till they are so wise as to refrain it of themselves, and why-
" are they not so wise! they shew very good strong Sense in other
" things, & why cannot they act like us! All of us here, and all you
" see of any Credit in the place, can every day have as much Rum
" of their own to drink as they please, and yet scarce one of us-
" will take a Dram at least not one Man will on any Account
" be Drunk, no not if he were hired to it with great Sums of mony.
'And now to bind & confirm all these our Words we have
" provided for you the following Goods, which will be delivered to you
" to morrow at the Presidents Lodgings to witt

One hundred pounds of Powder
One hundred & fifty pounds of Lead
Twelve Strowd Matchcoats
Twelve Kettles
Twelve Blankets
Twelve Duffells
Twenty five Hatchetts
One hundred Knives
Thirty one Yards & 1/4 of half thicks
Two hundred flints
One dozen looking Glasses
Three dozen Scissars
With some Tobacco, Pipes Rum & Sugar

The Council rising, & the President with the Proprietor staying, the Indians entred into further Discourse and said they had received a Message with some Wampum from the Governor of Maryland, informing them he had received a Letter from the King of England requiring him to see that they should not be wronged of their Lands, that he had understood this Government had wronged them, & if they would send some of their People to him he would take care they should be righted, he would write to the great King, who would give such Orders as that they should have Justice done them: Being asked how they received that Meſſage, they said the Man who brought it was here now with them, they had the Wampum & would shew it to us, And they earnestly preſſed that we would write to the Governors of Maryland & Virginia to make them Satisfaction for the Lands belonging to them (the Indians) which the People of those Governments were poſſeſſed of, that had never been purchaſed of them, that also the Lands on Sasquehannah & at Chanandowa were theirs, & they must be satisfyed for them, that they had agreed with us for the Lands they now released to us, but they had never received any thing from the other Governments to the Southward for theirs.

They were told, that on their receiving the Present to morrow they should be answered on these Heads, and after being entertained by the Proprietor they withdrew

October 14th.

The Honble. the Proprietor, President, with some of the Council met this forenoon, & the Indian Chiefs being come & seated.

Their Speaker having some Parcels of Skins laid before him, rose and by the Interpreter said

That they were now to speak to the Proprietor & our People for the last time this Visit, that we had spoke to them last night, & recapitulated the Heads of all that had been agreed between them and us as the Fire, the Path, the Chain, that we were now become one People, with every other Article that has been mentioned between us, this they will remember on their parts through all Generations, & they desire that we may remember the same as long as the Earth endures.

That having now brightned the Chain, & confirmed all the Articles neceſſary for establishing perfect Friendship between them & us, & being thus become one People, they must desire that we would be more reaſonable in the Sale of our Goods, which are much dearer (they say) from our Traders than from those of New York, that the Powder sold by the Traders of New York is generally found to be mixed with black Dust, so that the Bullett falls often short of the Mark thro' the Badneſs of the Powder, that if we would sell cheap, we might thereby draw a great Trade to this Province far beyond that of any others, which would be to our Advantage.

And hereupon he laid down a Bundle of Skins &c.

That amongst them there is never any Victuals sold, the Indians give to each other freely what they can spare, but if they come amongst our People they can have none without paying: they admire we should take Money on this Score.

That having now finished, & preparing to return home as several of them are old Men they request that we would help them on their Journey by assisting them with Horses & some Carriages for their Goods, that as we have many Horses & Carriages they desire we would spare them some for their Use who are our Brethren.

And hereupon he laid down two Bundles of Skins.

Then proceeding he said

That they must desire us to write to the Governors of Virginia & Maryland, who are possessed of their Lands, without ever considering the Indians for them, & request that we would take the Answer of those Governors, which next Spring some of their Nations will come to receive at the Fire kept for them in this Place, That they intend to apply to the great King on the other Side of the Water, & lett Him know what they expect on this Head from His People.

That if Civility at Connestogoe should attempt to make a Sale of any Lands to us or any of our Neighbours, they must lett us know that he hath no power to do so, and if he does any thing of the kind, they the Indians will utterly disown him.

That last night we told them the Woods were very dark, and that it was impossible to prevent Rum being carried to Allegheny, that in the Case be thus we had better hinder any Persons from going Thither at all, & confine our Traders to the River Sasquehannah & its Branches, for as several of the Indian Warriours pass by Allegheny where so much Rum is constantly to be had, they cannot but be very apprehensive that some Mischief may happen; this Consideration often troubles them.

In Answer to all which the Indians were thus told by the Interpreter.

"That as to all that had passed relating to the Chain, Road & Fire

" Fire, we have now firmly & fully established & confirmed all these
" Articles, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance by them & us, & by our
" Children & their Children to all Generations.

" That as to the Dearness of Goods carried amongst them, the
" Government here has no Concern in the Trade it is entirely carried on
" by private People, those that go amongst the Indians purchase the
" Goods they carry with them at the easiest Rate, & we are told that,
" considering the Length of Way they carry them they are sold so cheap
" that these Traders can be but small Gainers, but the Prices of Goods
" are not under any Regulation, they gett for them what they can.

" That all the white People, tho' they live together as Brethren,
" have each nevertheless distinct Properties & Interests, & none of us can
" demand from another Victuals or any thing of the kind without
" Payment, One Man raises Corn & he sells it, another raises Horses & he
" sells them, & thus every Man lives by his own Labour & Industry, & no
" one has a Right to take away from another what he thus earns for
" himself, & all Victuals cost money.

" That proper Care will be taken as has formerly been Done to
" supply them with Horses & Carriages, to make their Journey home as
" easy as possible.

" That we would be glad to do them any Service with the neigh=
" bouring Governments but we do not clearly understand this Matter. As to
" what is said of a Letter from the King of England, we do not believe there
" is any Truth in that Report, we have indeed heard of a Letter sent up to
" Sasquehannah from the Governor of Maryland. If he mentions any
" thing in it of Orders from the King of England they should send some
" Persons to that Government to enquire into the Matter, As to the Claim they
" make on the Lands of Maryland & Virginia, we know not how this is
" supported, the Lands on Sasquehannah we believe belong to the Six
" Nations by the Conquest of the Indians of that River, but how their
" Pretensions are made good to the Lands to the Southward we know not,
" & we ought to be better informed before we can write on this Head.

" That we cannot prevent our Traders from going where they may
" best dispose of their Goods, we shall take the most proper Measures in our
" Power to hinder their carrying Rum in such Quantities, & we hope the
" Indians will give strict Charge to their Warriours to be cautious & prudent,
" that all kind of Mischief may be prevented.

The Indians appearing satisfyed with what had been spoke to them, said they had nothing further to offer. The Present was then delivered to them, which they received with great Thankfulneſs, those of each Nation alternately by themſelves, & then all of them together, joyning in their usual solemn Sound when they expreſs their Satisfaction. Having afterwards drank a friendly Glaſs, & taken Leave of the Proprietor, Preſident, & Council, they departed and thus the Treaty ended.

Robt Charles Secry

Indian Treaty
Sept. & Octobr
1736.

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Then with 5 more very short Strings in his hand, the Speaker proceeded to say on the first, that they had received on the Road a Message from us, delivered by Conrad Wyser, welcomg. them into the Country, On the 2d. that they had at the same time received from us an Account of our late Governors Death, but that this would not occasion any alteration because W. Penns own Son is here & also Ja: Logan with the Council, On the 3d. they returned their thanks, & with the other two confirmed the whole.

They said, they were now come, after a full Consultation with all their Chiefs at their great Fire or place of Counsel, to return an Answer to the Treaty that some of them had held with us four years since at Philadia.; that they intended to stay with their friend James Logan two nights to rest themselves, & then proceed to the Fire kept for them at Philada., where after two nights more they would at that Fire give their full Answer.

They were told, we were willing to keep them here in the Country the longer because many People in Philadelphia had been sickly, & now the small pox are there, a Disease that has often proved fatal to the Indians, That it would be a great trouble to us to see any of them taken with that Distemper, after they had travelled so far to visit us, for we are very desirous they should all return safe & as healthy as they came to us; That it is proper they should give their Answer at Philadelphia, in the same publick Manner we had last treated with them, but it is adviseable they should spend no more of their time in the town than will be absolutely necessary, for many Inconveniences may attend it.

They appeared concerned at this, thanked us, and said they would go together by themselves to advise on it.

September 29th.

The Gentlemen of the Council having gone home last night to Philadelphia, & only the Proprietor staying, Mr. Preston with some others came again to day, & the Indian Chiefs, after they had consulted this morning amongst themselves, meeting the Proprietor in Council said.

That they were much obliged to us for the care we took of them, we shewed it in our true friendship for them, that as they are now with us they put themselves wholly under our Direction, & tho' Philadelphia is the Place where their Fire is kept for them, yet it may upon occasion be brought out hither, and they are free either to proceed to Philadelphia, to treat at the Fire there, or to stay here as we shall think fitt to order it.

They were told, as the last treaty with them was held in publick at Philadelphia, it would be necessary they should there give their Answer, that we were not wholly against their going to town, but thought ourselves obliged to acquaint them with the danger, yet that this is not at present so great, that it should wholly prevent their going, the Distemper is as yet but young & just begun in the place, that it is only in the heart or near the middle of the Town, that they will be accomodated at the edge or out skirts of the Town, where if they take care they may for a few days be in but very little or no danger.

They then resolved to set out for Philadelphia the next day and accordingly having been entertained at Stenton three nights, they went to town on the last of September, & having rested the first of October, on the second day they met as follows.

they are now with us, they give themselves up to us & depend on our Protection.

Then with 5 more very short Strings in his hand, the Speaker proceeded to say on the first, that they had received on the Road a Message from us, delivered by Conrad Wyser, welcomg them into the Country; on the 2d, that they had at the same time received from us an account of our late Governor's Death, but that this would not occasion any Alteration, because W. Penn's own Son is here, & also Ja. Logan with the Council; on the 3d, they returned their thanks, & with the other two confirmed the whole.

They said they were now come, after a full Consultation with all their Chiefs at their great Fire or place of Council, to return an answer to the Treaty that some of them had held with us four years since at Philadia.; That they intended to stay with their friend James Logan two nights to rest themselves, & then proceed to the Fire kept for them at Philadia., where, after two nights more, they would at that Fire give their full Answer.

They were told we were willing to keep them here in the Country the longer because many People in Philadelphia had been sickly, & now the small pox are there, a Disease that has often proved fatal to the Indians; That it would be a great trouble to us to see any of them taken with that Distemper after they had travelled so far to visit us, for we are very desirous they should all return safe, & as healthy as they came to us; That it is proper they should give their answer at Philadelphia in the same publick Manner we had last treated with them, but it is advisable they should spend no more of their time in the town than will be absolutely necessary, for many Inconveniences may attend it.

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That they were much oblidged to us for the care we took of them, we shewed it by our true friendship for them; that as they are now with us they put themselves wholly under our Direction, & tho' Philadelphia is the Place where their Fire is kept for them, yet it may upon Occasion be brought out hither, and they are free either to proceed to Philadelphia to treat at the Fire there or to stay here, as we shall think fitt to order it.

They were told, as the last treaty with them was held in publick at Philadelphia, it would be necessary they should there give their answer; that we were not wholly against their going to town, but thought ourselves obliged to acquaint them with the danger, yet that this is not at present so great that it should wholly prevent their going, the Distemper is as yet but young, & just begun in the place; that it is only in the heart or near the middle of the town; that they will be accomodated at the edge or out skirts of the Town, where if they take care they may for a few days be in but very little or no danger.

They then resolved to set out for Philadelphia the next day, and accordingly, have been entertained at Stenton three nights, they went to town on the last of September, & having rested the first of October, on the second day they met as follows:

The Indians of the Six Nations in their late Agreemt release all the Land on Sasquehannah from the mouth of it to the Tyoninhasachta Hills Westward as far as the Setting of the Sun and Eastwd to the utmost Extent of their Claims which they Said were the heads of the Branches or Waters running into Sasquehannah And it was understood that they laid no manner of Claim to the Lands on Delaware River or on the Waters running into However it may be proper for them under their hands to Declare that they release to the Proprietors of Pensylvania the Sons of Wm Penn deceased all their Claim and Pretensions whatsoever to all the Lands Between Delaware and Sasquehannah from their mouths as far ~~[illegible]~~ Northward as to that Ridge or Chain of mountains called the Endless or Tyoninhasachta Mountains or Hills Expressed in their Parchmt Deed or Release dated the 11th of this Instant October 1736. And as we of Pennsilvania are by our Solemn Leagues with the Six Nations become not only their Brethren but as one people with them they must constantly remember that they must not Assign transfer release nor anyway Set or let or make over their Right or Claim to any of the Lands within & bounds of the Governmt of the Province of Pensilvania to any Persons whatsoever whether white people or Indians other than to the Proprietors of the Said Province the Children of Wm Penn or to those who act under them in their behalf and by their Ordr And to this they are Desired to put their hands before their Return from this Province into their own Countrey

Directions to Conr. Weiser
sent after him & y^{e} Indians 8^{a} 173.

We the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, the Onondagoes Tsanundowans or Sinnekas Cayoogoes Oneydas Tuscaroroes ~~[illegible]~~ in behalf also of the Canyingoes or Mohacks who have lately at Philad^{ia} by our Deed in Writing dated the eleventh day of this Instant October released to John Penn Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Proprietors of Pennsilvania & to their Heirs & Successors all our Right Claims & Pretensions whatsoever to all the Lands on both Sides the River Sasquehannah from the mouth thereof as far Northward or up the said River as that Ridge of Hills called the Tyoninhasachta or endless Mountains ~~as far as~~ Westward to the Setting of the Sun & Eastward to the farthest Springs of the Waters running into the said River, do hereby further declare that ~~we intended~~ our true Intent & Meaning ~~is~~ by the said Writing was & is to release and we do hereby more expressly release to the said Proprietors all the Lands lying within the bounds or Limits of the Governm^{t} of Pennsylvania, beginning Eastward on the River Delaware as far Northward as the s^{d} Ridge or Chain of endless Mountains as they cross the Country of Pensilvania from the Eastward to the West

And further as we have made the firmest League of friendship with our Brethren of Pensilvania and are become as one people with them we do hereby promise & engage for our selves & our Children and their

Children that neither we nor they nor any in Authority in our Nations will at any time ~~go a~~ bargain ~~or~~ Sell grant or by any means make over to any person or persons whatsoever whether White men or Indians other than to the said Proprietors the Children of William Penn ~~any~~ or to persons by them Authorized and appointed to ~~rece~~, treat, agree for and receive the same any Lands within the Limits of the Governmt of Pensilvania as its bounded Northward with the Govmt of New-York and Albany. but when we are willing to dispose of any further Rights to Land within the said Limits of Pensilvania, we will dispose of them to the said William Penn's Children and to no other persons whatsoever. In witness whereof we have in behalf of all our Nations signed this further writing being distinctly read and interpreted to us by our friend Conrad Weyser the Day of October 1736.

Last Deed from ye Mingo Indians 8ber—36
Rough draught [illegible]

Then with 5 more very short Strings in his hand, the Speaker proceeded to say on the first, that they had received on the Road a Meſsage from us delivered by Conrad Wyser, welcomg. them into the Country, On the 2d. that they had at the same time received from us an Account of our late Governors Death, but that this would not occasion any alteration becauſe W. Penns own Son is here & also Ja: Logan with the Council, On the 3d. they returned their thanks, & with the other two confirmed the whole.

They said, they were now come after a full Consultation with all their Chiefs at their great Fire or place of Counsel, to return an Answer to the Treaty that some of them had held with us four years since at Philadia.; That they intended to stay with their friend James Logan two nights to rest themſelves, & then proceed to the Fire kept for them at Philada., where after two nights more they would at that Fire give their full Answer.

They were told, we were willing to keep them here in the Country the longer because many People in Philadelphia had been sickly, & now the small Pox are there, a Disease that has often proved fatal to the Indians, That it would be a great trouble to us to see any of them taken with that Distemper, after they had travelled so far to visit us, for we are very desirous they should all return safe & as healthy as they came to us; That it is proper they should give their Answer at Philadelphia, in the same publick Manner we had last treated with them, but it is adviseable they should spend no more of their time in the town than will be absolutely neceſsary, for many inconveniences may attend it.

They appeared concerned at this, thanked us, and said they would go together by themselves to advise on it.

September 29th.

The Gentlemen of the Council having gone home last night to Philadelphia; & only the Proprietor staying, Mr. Preston with some others came again to day, & the Indian Chiefs, after they had consulted this morning amongst themselves, meeting the Proprietor in Council said.

That they were much obliged to us for the care we took of them we shewed it by our true friendship for them, that as they are now with us they put themselves wholly under our Direction, & tho' Philadelphia is the Place where their Fire is kept for them, yet it may upon occasion be brought out hither, and they are free either to proceed to Philadelphia, to treat at the Fire there, or to stay here, as we shall think fitt to order it.

They were told, as the last treaty with them was held in publick at Philadelphia, it would be neceſsary they should there give their Answer, that we were not wholly against their going to town, but thought ourselves obliged to acquaint them with the danger, yet that this is not at present so great, that it should wholly prevent their going, the Distemper is as yet but young & just begun in the place, that it is only in the Heart or near the middle of the Town, that they will be accomodated at the edge or out skirts of the Town, where if they take care they may for a few days be in but very little or no danger.

They then resolved to set out for Philadelphia the next day and accordingly having been entertained at Stenton three nights they went to town on the last of September, & having rested the first of October, on the second day they met as follows.

E

At a Council held in the Great Meeting House at Philadelphia the 2d. Day of October 1736

Present

The Honble. Thomas Penn Esqr. Proprietary
James Logan Esqr. President

Samuel Preston
Anthony Palmer
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Laurence
Ralph Aſsheton
Thomas Griffitts
Charles Read
Esqrs.

Present also

The Mayor and Recorder of the City
with divers Gentlemen, and a very large Audience that filled the House & its Galleries.
The Indian Chiefs being come and seated.

The President, before proceeding to hear them, thought proper to inform the Audience, that in August 1732, a great Treaty having been held in this Place with several Chiefs of the Six Nations, they had made Report thereof, on their Return, to their Great Council, where the several Propositions that had been made to them on the part of this Government had been fully considered, And that these Chiefs now present, of whom there never at any time before had been so great a Number mett in this Province, were now come to return their Answer.

The Indians being made acquainted with what the President had said, were told that we were ready to hear them.

Whereupon Kanickhungo their Speaker, addressing himself to their Brother Onas (which signifies Penn) to their Brother James Logan, & the Gentlemen of the Council, spoke as follows by Conrad Wyser the Interpreter.

Brethren

We are now come down from the Towns of our several Nations, to give our Answer to the great Treaty which we & you held together at this Place about four years since, This Answer has been agreed & concluded upon by our Great Council, who have carefully considered all that passed between you & us, & expressed their great Satisfaction in the Friendly & good Dispositions of you our Brethren towards all the Indians of the Six Nations, And as you received us kindly and at that Treaty undertook to provide & keep for us a Fire in this great City we are now come to warm our selves thereat, & we desire & hope it will ever continue bright & burning to the End of the World.

Hereupon he laid down a large Belt of white Wampum of Eleven Rows, with four black St. Georges Crosses in it, & proceeding said

Brethren

Soon after our Brother Onas who is now here came into this Country, he & we treated together, he opened & cleared the Road between this Place & our Nations which was very much to our good Liking, & it gave us great Pleasure, We now desire that this Road for the mutual Accomodation & Conveniency of you & us who travel therein to see each other, may be kept clear & open, free from all Stops or Incumbrances, And if since the time that we last cleared it with you any Tree has fallen across it, or if it is any way stopt up of which however we know nothing, we are now willing to open & clear the same from every Interruption, And it is our hearty desire that it may so continue while the Earth endures.

Hereupon he presented a Bundle of Skins in the Hair and went on

Brethren

One of the chief Articles of our late Treaty together was the brightning of the Chain of Friendship between us, & the preserving it free from all Rust & Spotts, & that this Chain was not only between this Government & us, but between all the English Governments & all the Indians, We now assure you our Brethren, that it is our earnest Desire this Chain should continue, & be strenghtned between all the English & all our Nations, & likewise the Delawares, Canayes, & the Indians living on Sasquehannah, & all the other Indians who now are in League & Friendship with the Six Nations, in behalf of all whom, & as a lasting Confirmation of this great article, to endure until this Earth passeth away & is no more seen, we now deliver you this Beaver Coat.

Here he laid down a large Beaver Coat.

The Proprietor gave them Thanks in behalf of this Government, for what they had spoke touching these three important Articles of the Fire, Road & Chain of Friendship, & told them their Diſcourse thereon was very satisfactory.

The Speaker proceeded and said

Brethren

To conclude all that we have now said, it is our Desire that we & you should be as of one Heart, one Mind, & one Body thus becoming one People, entertaining a mutual Love & Regard for each other, to be preserved firm & entire not only between you & us, but between your Children & our Children to all succeeding Generations.

We who are now here are old Men, who have the Direction of Affairs in our own Nations, & as we are old, it may be thought that the Memory of these things may be lost with us, who have not like you the Art of preserving it, by committing all Transactions to writing, we nevertheleſs have Methods of transmitting from Father to Son an account of all these things, whereby you will find the Remembrance of them is faithfully preserved, & our succeeding Generations are made acquainted with what has paſsed, that it may not be forgot as long as the Earth remains.

They were told, that it was very agreeable to us to know that they took such effectual Care in this Point

Then proceeding he said

Brethren

We desire that this brightning of the Chain, & establishing a strong & firm League of Friendship, may be understood by you as we understand it to be, not only between the Chiefs of our Nations & the Chiefs or principal Men of this Government, but likewise between all our People & all your People, & between you & all our Warriours who goe abroad & sometimes paſs near this Government, to all of whom we have given the strictest Charge to behave themselves agreeable to the Friendship which is established between you & us, that so we all may continue to be one People for ever.

At the last Treaty you advised us to strengthen ourselves, by entring into firm Leagues of Friendship & Alliance with several other Nations of Indians around us, This Advice was truly good, & we thank our Brethren for it, we have accordingly treated with these six follow.g Nations, to witt the Onichkaryagoes, Siſsaghees, Tiounnutihagas, Attawantenis, Twechtwese, & Oachtamughs, & have engaged them so heartily in our Interest, that they acknowledge us for their Elder Brethren, & have promised to join with us as one People, & to act altogether in Concert with us.

You likewise then advised us to call home all those of our Nations, who are at Canada or live amongst the French, lest if any Occasion of Difference should arise, they might then be prevented from Returning. We esteem this likewise as sound good Advice, & we thank our Brethren for it, The French were formerly our cruel Enemies, & we are taking such Meaſures, as we hope will be effectual to bring back our People, if any new Breach should happen.

The Speaker said

To confirm all that we have now said we would be glad if we had a larger Present of Skins to deliver, in return to the considerable one in Goods, which we had of you, but we must own to you, that we are at present but very ill provided & poor, & have only a very small Quantity of Skins, which nevertheleſs we hope our Brethren will accept

Here he laid down two small Bundles of Skins

We have now nothing more to say in Publick, but having other Matters to treat on with the Proprietor we will enter upon them at another time.

They were told, that the Proprietor, President, & Council, thank'd them very kindly, in behalf of this Government, for all they had now said, that they had returned full & distinct Answers to all the chief Articles or Propositions made at the last great Treaty in 1732, they had spoke to each of them like honest Men & true Brethren, and as they had consulted together before they delivered their Answer, so now the Council would meet, & consider together of all that

paſsed at present.

Which being interpreted to them they expreſsed their Satisfaction by a Sound peculiar to them, in which they all joyned, and then withdrew.

E

At a Council held at Philad:ia October 4th 1736

Present

The Honble James Logan Esqr. President
Anthony Palmer
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Laurence
Ralph Asheton
Thomas Griffitts
Esqrs.

The Returns of the Elections of Persons, to serve for Sherifs & Coroners in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year being laid before the Board, the following Appointments were made.

For the City & County of Philad:ia Joseph Brientnall & Isaac Leech being returned for Sherifs, and Owen Owen & David Evans for Coroners, Joseph Brientnall is appointed Sherif, & Owen Owen Coroner.

For the County of Bucks, Timothy Smith & John Hart being returned for Sherifs and Jonathan Woollaston and James Shaw for Coroners, Timothy Smith is appointed Sherif, & Jonathan Woollaston Coroner.

For the County of Chester, John Owen & Benjamin Davis being returned for Sherifs, and John Wharton & Robert Parke for Coroner, John Owen is appointed Sherif, and John Wharton Coroner.

For the County of Lancaster, Samuel Smith & James Galbraith being returned for Sherifs, and Joshua Lowe & William Caldwell for Coroners, Samuel Smith is appointed Sherif, and Joshua Lowe Coroner.

And Commiſsions are Ordered to be iſsued accordingly, the Sherifs giving Security as the Law directs.

Came in Charles Read Esquire

The President representing to the Board the Neceſsity of dispatching the Indians of the Six Nations, who being very numerous remain here at a great Charge, proposed that the Consideration of the value of the Present to be given them should be now proceeded upon, And accordingly the Board entering upon the same, & observing that for these many years there has not been so great an Appearance here of Chiefs of these Nations as at this time, & that they have returned very full & distinct Answers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732 are of Opinion, that proper Goods for them, to the value of about Two hundred pounds, should be provided and given them, and that to Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, who is extremely usefull on all such Occasions, & on the present one has been very serviceable, there be given twenty pounds; which Sums the Provincial Treasurer is hereby directed to pay.

And that the Provincial Treasurer advance the said Sums

Ex.

They were told, as the last treaty with them was held in publick at Philadelphia, it would be necessary they should there give their answer; that we were not wholly against their going to town, but thought ourselves obliged to acquaint them with the danger, yet that this is not at present so great that it should wholly prevent their going, the Distemper is as yet but young, & just begun in the place; that it is only in the heart or near the middle of the town; that they will be accomodated at the edge or out skirts of the Town, where if they take care they may for a few days be in but very little or no danger.

They then resolved to set out for Philadelphia the next day, and accordingly, have been entertained at Stenton three nights, they went to town on the last of September, & having rested the first of October, on the second day they met as follows:

At a Council held in the Great Meeting House at Philadelphia, the 2d day of October, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,
Anthony Palmer,
Clement Plumsted,
Thomas Laurence,
Ralph Assheton,
Thomas Griffitts,
Charles Read,
} Esqrs.

PRESENT, ALSO,

The Mayor and Recorder of the City,

With divers Gentlemen and a very large Audience, that filled the House and its Galleries.

The Indian Chiefs being come and seated,

The President, before proceeding to hear them, thought proper to inform the audience, that in August, 1732, a great Treaty having been held in this Place with several Chiefs of the Six Nations, they had made Report thereof on their Return to their Great Council, where the several Propositions that had been made to them on the part of this Government had been fully considered; And that these Chiefs now present, of whom there never at any time before had been so great a Number mett in this Province, were now come to return their Answer.

The Indians being made acquainted with what the President had said, were told that we were ready to hear them.

Whereupon, Kanickhungo their Speaker, addressing himself to their Brother Onas (which signifies Penn), to their Brother James Logan, & the Gentlemen of the Council, spoke as follows by Conrad Wyser the Interpreter:

"Brethren:

"We are now come down from the Towns of our several Nations to give our Answer to the great Treaty which we & you held together at this place about four years since. This Answer has been agreed & concluded upon by our Great Council, who have carefully considered all that passed between you & us, & expressed their great satisfaction in the friendly & good Dispositions of you, our Brethren, towards all the Indians of the Six Nations; And as you received us kindly, and at that Treaty undertook to provide & keep for us a Fire in this great City, we are now come to warm our selves thereat, & we desire & hope it will ever continue bright & burning to the End of the World."

Hereupon he laid down a large Belt of white Wampum of Eleven Rows, with four black St. George's Crosses in it, and proceeding said,—

"Brethren:

"Soon after our Brother Onas, who is now here, came into this Country, he & we treated together. He opened & cleared the Road between this Place & our Nations, which was very much to our good Liking, & it gave us great Pleasure. We now desire that this Road, for the mutual Accommodation & Conveniency of you & us, who travel therein to see each other, may be kept clear & open, free from all Stops or Incumbrances; And if, since the time that we last cleared it with you, any Tree has fallen across it, or if it is any way stopt up, of which, however, we know nothing, we are now willing to open & clear the same from every Interruption, And it is our hearty desire that it may so continue while the Earth endures."

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"Brethren:

"One of the chief Articles of our late Treaty together, was the brightning of the Chain of Friendship between us, & the preserving it free from all Rust & Spotts, & that this Chain was not only between this Government & us, but between all the English Governments & all the Indians. We now assure you, our Brethren, that it is our earnest Desire this Chain should continue & be strenghtned between all the English & all our Nations, & likewise the Delawares, Canayes, & the Indians living on Sasquehanna, & all the other Indians who now are in League & Friendship with the Six Nations, in behalf of all whom, & as a lasting Confirmation of this great article, to endure until this Earth passeth away & is no more seen, we now deliver you this Beaver Coat."

Here he laid down a large Beaver Coat.

The Proprietor gave them Thanks in behalf of this Government, for what they had spoke touching these three important Articles of the Fire, Road, & Chain of Friendship, & told them their Discourse thereon was very satisfactory.

The Speaker proceeded, and said:

"Brethren:

"To conclude all that we have now said, it is our Desire that we and you should be as of one Heart, one Mind, & one Body, thus becoming one People, entertaining a mutual Love & Regard for each other, to be preserved firm & entire, not only between you & us, but between your Children & our Children to all succeeding Generations.

"We who are now here are old Men, who have the Direction of Affairs in our own Nations, & as we are old, it may be thought that the Memory of these things may be lost with us, who have not like you the Art of preserving it, by committing all Transactions to writing; we nevertheless have Methods of transmitting from Father to Son an account of all these things, whereby you will find the Remembrance of them is faithfully preserved, & our succeeding Generations are made acquainted with what has passed, that it may not be forgot as long as the Earth remains."

They were told that it was very agreeable to us to know that they took such effectual Care in this Point.

Then proceeding, he said:

"Brethren:

"We desire that this brightning of the Chain, & establishing a strong & firm League of Friendship, may be understood by you, as we understand it to be, not only between the Chiefs of our Nations & the Chiefs or principal Men of this Government, but likewise between all our People & all your People, & between you & all our Warriours who goe abroad & sometimes pass near this Government, to all of whom we have given the strictest Charge to behave themselves agreeable to the Friendship which is established between you & us, that so we all may continue to be one People forever.

"At the last Treaty you advised us to strengthen ourselves by entring into firm Leagues of Friendship & Alliance with several other Nations of Indians around us. This Advice was truly good, & we thank our Brethren for it; we have accordingly treated with these six follow$^{g.}$ Nations, to witt: the Onichkaryagoes, Sissaghees, Troumurtihagas, Attawantenies, Twechtwese, & Oachtaumghs, & have engaged them so heartily in our Intrest, that they acknowledge us for their Elder Brethren, & have promised to join with us as one People, & to act altogether in Concert with us.

"You likewise then advised us to call home all those of our Nations who are at Canada or live amongst the French, lest if any Occasion of Difference should arise, they might then be prevented from

Returning. We esteem this likewise as sound, good advice, & we thank our Brethren for it. The French were formerly our cruel Enimies, & we are taking such Measures as we hope will be effectual to bring back our People, if any new Breach should happen."

The Speaker said:

"To confirm all that we have now said, we would be glad if we had a large Present of Skins to deliver, in return to the considerable one in Goods which we had of you, but we must own to you that we are at present but very ill provided & poor, & have only a very small Quantity of Skins, which nevertheless we hope our Brethren will accept."

Here he laid down two small Bundles of Skins.

"We have now nothing more to say in Publick, but having other Matters to treat on with the Proprietor, we will enter upon them at another time."

They were told that the Proprietor, President, & Council thank'd them very kindly, in behalf of this Government, for all they had now said; that they had returned full & distinct Answers to all the Chief Articles or Propositions made at the last great Treaty in 1732; they had spoke to each of them like honest Men & true Brethren, and as they had consulted together before they delivered their answer, so now the Council would meet & consider together of all that passed at present.

Which being interpreted to them, they expressed their Satisfaction by a Sound peculiar to them, in which they all joyned, and then withdrew.

At a Council held at Philadia., October 4th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Anthony Palmer, Ralph Assheton,
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Griffitts, Esquires.
Thomas Laurence,

The returns of the Elections of Persons to serve for Sherifs & Coroners in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year, being laid before the Board, the following Appointments were made.

For the City & County of Philadia., Joseph Brientuall & Isaac Leech, being returned for Sherifs, and Owen Owen & David Evans, for Coroners, Joseph Brientuall is appointed Sherif, & Owen Owen Coroner.

For the County of Bucks, Timothy Smith & John Hart being returned for Sherifs, and Johnathan Woollaston and James Shaw

paſsed at preſent.

Which being interpreted to them, they expreſsed their Satisfaction by a Sound peculiar to them, in which they all joyned, and then withdrew.

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At a Council held at Philad:ia October 4th 1736
Preſent
The Hon:ble James Logan Esq:r President
Anthony Palmer
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Laurence
Ralph Aſheton
Thomas Griffitts
Esq:rs

The Returns of the Elections of Perſons, to serve for Sheriffs & Coroners in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year, being laid before the Board, the following Appointments were made.

For the City & County of Philad:ia Joseph Brientnall & Isaac Leech being returned for Sheriffs, and Owen Owen & David Evans for Coroners, Joseph Brientnall is appointed Sheriff, & Owen Owen Coroner.

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For the County of Chester, John Owen & Benjamin Davis being returned for Sheriffs, and John Wharton & Robert Parke for Coroner, John Owen is appointed Sheriff, and John Wharton Coroner.

For the County of Lancaster, Samuel Smith & James Galbraith being returned for Sheriffs, and Joshua Lowe & William Caldwell for Coroners, Samuel Smith is appointed Sheriff, and Joshua Lowe Coroner.

And Commiſsions are Ordered to be iſsued accordingly, the Sheriffs giving Security as the Law directs.

Came in Charles Read Esquire

The President representing to the Board the Neceſsity of dispatching the Indians of the Six Nations, who being very numerous, remain here at a great Charge, proposed that the Consideration of the value of the Present to be given them should be now proceeded upon, and accordingly the Board entering upon the same, & observing that for these many years there has not been so great an Appearance here of Chiefs of these Nations as at this time, & that they have returned very full & distinct Answers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732, are of Opinion, that proper Goods for them, to the value of about Two hundred pounds, should be provided and given them, and that to Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, who is extremely usefull on all such Occaſions, & on the present one has been very serviceable, there be given twenty pounds; which Sums the Provincial Treasurer is hereby directed to pay.

And that the Provincial Treasurer advance the said Sums

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for what they had spoke touching these three important Articles of the Fire, Road, & Chain of Friendship, & told them their Discourse thereon was very satisfactory.

The Speaker proceeded, and said:

"Brethren:

"To conclude all that we have now said, it is our Desire that we and you should be as of one Heart, one Mind, & one Body, thus becoming one People, entertaining a mutual Love & Regard for each other, to be preserved firm & entire, not only between you & us, but between your Children & our Children to all succeeding Generations.

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"We desire that this brightning of the Chain, & establishing a strong & firm League of Friendship, may be understood by you, as we understand it to be, not only between the Chiefs of our Nations & the Chiefs or principal Men of this Government, but likewise between all our People & all your People, & between you & all our Warriours who goe abroad & sometimes pass near this Government, to all of whom we have given the strictest Charge to behave themselves agreeable to the Friendship which is established between you & us, that so we all may continue to be one People forever.

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Here he laid down two small Bundles of Skins.

"We have now nothing more to say in Publick, but having other Matters to treat on with the Proprietor, we will enter upon them at another time."

They were told that the Proprietor, President, & Council thank'd them very kindly, in behalf of this Government, for all they had now said; that they had returned full & distinct Answers to all the Chief Articles or Propositions made at the last great Treaty in 1732; they had spoke to each of them like honest Men & true Brethren, and as they had consulted together before they delivered their answer, so now the Council would meet & consider together of all that passed at present.

Which being interpreted to them, they expressed their Satisfaction by a Sound peculiar to them, in which they all joyned, and then withdrew.

At a Council held at Philadia., October 4th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.
Anthony Palmer, Ralph Assheton, Esquires.
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Griffitts,
Thomas Laurence,

The returns of the Elections of Persons to serve for Sherifs & Coroners in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year, being laid before the Board, the following Appointments were made.

For the City & County of Philadia., Joseph Brientuall & Isaac Leech, being returned for Sherifs, and Owen Owen & David Evans, for Coroners, Joseph Brientuall is appointed Sherif, & Owen Owen Coroner.

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For the County of Lancaster, Samuel Smith & James Galbraith being returned for Sherifs, and Joshua Lowe & William Caldwell for Coroners, Samuel Smith is appointed Sherif, and Joshua Lowe Coroner.

And Commissions are Ordered to be issued accordingly, the Sherifs giving Security as the Law directs.

Came in, Charles Read, Esquire.

The President representing to the Board the Necessity of dispatching the Indians of the Six Nations, who being very numerous remain here at a great Charge, proposed that the Consideration of the value of the Present to be given them should be now proceeded upon. And Accordingly the Board entering upon the same, & observing that for these many years there has not been so great an Appearance here of Chiefs of these Nations as at this time, and that they have returned very full & distinct answers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732, are of Opinion that proper goods for them, to the value of about Two hundred pounds, should be provided and given them, and that to Conrad Weyser, the Interpreter, who is extremely usefull on all such Occasions, and on the present one has been very serviceable, there be given twenty pounds; *which sums the Provincial Treasurer is hereby directed to pay. And that the Provincial Treasurer advance the said Sums.*

At a Council held at Philadia., October 9th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.
Clement Plumsted, Samuel Hasell, } Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton, Thomas Griffitts. }

[See Minute of 13th Augt., 1737.]

Information being given to the President that divers of the Indians are seen about the streets much disordered by Liquor, which 'tis believed they have been furnished with from some of the low Tipling Houses in this City, contrary to the Laws of this Government, the following Order was drawn up, & being signed by the President, It is Ordered that the same be published by the Cryer this afternoon throughout the City.

By the Honourable the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

AN ORDER.

Whereas, by an act of General Assembly of this Province, Inti-

tuled An Act against selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians, all Persons whatsoever are by the said act prohibited directly or indirectly to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, by themselves or others, any Rum, Brandy, or other strong Liquors, mixed or unmixed, to or with any Indian within this Province, under the Penalty of their forfeiting Ten Pounds; And Whereas, a large Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations are lately arrived in this City, & have for some days past held Treaties of great Importance to the Government of this Province, during which time it appears that divers Persons in this City, without any Regard to the Laws & good Government of the Place, but solely intent on their own private Lucre, do furnish divers of the Indians with the said Liquors, whereby they are rendered incapable of pursuing the Business for which they came, & to the great Reproach of the Government are seen disordered about the streets. These are therefore strictly to Prohibit and Forbid all Persons whatsoever within this Province, directly or indirectly, to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, or by any means to furnish the said Indians, or suffer them to furnished with any Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits, on Pain of the Forfeiture aforesaid, & being further prosecuted as the Law directs; And all Magistrates, Sherifs, Constables, & other Officers within the said Province, are hereby required to put the said Act in Execution against such Persons as shall be legally Convicted of selling Rum, or any other strong Liquors, to the Indians as aforesaid.

Given under the Seal of the said Province at Philadia., the ninth day of October, 1736, in the tenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JAMES LOGAN, Presidt.

At a Council held at Philadia., October 12th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell,
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Griffitts, } Esqrs.
Thomas Laurence, Charles Read,

The Minutes of the four preceding Councils being read and approved,

The President informed the Board, that agreeable to the Minute of the 4th, Care had been taken to provide Goods for the Indians, but next day after Council, consulting with Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, he had advised that the Delivery of the Present should be delayed till the Indians had finished with the Proprietary, with whom they were then to treat about the Purchase of Lands, that most of last week being spent therein the Indians had yesterday ended with the Proprietary, having signed Releases to him for all

passed at present.

Which being interpreted to them they expressed their Satisfaction by a Sound peculiar to them, in which they all joyned, and then withdrew.

E

At a Council held at Philad.ia October 4th 1736

Present

The Hon.ble James Logan Esq.r President

Anthony Palmer
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Laurence

Ralph Assheton
Thomas Griffitts

Esq.rs

The Returns of the Elections of Persons, to serve for Sherifs & Coroners in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year being laid before the Board, the following Appointments were made.

For the City & County of Philad.ia Joseph Brientnall & Isaac Leech being returned for Sherifs and Owen Owen & David Evans for Coroners, Joseph Brientnall is appointed Sherif, & Owen Owen Coroner.

For the County of Bucks, Timothy Smith & John Hart being returned for Sherifs and Jonathan Woollaston and James Shaw for Coroners, Timothy Smith is appointed Sherif & Jonathan Woollaston Coroner.

For the County of Chester, John Owen & Benjamin Davis being returned for Sherifs and John Wharton & Robert Parke for Coroner, John Owen is appointed Sherif, and John Wharton Coroner.

For the County of Lancaster, Samuel Smith & James Galbraith being returned for Sherifs, and Joshua Lowe & William Caldwell for Coroners, Samuel Smith is appointed Sherif, and Joshua Lowe Coroner.

And Commissions are Ordered to be issued accordingly, the Sherifs giving Security as the Law directs.

Came in Charles Read Esquire

The President representing to the Board the Necessity of dispatching the Indians of the Six Nations, who being very numerous remain here at a great Charge, proposed that the Consideration of the value of the Present to be given them should be now proceeded upon, And accordingly the Board entering upon the same, & observing that for these many years there has not been so great an Appearance here of Chiefs of these Nations as at this time, & that they have returned very full & distinct Answers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732, are of Opinion, that proper Goods for them, to the value of about Two hundred pounds, should be provided and given them, and that to Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, who is extremely usefull on all such Occasions, & on the present one has been very serviceable, there be given twenty pounds; which Sums the Provincial Treasurer is hereby directed to pay.

And that the Provincial Treasurer advance the said Sums

See Minute of 12 Aug.st 13: 1737

E

At a Council held at Philad.ia October 9th 1736

Present

The Hon.ble James Logan Esq.r President

Clement Plumsted
Ralph Assheton

Samuel Hasell
Thomas Griffitts

Esq.rs

Information being given to the President, that Divers of the Indians are seen about the Streets much disordered by Liquor, which, tis believed, they have been furnished with from some of the low Tipling Houses in this City, contrary to the Laws of this Government, the following Order was drawn up, & being signed by the President It is Ordered that the same be published by the Cryer this afternoon throughout the City.

By the Honourable the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

An Order

Whereas by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, Intituled An Act against selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians, all Persons whatsoever are, by the said Act, prohibited directly or indirectly to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, by themselves or others, any Rum, Brandy, or other strong Liquors, mix'd or unmix'd, to or with any Indian within this Province, under the Penalty of their forfeiting Ten pounds; And Whereas a large Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations are lately arrived in this City, & have for some Days past held Treaties of great Importance to the Government of this Province, during which time it appears, that divers Persons in this City, without any Regard to the Laws & good Government of the Place, but solely intent on their own private Lucre, do furnish divers of the Indians with the said Liquors, whereby they are rendred incapable of pursuing the Business for which they came, & to the great Reproach of the Government are seen disordered about the Streets: These are therefore strictly to Prohibit & Forbid all Persons whatsoever within this Province directly or indirectly to Sell, Barter, Give or Exchange, or by any means to furnish the said Indians, or suffer them to furnished with, any Rum, Brandy or other Spirits, on Pain of the Forfeiture aforesaid, & being further prosecuted as the Law directs, And all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, & other Officers within the said Province are hereby required to put the said Act in Execution against such Persons as shall be legally convicted of selling Rum or any other strong Liquors to the Indians as aforesaid

Given under the Seal of the said Province at Philadia the ninth day of October 1736 in the tenth year of His Majestys Reign.

James Logan Presidt

E

At a Council held at Philadia October 12th 1736

Present

The Honble James Logan Esqr President

Samuel Preston	Samuel Hasell	Esqrs
Clement Plumsted	Thomas Griffitts	
Thomas Laurence	Charles Read	

The Minutes of the four preceeding Councils being read and approved.

The President informed the Board, that agreeable to the Minute of the 4th, Care had been taken to provide Goods for the Indians, but next day after Council consulting with Conrad Weiser the Interpreter, he had advised, that the Delivery of the Present should be delayed, till the Indians had finished with the Proprietary with whom they were then to treat about the Purchase of Lands, that most of last week being spent therein, the Indians had yesterday ended with the Proprietary, having signed Releases to him for all the Lands lying between the Mouth of Sasquehannah & Kekachtaninin Hills, and that it now remained to conclude on the Quantity & Quality of the several Goods to be given them, & on the substance of what should be proper to be spoke to them, The Board are of Opinion, that considering the [illegible] had from the Proprietor on the Purchase, it [illegible]

for Coroners, Timothy Smith is appointed Sherif, & Johnathan Woollaston Coroner.

For the County of Chester, John Owen & Benjamin Davis being returned for Sherifs, and John Wharton & Robert Parke for Coroner, John Owen is appointed Sherif, and John Wharton Coroner.

For the County of Lancaster, Samuel Smith & James Galbraith being returned for Sherifs, and Joshua Lowe & William Caldwell for Coroners, Samuel Smith is appointed Sherif, and Joshua Lowe Coroner.

And Commissions are Ordered to be issued accordingly, the Sherifs giving Security as the Law directs.

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The President representing to the Board the Necessity of dispatching the Indians of the Six Nations, who being very numerous remain here at a great Charge, proposed that the Consideration of the value of the Present to be given them should be now proceeded upon. And Accordingly the Board entering upon the same, & observing that for these many years there has not been so great an Appearance here of Chiefs of these Nations as at this time, and that they have returned very full & distinct answers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732, are of Opinion that proper goods for them, to the value of about Two hundred pounds, should be provided and given them, and that to Conrad Weyser, the Interpreter, who is extremely usefull on all such Occasions, and on the present one has been very serviceable, there be given twenty pounds; *which sums the Provincial Treasurer is hereby directed to pay. And that the Provincial Treasurer advance the said Sums.*

At a Council held at Philadia., October 9th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.
Clement Plumsted, Samuel Hasell, } Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton, Thomas Griffitts. }

[See Minute of 13th Augt., 1737.]

Information being given to the President that divers of the Indians are seen about the streets much disordered by Liquor, which 'tis believed they have been furnished with from some of the low Tipling Houses in this City, contrary to the Laws of this Government, the following Order was drawn up, & being signed by the President, It is Ordered that the same be published by the Cryer this afternoon throughout the City.

By the Honourable the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

AN ORDER.

Whereas, by an act of General Assembly of this Province, Inti-

tuled An Act against selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians, all Persons whatsoever are by the said act prohibited directly or indirectly to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, by themselves or others, any Rum, Brandy, or other strong Liquors, mixed or unmixed, to or with any Indian within this Province, under the Penalty of their forfeiting Ten Pounds; And Whereas, a large Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations are lately arrived in this City, & have for some days past held Treaties of great Importance to the Government of this Province, during which time it appears that divers Persons in this City, without any Regard to the Laws & good Government of the Place, but solely intent on their own private Lucre, do furnish divers of the Indians with the said Liquors, whereby they are rendered incapable of pursuing the Business for which they came, & to the great Reproach of the Government are seen disordered about the streets. These are therefore strictly to Prohibit and Forbid all Persons whatsoever within this Province, directly or indirectly, to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, or by any means to furnish the said Indians, or suffer them to furnished with any Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits, on Pain of the Forfeiture aforesaid, & being further prosecuted as the Law directs; And all Magistrates, Sherifs, Constables, & other Officers within the said Province, are hereby required to put the said Act in Execution against such Persons as shall be legally Convicted of selling Rum, or any other strong Liquors, to the Indians as aforesaid.

Given under the Seal of the said Province at Philadia., the ninth day of October, 1736, in the tenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JAMES LOGAN, Presidt.

At a Council held at Philadia., October 12th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Griffitts,	
Thomas Laurence,	Charles Read,	

The Minutes of the four preceding Councils being read and approved,

The President informed the Board, that agreeable to the Minute of the 4th, Care had been taken to provide Goods for the Indians, but next day after Council, consulting with Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, he had advised that the Delivery of the Present should be delayed till the Indians had finished with the Proprietary, with whom they were then to treat about the Purchase of Lands, that most of last week being spent therein the Indians had yesterday ended with the Proprietary, having signed Releases to him for all

so to do, without giving any just Cause of Offence to the Gov^{r} or any of his People.

Indorsed.

Substance of the Answer from the Dutch to the Gov^{r} of Maryland, 1736.

INDIAN DEED.—LANDS ON SUSQUEHANNAH.

To all People to whom these presents may come. Kakiskerowane, Tagunhunty, Caxhaayn, Kuchdachary, Saweeyatecos, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nations of ye Onondagoes; Kanickhungo, Tagachskaholoo, Sagoyatondackquas, Ashcoalaax, Hetquantayechta, Sachems or Chiefs of the Seneckaes; Sayuchsanyunt, Sunaratchy, Kanawatoe, Tecochtseegherochgoo, Sachems or Chiefs of the Cayoogoes; Saliscaquoh, Sheealamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneydoes, and Sawantga & Tyeros, Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuskaroros, Send Greeting: Whereas the late Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, W^{m}. Penn, Esq^{r}., Soon after his ffirst arrival in his said Province, took measures to have the River Susquehannah, with all the lands lying on both sides of the same, purchased for him and his heirs of those Indians of the ffive Nations, Inhabiting in the Province of New York, who claimed the p'p'ty thereof, and accordingly did purchase them of Coll. Thomas Dongan formerly Gov^{r} of New York, & pay for the same, Notwithstanding which the Indians of the ffive Nations aforesaid, have continued to claim a Right in & to the said River and Lands; nor have those claims been hitherto adjusted; whereupon, the said Sachems or Chiefs having with all the others of the said Nations Met the last Summer at their great Council, held in ye Countrey of the said Onondagoes, did Resolve & Conclude that a final Period and Conclusion Should be put to all Disputes that might possibly arrise on that Occasion; and having appointed the aforenamed Sachems or Chiefs as Plenepotentiaries of all those Nations, to repair to Philadelphia in ord^{r} to Confirm the Several Treaties of Peace which have hitherto been concluded between them and the said Province; and also, to Settle and adjust all Demands & Claims that have been heretofore made, or hereafter may be made, touching or concerning the aforesaid River Sasquehannah, and the Lands lying on both sides thereof; and the said Sachems or Chiefs of ye 5 Nations aforesaid, having for themselves and on behalf of the said Nations, renewed & ratified the Treaties of Friendship and Peace subsisting between them and the said Province, Did afterward proceed to treat and agree with the hon^{ble}, the Proprietaries thereof, about the said River & Lands. Now know ye, that in consideration of, the premises afs^{d}, and of the several Quantities of Goods herein mentioned, viz: 500 pounds of powder, 600 pounds of Lead, 45 Guns, 60 Strowd water match Coats, 100 Blankets, 100 duffle match coats, 200 yards of half-thick, 100 shirts, 40 hatts, 40 pair of Shoes & Buckles, 40 pair of Stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 Knives, 100 houghs, 60 Kettles, 100 Tobacco tongs, 100 Scissors, 500 awl blades, 120 Combs, 2000 needles, 1000 Flints, 24 Looking Glasses, 2 pounds of vermillion, and 100 Tin pots, besides 25 Gallons of Rum, 200 pounds of Tobacco, 1000 Pipes, and 24 dozen of Gartering, by the said Proprietaries, John Penn, Thomas Penn & Richd Penn, well and truly paid & delivered unto the said Kakiskerowane, Tayunhunty, Caxhaayn, Kuchdachary, Saweeyatecos, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nations of ye Onondagoe; Kanickhungo, Tagachskaholoo, Sagoayatondackquas, Ashcoalaax, Hetquantayechta, Sachems or Chiefs of the Senekaes; Sayuchsanyunt, Sunaratchy, Kanawatoe, Tecochtseegherochgoo, Sachems or Chiefs of the Cayoogoes; Saliscaquoh, Sheealamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneydoes, and Sawantga & Tyeros, Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuskaroros, before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof they, the said Sachems or Chiefs do hereby acknowledge themselves to be fully satisfied contented & paid, and thereof do acquit, & forever discharge the said proprietaries, their heirs, successors & assigns by these presents. They, the said Kakiskerowane, Tayunhunty, Caxhaayn, Kuchdachary, Saweegatecos, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nations of ye Onondagoe; Kanickhungo, Tagachskaholoo, Sagoayatondackquas, Ashcoalaax, Hetquantagechta, Sachems or Chiefs of the Senekaes; Sayuchsanyunt, Sunaratchy, Kanawatoe, Tecochtseegherochgoo, Sachems or Chiefs of the Cayoogoes; Saliscaquoh, Sheealamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneydoes, and Sawantga & Tyeros, Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuskaroros, for themselves and on behalf of all the ffive nations aforesaid, and every of them, have given granted, bargained sold Released and Confirmed, and by these presents Do, and every of them doth give, grant, Bargain, sell, release and Confirm unto the said proprietaries, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, all the said River Susquehannah, with the Lands lying on both sides thereof, to Extend Eastward as far as the heads of the Branches or Springs which run into the said Susquehannah, And all the lands lying on the West side of the said River to the setting of the Sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said River Northward, up the same to the Hills or mountains called in the language of the said Nations, the Tyannuntasacta, or Endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekkachtananin Hills, together, also, with all the Islands in the said River, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Mountains, Hills, Mines, Valleys, Minerals, Quarries, Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Advantages, Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, And all the Right, Title, Interest property claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said Kakiskerowane, Tayunhunty, Caxhaayn, Kuchdachary, Saweeyatecos, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nations of ye Onondagoe; Kanickhungo, Tagachskaholoo, Sagoayatondackquas, Ashcoalaax, Hetquantagechta, Sachems or Chiefs of the Senekaes; Sayuchsanyunt, Sunaratchy, Kanawatoe, Tecochtseegherochgoo, Sachems or Chiefs of the Cayoogoes; Saliscaquoh, Shecalmy, Tahashwangaroras, Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneydoes, and Sawantga & Tyeros, Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuskaroras, or any of them, or of any person or persons of, or belonging to the ffive nations of Indians aforesaid, To HAVE & TO HOLD the said River Sasquehannah, and the Lands lying on both sides thereof, and the Islands therein contained, hereditaments and premises hereby granted and Released or mentioned, or intended to be hereby granted and Released, and every part and parcel thereof, with their & every of their Appurtenances unto the said Proprietaries, John Penn, Tho^s Penn & Rich^d Penn, their Heirs Successors & Assigns, To the only proper use and Behoof of the said Proprietaries, John Penn, Thomas & Richard Penn, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns forever, so that neither the said Kakiskerowane, Tayunhunty, Caxhaayn, Kuchdachary, Saweeyatecos. Sachems or Chiefs of the Nations of ye Onondagoe; Kanickhungo, Tagachskaholoo, Sagoayatondackquas, Ashcoalaax, Hetquantagechta, Sachems or Chiefs of the Senekaes; Saguehsanyunt, Sunaratchy, Kanawatoe, Tecochtseegherochgoo, Sachems or Chiefs of the Cayoogoes; Saliscaquoh, Shecalamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneydoes, and Sawantga & Tyeros, Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuskaroros, nor any others of the said ffive Nations of Indians, nor their or any of their heirs, successors or assigns, shall, or may at any time or times hereafter, have claim, challenge, or demand any right Title, Interest or property, of, in, or to the said River Sasquehannah, lands on both sides of the same, Islands contained therein, hereditaments and premises hereby granted and Released, or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted & Released, nor any part or parcel thereof, But of and from the same shall be Barred, and forever Excluded by these presents; and that the said Proprietaries, John P., Thomas P., and Rich^d P., their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, shall, and Rightfully may, from time to time, and at all times and seasons, forever hereafter, quietly and peaceably, have, hold, occupy, possess, and Enjoy, all and singular, the Said River Sasquehannah, and the Lands lying on both sides of the same, and all the Islands therein, with the hereditaments and premises hereby granted and Released, with their and every of their Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hindrance or Molestation of the said Kakiskerowane, Tayunhunty, Gaxhaayn, Kuchdachary, Saweeyatecos, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nations of ye Onondagoe; Kanickhungo, Tagachskaholoo, Sagoayatondackquas, Ashcoalaax, Hetquantagechta, Sachems or Chiefs of the Senekaes; Saguehsanyunt, Sunaratchy, Kanawatoe, Tecochtseegherochgoo, Sachems or Chiefs of the Cayoogoes; Saliscaquoh, Shecalamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneydoes, and Sawantga & Tyeros, Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuskaroros, or any of them, or any others of the Indians of the ffive Nations aforesaid, or any other person or persons claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof, by, from or under them, or any of them, according to the true intent & meaning of these Presents.

In Witness whereof the before named Sachems or Chiefs, for themselves and on Behalf of all the People of the five Nations aforesaid, have hereunto set their Hands and Seals, the Eleventh Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Six, and in the Tenth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, over Great Britain, &c.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In the Presence of
James Steel,
James Logan,
Clem. Plumsted,
A. Hamilton,
Thomas Freame, Jun.,
Wm. Plumsted,
Chas. E. Willing,
Edwd. Shippen,
Joseph Shippen,
Wm. Logan,
James Steel, Jun.,
James Read,
Rd. Assheton,
John Georges,
Thos. Freame,
Conrad Weiser,
Interpreter,
Tobias Shewell,

Onondagoes.
Kakiskerowana, his ⋈ mark,
Tagunhunty, his ⋈ mark,
Caxhaayn, his ⋈ mark,
Kuchdachary, his ⋈ mark,
Sawegatekoe, his ⋈ mark,
by his fr^{d} Taygunhunty,
Saneyuskoe, his ⋈ mark,
Canaungoe, his ⋈ mark,
Cahooyeeoh, his ⋈ mark.

Senekaes.
Kanickhungo, his ⋈ mark,
Ayacksagee, his ⋈ mark,
alias Tagachskahooloo,
Hannyharungguas, his ⋈ mark,
Sagayatondacuas, his ⋈ mark,
by his fr^{d} Kaneckhungo,
Ashcoalax, his ⋈ mark,
Hetquantagechta, his ⋈ mark.

Oneydas.
Tecochtseegherochgoo ⋈ mk.
Saliskaguoh, his ⋈ mark,
Shekalamy, his ⋈ mark,
Tahashwangaroras, his ⋈ mk.

Tuskaroras.
Sawuntga, his ⋈ mark,
Tyeros, his ⋈ mark.

Cayoogoes.
Saguchsanyunt, his ⋈ mark,
Suneretchy, his ⋈ mark,
Kanawatoe, his ⋈ mark.

City of Philadelphia, ss:

Be it Remembered, that on the twenty Seventh Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred thirty seven, Before me, Clement Plumsted, Esq^{r}, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, personally appeared James Steel and William Plumsted, two of the Witnesses to the within written Deed, who on their several Affirmations did Solemnly declare and say, That they were present and saw all the Indians within named Sign, Seal, and as their voluntary Act, deliver the within written Deed, for the Uses, Intents and Purposes therein contained, And also that the several other Persons whose Names are within written as Witnesses to the said Deed, did likewise in the Presence of these Affirmants Sign the same. Witness my Hand & Seal of the s^d^ City, Day and Year aboves^d^.

JAMES STEEL,
WILLM. PLUMSTED.

[L. S.] CLEM. PLUMSTED, Mayor.

Entred in the Office for recording of Deeds, for ye City & County of Philad^a^, in Book G. Vol. 5. p^a^ 277, &c., The Seventh Day of May, A^o^ D^i^, 1741. Witness my Hand & Seal of my Office aforesaid.

[L. S.] C. BROCKDEN, Rec^dr^.

Indorsed.

Pre-emption deed or contract of October 11^th^, A. D., 1736. D^o^ of (Ratification) 1754. Recorded Page 74, &c. N. B. Boileau, Sec^y^.

RELEASE FROM THE SIX NATIONS FOR SUSQUEHANNAH, 1736.

WE, THE CHIEFS of the Six Nations of Indians, the Onandagoes, Isanundowans or Sinnekas, Cayoogoes, Oneydas, Tuscaroras, (in behalf also of ye Canyingoes or Mohacks,) who have lately at Philadelphia, by our Deed in writing dated the eleventh Day of this instant, October, released to John Penn, Thomas Penn, & Richard Penn, Proprietors of Pennsylvania, & to their Heirs & successors, ALL our Right, Claim & Pretentions whatsoever, to all & every the Lands on both sides of the River Sasquehannah, from ye mouth thereof as far Northward or up the said River as y^t^ Ridge of Hills called the Tyoninhackta or Endless Mountains, Westward to the Setting of the Sun, & Eastward to the furthest springs of the Waters running into the said River, Do hereby further declare, That our true intent & meaning by the said writing was & is to Release and we do hereby more Expressly Release, to the said Proprietaries, their Heirs and Successors forever, All our Right, Claim and Pretensions whatsoever, to all and every the Lands lying within the Bounds & Limits of the Government of Pennsylvania, Beginning Eastward on the River Delaware, as far Northward as the s^d^ Ridge or Chain of Endless Mountains as they cross ye Country of Pennsilvania, from Eastward and to the West.

And further, as we have made the firmest League of Friendship with our Brethren of Pennsilvania & are become as one people with them, We do hereby promise & Engage for ourselves and our Children & their Children, That neither We nor they nor any in Authority in our Nations, will at any time bargain, sell, grant, or by any means make over, to any person or persons whatsoever, whether White men or Indians, other than to the said Proprietors, the Children of William Penn, or to persons by them Authorised and Appointed to agree for and Receive the same, any Lands within the

Limits of the Governm^{t} of Pennsylvania, as 'tis bounded Northward with the Governm^{t} of New York and Albany, But when we are willing to dispose of any Further Rights to Land within the s^{d} limits of Pensilvania, We will dispose of them to the said W^{m} Penn's Children, and to no other persons whatsoever.

In Witness whereof we have in Behalf of all our Nation, signed this further writing, being distinctly Read and Interpreted to us by our Friend Conrad Wyser, the Twenty fifth Day of October, 1736.

Witness, (an interlineation of seventeen words being first made between the 8th and 9th lines.)

Anynssquasuh, his ⋈ mark,
Anyharungquas,
Candach,
Hawyienta,
Josunsudan,
Josunlansenet,
Hanukhungo,
Hatquantaguhty,
Gahiskerowano,
Gechtackhery,
Tahashwangai,
Tacannunty,
Caxhaayn,
Tocanorungo,
Oscotax,
Sawuntga,
Canawato,
Saguksonyunt,
Tyhchrygerechgo,
Saristorquoh,
Shykelimy.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

City of Philada.

Be it Remembered, That on the Nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1736, Personally appeared before me Clement Plumsted, Esq^{r}., Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, Conrad Weiser, who, on his solemn affirmation, did declare that he saw the several Indians within named, sign, seal, and as their voluntary act, deliver the within written Deed, for the use and purpose therein mentioned; and that he saw John Peter Feck and Leonard Feck sign their names as Witnesses thereunto. And this affirmant further saith, that being appointed Interpreter by & between the Government of Pennsilvania and the Indians of the Six Nations, He faithfully and distinctly Interpreted & Explained to the Indians who signed & sealed the same, all the several parts of the said within written Deed, to their full satisfaction & contentment; and that upon the delivery of the said Deed, the same Indians presented a Belt of Wampum in Confirmation thereof.

CONRAD WEISER.

Affirmed before me.

Witness my Hand & seal of the City.
Clem. Plumsted, Mayor.

Recorded y^{e} 22 May, 1741.

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* Recorded 62, p. 350.

Information being given to the President, that divers of the Indians are seen about the Streets much disordered by Liquor, which, tis believed, they have been furnished with from some of the low Tipling Houſes in this City, contrary to the Laws of this Government, the following Order was drawn up, & being signed by the President It is Ordered that the same be published by the Cryer this afternoon throughout the City.

By the Honourable the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

An Order

Whereas by an Act of General Aſsembly of this Province, intituled An Act against selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians, all Perſons whatsoever are, by the said Act, prohibited directly or indirectly to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, by themselves or others, any Rum, Brandy or other strong Liquors, mix'd or unmix'd, to or with any Indian within this Province, under the Penalty of their forfeiting Ten pounds; And Whereas a large Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations are lately arrived in this City, & have for some days past held Treaties of great Importance to the Government of this Province, during which time it appears, that divers Perſons in the City, without any Regard to the Laws & good Government of the Place, but solely intent on their own private Lucre, do furnish divers of the Indians with the said Liquors, whereby they are rendred incapable of pursuing the Buſineſs for which they came, &, to the great Reproach of the Government are seen disordered about the Streets: These are therefore strictly to Prohibit & Forbid all Perſons whatsoever within this Province directly or indirectly to Sell, Barter, Give or Exchange, or by any means to furnish the said Indians, or suffer them to furnished with, any Rum, Brandy or other Spirits, on Pain of the Forfeiture aforesaid, & being further prosecuted as the Law directs, And all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, & other Officers within the said Province are hereby required to put the said Act in Execution against such Perſons as shall be legally convicted of selling Rum or any other strong Liquors to the Indians as aforesaid

Given under the Seal of the said Province At Philada the ninth day of October 1736 in the tenth year of His Majestys Reign.

James Logan Presidt

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At a Council held at Philada October 12th 1736

Present

The Honble James Logan Esqr President
Samuel Preston Samuel Hasell
Clement Plumsted Thomas Griffitts Esqrs
Thomas Laurence Charles Read

The Minutes of the four preceeding Councils being read and approved.

The President informed the Board, that agreeable to the Minute of the 4th, Care had been taken to provide Goods for the Indians, but next day after Council consulting with Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, he had advised, that the Delivery of the Present, should be delayed, till the Indians had finished with the Proprietary with whom they were then to treat about the Purchaſe of Lands, that most of last week being spent therein, the Indians had yesterday ended with the Proprietary, having signed Releaſes to him for all the Lands lying between the Mouth of Sasquehannah & Kekachtaninin Hills, and that it now remained to conclude on the Quantity & Quality of the several Goods to be given them, & on the substance of what should be proper to be spoke to them, The Board are of Opinion, that considering the large Quantity of Goods which they have had from the Proprietor on the Purchaſe, it may just at this time be neceſsary to give them, in behalf of this Government, so great a Preſent as the value ordered by the aforesaid Minute, but that it may very well be considerably reduced, & accordingly It is Ordered, that it be reduced to between sixty & seventy Pounds, & the Treaſurer is Directed to pay the same.

to be left out

The Preſident laid before the Board a Letter from George Miranda, one of the Traders at Allegheny, addreſsed to Edward Shippen giving an Account, that an accidental Quarrell having happened between an Indian of the Six Nations or Mingoes with one Solomon Moffat a Blacksmith, in which the Indian is repreſented as the Aggreſsor, he was unhappily killed by a Blow given him by Moffat, who had since fled towards Virginia; The Preſident said that the Indians now here had received an Account of this Affair, but different from that given by Miranda, the Blacksmith being charged as having been very abuſive to the Indian & first aſsaulted him: The Board being of Opinion, that Proceſs ought to be forthwith iſsued against Moffat, took into Advisement, whether it would be proper to iſsue Warrants or a Proclamation with a Reward for apprehending him, & the Board being equally divided, It is left to the Preſident to determine the manner of Proceeding.ˣ

See Minute of Augst 13th 1737

The. Preſident likewise acquainting the Board, that the Indians at a meeting with the Proprietor & him had taken Notice, that Conrad Weiser & Shekallamy were by the Treaty of 1732, appointed as fitt & proper Perſons to goe between the Six Nations & this Government & to be employed in all Transactions with one another, whose Bodies the Indians said were to be equally divided between them & us, we to have one half & they the other, that they had found Conrad faithfull & honest, that he is a true good Man, & had spoke their Words & our Words & not his own, and the Indians having presented him with a drest Skin to make him Shoes & two Deer Skins to keep him warm, they said as they had thus taken Care of our friend, they must recommend theirs (Shekallamy) to our Notice, and the Board judging it neceſsary that a particular Notice should be taken of him accordingly, It is Ordered that Six pounds be laid out for him in such things as he may most want, and that the Provincial Treaſurer pay the said Sum.

And ye Provincial Treasr is desired to provide the same.

It was then recommended to the Preſident, & he undertook to prepare a Draught of what might be proper to be said to these Indians, at giving the Preſent from this Government, & to lay the same before the Board to morrow morning at ten a clock, to which time the Council adjourned

Memorandum

By Direction of the Preſident, the following Proclamation for apprehending Solomon Moffat was iſsued.

'By the Honourable the Preſident and Council of the
'Province of Pennsylvania

'A Proclamation

'Whereas Information hath been given unto Us, that on or about the beginning of
' September last, at Allegheny in the County of Lancaster, within the Province aforesaid, a Quarrill
' having arisen between an Indian Man of the Mingoes or Six Nations in League & amity with
' this Government, and Solomon Moffat of the County aforesaid Blacksmith, the said Indian
' Man did receive several Blows and Wounds, of which he languished for several days, and lan=
' guishing died, & that the said Moffat hath since fled for the same And Whereas it is not only
' neceſsary for the Preſervation of that Friendship & good Agreement, which hath hitherto subsisted
' between this Government & all these Indians, but is likewise consonant to Justice, that the said Solo=
' mon Moffat should be apprehended & brought to a Tryall for the said Offence, We have thought fit
' to iſsue this Our Proclamation, Hereby Charging & Commanding all & every of the Sherifs, and
' Officers, of the respective Counties of this Province, to make diligent Search & Enquiry within

'their respective Bailywicks for the said Solomon Moffat, & him to apprehend & bring before any of His Majestys Judges or Justices in this Province, to be committed to Goal, till he be thence delivered by due Course of Law; and for the Encouragement not only of the said Officers, but of every other Person in detecting pursuing & apprehending the said Moffat, We do hereby promise a Reward of Ten pounds, to be paid by the Provincial Treasurer to any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend & deliver the said Moffat to any Judge Justice, or other Magistrate within this Province, so that he be committed to safe Custody, in order to be proceeded against according to Law.

'Given in Council under the Great Seal of the said
'Province at Philada. the twelfth day of October 1736 and
'in the tenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord
'George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain
'France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth
'James Logan

'By Order of the President & Council
'Robt. Charles Secry.

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At a Council held at Philada. October 13th. 1736

Present

The Honble. Thomas Penn Esqr. Proprietary
James Logan Esqr. President

Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Laurence
Ralph Assheton
Samuel Hasell
Thomas Griffitts
Esqrs.

The President laid before the Board a Draught of a concluding Speech to the Indians, which being read & approved, they were sent for, who being come & seated, the said Speech was delivered to them by the Interpreter as follows.

'Our Brethren

'Four years since at a great Treaty held here with your Chiefs we confirmed all our former Treaties with you, we brightned the Chain kindled our Fire to be kept always burning here for you, opened & cleared the path between your Country & Ours, & made ourselves & you one Body & one People.

'The Chiefs of all your Nations, being met at your great Fire or Council in the Country of the Onondagoes, having heard of & considered that Treaty were so well pleased with it, that it was agreed, as you have told us, that you, who are the principal of all your Chiefs, should come down & visit us, & more fully & absolutely confirm that Treaty, which you accordingly did a few days since at our great House in Town, in the presence & hearing of some thousands of our People, and it was done not only in behalf of us ourselves & yourselves, but for our Children & Childrens Children, to all Generations, as long as the Sun, Moon, & Earth, endure.

'Thus this Treaty, by which we are to become as one People & one Body, is in the strongest terms confirmed never to be changed, but to be kept in everlasting Remembrance.

'But besides what we have already concluded, we shall now for the further brightning the same Chain, & that no Spott or Blemish may be fixt on it, Speak to some particulars for your more full Satisfaction.

'It has been agreed between us, that we should suffer no Injury to be done to one of your People more than to our own, nor without punishing the Offender in the same manner as if it had been done to one of our People, and you also engaged on your parts, that you would give us the like Satisfaction for every Injury done by your People to any of ours, and whatever should happen of this kind it should make no other Difference, than as if the Injuries were done by one English or white Man to another, & so in the Case of an Indian

for Coroners, Timothy Smith is appointed Sherif, & Johnathan Woollaston Coroner.

For the County of Chester, John Owen & Benjamin Davis being returned for Sherifs, and John Wharton & Robert Parke for Coroner, John Owen is appointed Sherif, and John Wharton Coroner.

For the County of Lancaster, Samuel Smith & James Galbraith being returned for Sherifs, and Joshua Lowe & William Caldwell for Coroners, Samuel Smith is appointed Sherif, and Joshua Lowe Coroner.

And Commissions are Ordered to be issued accordingly, the Sherifs giving Security as the Law directs.

Came in, Charles Read, Esquire.

The President representing to the Board the Necessity of dispatching the Indians of the Six Nations, who being very numerous remain here at a great Charge, proposed that the Consideration of the value of the Present to be given them should be now proceeded upon. And Accordingly the Board entering upon the same, & observing that for these many years there has not been so great an Appearance here of Chiefs of these Nations as at this time, and that they have returned very full & distinct answers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732, are of Opinion that proper goods for them, to the value of about Two hundred pounds, should be provided and given them, and that to Conrad Weyser, the Interpreter, who is extremely usefull on all such Occasions, and on the present one has been very serviceable, there be given twenty pounds; *which sums the Provincial Treasurer is hereby directed to pay. And that the Provincial Treasurer advance the said Sums.*

At a Council held at Philadia., October 9th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Clement Plumsted,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton,	Thomas Griffitts.	

[See Minute of 13th Augt., 1737.]

Information being given to the President that divers of the Indians are seen about the streets much disordered by Liquor, which 'tis believed they have been furnished with from some of the low Tipling Houses in this City, contrary to the Laws of this Government, the following Order was drawn up, & being signed by the President, It is Ordered that the same be published by the Cryer this afternoon throughout the City.

By the Honourable the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

AN ORDER.

Whereas, by an act of General Assembly of this Province, Inti-

tuled An Act against selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians, all Persons whatsoever are by the said act prohibited directly or indirectly to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, by themselves or others, any Rum, Brandy, or other strong Liquors, mixed or unmixed, to or with any Indian within this Province, under the Penalty of their forfeiting Ten Pounds; And Whereas, a large Number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations are lately arrived in this City, & have for some days past held Treaties of great Importance to the Government of this Province, during which time it appears that divers Persons in this City, without any Regard to the Laws & good Government of the Place, but solely intent on their own private Lucre, do furnish divers of the Indians with the said Liquors, whereby they are rendered incapable of pursuing the Business for which they came, & to the great Reproach of the Government are seen disordered about the streets. These are therefore strictly to Prohibit and Forbid all Persons whatsoever within this Province, directly or indirectly, to Sell, Barter, Give, or Exchange, or by any means to furnish the said Indians, or suffer them to furnished with any Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits, on Pain of the Forfeiture aforesaid, & being further prosecuted as the Law directs; And all Magistrates, Sherifs, Constables, & other Officers within the said Province, are hereby required to put the said Act in Execution against such Persons as shall be legally Convicted of selling Rum, or any other strong Liquors, to the Indians as aforesaid.

Given under the Seal of the said Province at Philadia., the ninth day of October, 1736, in the tenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JAMES LOGAN, Presidt.

At a Council held at Philadia., October 12th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell, Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Griffitts,
Thomas Laurence, Charles Read,

The Minutes of the four preceding Councils being read and approved,

The President informed the Board, that agreeable to the Minute of the 4th, Care had been taken to provide Goods for the Indians, but next day after Council, consulting with Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, he had advised that the Delivery of the Present should be delayed till the Indians had finished with the Proprietary, with whom they were then to treat about the Purchase of Lands, that most of last week being spent therein the Indians had yesterday ended with the Proprietary, having signed Releases to him for all

the Lands lying between the Mouth of Sasquehanna & Kekachtanium Hills, and that it now remained to conclude on the Quantity & Quality of the several Goods to be given them, & on the substance of what should be proper to be spoke to them. The Board are of Opinion, that considering the large Quantity of Goods which they have had from the Proprietor on the Purchase, it may not at this time be necessary to give them, in behalf of this Government, so great a Present as the Value ordered by the aforesaid Minute, but that it may very well be considerably reduced, & accordingly It is Ordered, that it be reduced to between sixty and seventy Pounds, [*And the Treasurer is directed to pay the same.*] *to be left out.*

The President laid before the Board a Letter from George Miranda, one of the Traders at Allegheny, addressed to Edward Shippen, giving an account that an accidental Quarrell having hapned between an Indian of the Six Nations or Mingoes, with one Solomon Moffat, a Blacksmith, in which the Indian is represented as the aggressor, he was unhappily killed by a Blow given him by Moffat, who had since fled toward Virginia. The President said that the Indians now here had received an account of this affair, but different from that given by Miranda, the Blacksmith being charged as having been very abusive to the Indian & first assaulted him. The Board being of Opinion that Process ought to be forthwith issued against Moffat, took into advisement whether it would be proper to issue Warrants or a Proclamation with a Reward for apprehending him, and the Board being equally divided It is left to the President to determine the manner of Proceeding.*

The President likewise acquainting the Board that the Indians at a meeting with the Proprietor & him, had taken notice that Conrad Weyser & Shekallamy were, by the Treaty of 1732, appointed as fitt & proper Persons to goe between the Six Nations & this Government, & to be employed in all Transactions with one another, whose Bodies the Indians said were to be equally divided between them & us, we to have one-half & they the other; that they had found Conrad faithfull and honest; that he is a true good Man, & had spoke their Words & our Words, and not his own; and the Indians having presented him with a drest Skin to make him Shoes, and two deer Skins to keep him warm, they said as they had thus taken Care of our friend they must recommend their's (Shekallamy), to our Notice; and the Board judging it necessary that a particular Notice should be taken of him accordingly, It is Ordered that Six pounds be laid out for him in such things as he may most want, *and that the Provincial Treasurer pay the said sum. And yᵉ Provincial Treasr. is desired to provide the same.*

It was then recommended to the President, & he undertook to prepare a Draught of what might be proper to be said to these Indians at giving the Present from this Government, and to lay the same before the Board to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, to which time the Council adjourned.

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* See Minute of Augᵗ 13ᵗʰ, 1737.

MEMORANDUM.

By Direction of the President, the following Proclamation for apprehending Solomon Moffat was issued:

"By the Honourable the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas Information hath been given unto us, that on or about the beginning of September last, at Allegheny, in the County of Lancaster, within the Province aforesaid, a Quarrell having arisen between an Indian Man of the Mingoes, or Six Nations, in League & Amity with this Government, and Solomon Moffat, of the County aforesaid, Blacksmith, the said Indian Man did receive several Blows and Wounds of which he languished for several days, and languishing died, & that the said Moffat hath since fled for the same: And Whereas, it is not only necessary for the Preservation of that Friendship & good agreement which hath hitherto subsisted between this Government & all these Indians, but is likewise consonant to Justice, that the said Soloman Moffat should be apprehended and brought to a Tryall for the said Offence, We have thought fit to issue this Our Proclamation, Hereby Charging & Commanding all & every of the Sherifs and Officers of the respective Counties of this Province to make diligent search & Enquiry within their respective Bailywicks for the said Solomon Moffat, & him to apprehend & bring before any of His Majesty's Judges or Justices in this Province, to be committed to Gaol, till he be thence delivered by due Course of Law; and for the Encouragement not only of the said Officers, but of every other Person, in detecting, pursuing, & apprehending the said Moffat, We do hereby promise a reward of Ten pounds, to be paid by the Provincial Treasurer, to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and deliver the said Moffat to any Judge, Justice, or other Magistrate within this Province, so that he be committed to safe Custody, in order to be proceeded against according to Law.

"Given in Council under the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadia., the twelfth day of October, 1736, and in the tenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

"By Order of the President & Council,

"JAMES LOGAN.

"ROBT. CHARLES, Secry."

'their respective Bailywicks for the said Solomon Moffat, & him to apprehend & bring before any of His Majesty's Judges or Justices in this Province, to be committed to Goal, till he be thence delivered by due Course of Law; and for the Encouragement not only of the said Officers, but of every other Person in detecting, pursuing & apprehending the said Moffat, We do hereby promise a Reward of Ten pounds, to be paid by the Provincial Treasurer to any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend & deliver the said Moffat to any Judge, Justice, or other Magistrate within this Province, so that he be committed to safe Custody, in order to be proceeded against according to Law.

'Given in Council under the Great Seal of the said Province at Philad.ia the twelfth day of October 1736 and in the tenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth

James Logan

'By Order of the President & Council
'Rob.t Charles Secry

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At a Council held at Philad.ia October 13.th 1736

Present

The Hon.ble Thomas Penn Esq.re Proprietary
James Logan Esq.r President

Samuel Preston	Ralph Assheton	Esq.rs
Clement Plumsted	Samuel Hasell	
Thomas Laurence	Thomas Griffitts	

The President laid before the Board a Draught of a concluding Speech to the Indians, which being read & approved, they were sent for, who being come & seated, the said Speech was delivered to them by the Interpreter as follows.

'Our Brethren

'Four years since at a great Treaty held here with your Chiefs, we confirmed all our former Treaties with you, we brightned the Chain, kindled our Fire to be kept always burning here for you, opened & cleared the path between your Country & Ours, & made ourselves & you one Body & one People.

'The Chiefs of all your Nations, being met at your great Fire or Council in the Country of the Onondagoes, having heard of & considered that Treaty, were so well pleased with it, that it was agreed, as you have told us, that you, who are the principal of all your Chiefs, should come down & visit us, & more fully & absolutely confirm that Treaty, which you accordingly did a few days since at our great House in Town, in the presence & hearing of some thousands of our People, and it was done not only in behalf of us ourselves & yourselves, but for our Children & Childrens Children, to all Generations, as long as the Sun, Moon, & Earth, endure.

'Thus this Treaty, by which we are to become as one People & one Body, is in the strongest terms confirmed never to be changed, but to be kept in everlasting Remembrance.

'But besides what we have already concluded, we shall now, for the further brightning the same Chain, & that no Spott or Blemish may be fixt on it, speak to some particulars for your more full Satisfaction.

'It has been agreed between us, that we should suffer no Injury to be done to one of your People more than to our own, nor without punishing the Offender in the same manner as if it had been done to one of our People, And you also engaged on your parts, that you would give us the like Satisfaction for every Injury done by your People to any of ours, and whatever should happen of this kind it should make no other Difference, than as if the Injury were done by one English or white Man to another, & so in the Case of an Indian:

Now since you came hither, we have heard that a white Man, one of our People, & one of yours, being both in Liquor quarrelled at Allegheney, that the Indian struck at the white Man with a Knife, & the white Man gave the Indian some blows on the head, of which he died in 4 or 5 days after, that the white Man got out of the way & hid, & when he heard the Man was dead he ran away to the Southward to Virginia; who was first in the fault in this Matter we know not, but we have now iſsued a Proclamation for apprehending the white Man, & proposed a Reward of ten pounds to any one who will Seize & Deliver him to some Magistrate or Officer, that he may be putt in Prison & tried for his Life; If then it appears that he wilfully killed the Man he will be hanged by our Law, if it was in Defence of his own Life he is not to die for it, but after he is tried we shall acquaint you how the matter appeared: The first Account we had of it was in a Letter, which the Interpreter shall read, & acquaint you with it, but that Story being told only on one Side we do not depend on it for the truth: And thus we shall act in all such Caſes, as Brethren always ought, whenever they unfortunately happen.

'We are very sensible Rum is the principal Occaſion of these Disorders, & we heartily wish any means could be poſsibly found to prevent the abuse of it, You have deſired us in your discourse with the Proprietor, to recall all our Traders from Ohio or Allegheney & the branches of Sasquehannah, We desired at our Treaty four years agoe that all our Indians the Delawares Shawanese & others should be recalled from Ohio, for we knew not then but there might be War with the French, & you know the strength of a People consists in their being drawn close together as into one Body & not to be scattered, But we know not what you mean by recalling our Traders, for you are sensible the Indians cannot live without being supplied with our Goods, they must have Powder & Lead to hunt, & Cloaths to keep them warm, And if our People do not carry them, others will from Maryland Virginia Jerseys or other places, and we are sure you do not deſire that the Indians should trade with those People rather than with ours, The Traders of all Nations find the Indians are so universally fond of Rum, that they will not deal without it, We have made many Laws against carrying it, we have ordered the Indians to stave the Caggs of all that is brought amongst them, but the Woods have not Streets like Philadelphia, the Paths in them are endleſs, & they cannot be stopt, so that it will be carried either from one Country or another, and on the other hand the Indians are so very fond of the Liquor even the best of them, that instead of taking it from those who bring it & staving it, they take & drink it, which is both unjust in it self & does more mischief, for the Traders, if they kept it, would hand it out by stealth in small Quantities, but the Indians, when they take it, drink it off by great Quantities, so that no Method we can find will prevent the Indians having it, till they are so wise as to refrain it of themselves; & why are they not so wise? they shew very good strong Sense in other things, & why cannot they act like us? All of us here, & all you see of any Credit in the place, can every day have as much Rum of their own to drink as they please, and yet scarce one of us will take a Dram, at least not one Man will on any Account be Drunk, no not if he were hired to it with great Sums of money.

'And now to bind & confirm all these our Words, we have provided for you the following Goods, which will be delivered to you to morrow at the Presidents Lodgings — to witt.

One hundred pounds of Powder
One hundred & fifty pounds of Lead
Twelve Strowd Matchcoats
Twelve Kettles
Twelve Blankets
Twelve Duffells
Thirty one yards & 3/4 of half thicks
Twenty five Hatchetts
One hundred Knives
Two hundred Flints
One dozen looking Glaſses
Three dozen of Sciſsars

with some Tobacco Pipes Rum & Sugar.

The Council rising & the President with the Proprietor staying, the Indians entred into further Discourse, & said they had received a Meſsage with some Wampum from the Governor of Maryland, informing them he had received a Letter from the King of England ordering him to see that they should not be wronged of their Lands, that he had understood this Governmt. had wronged them, & if they would send some of their People to him he would take care they should be righted, he would write to the Great King, who would give such Orders as that they should have Justice done them: Being asked how they received that Meſsage, they said the Man who brought it was here now with them, they had the Wampum & would shew it to us, and they earnestly preſsed, that we would write to the Governors of Maryland & Virginia to make them Satisfaction for the Lands belonging to them (the Indians) which the People of those Governments were poſseſsed of, that had never been purchased of them; that all the Lands on Sasquehannah & at Chanandowa were theirs, & they must be satisfied for them, that they had agreed with us for the Lands they now released to us, but they had never received any thing from the other Governments to the Southward for theirs.

They were told, that on their receiving the Present to morrow, they should be answered on these Heads, & after being entertained by the Proprietor they withdrew.

October 14th.

The Honble. the Proprietor, the President with some of the Council met this Forenoon, & the Indian Chiefs being come & seated

Their Speaker, having some Parcels of Skins laid before him, rose and by the Interpreter said.

That they were now to speak to the Proprietor & our People for the last time this Visit, that we had spoke to them last night, & recapitulated the Heads of all that had been agreed between them & us, as the Fire, the Path, the Chain, that we are now become one People, with every other Article that had been mentioned between us, this they will remember on their parts through all Generations, & they desire that we may remember the same, as long as the Earth endures.

That having now brightned the Chain, & confirmed all the Articles neceſsary for establishing perfect Friendship between them & us, & being thus become one People, they must desire that we would be more reaſonable in the Sale of our Goods, which are much dearer (they say) from our Traders than from those of New York, that the Powder sold by the Traders of New York is generally found to be mixed with black Dust, so that the Bullet falls often short of the Mark thro' the Badneſs of the Powder, that if we would sell cheap, we might thereby draw a great Trade to this Province far beyond that of any others, which would be to our Advantage.

And hereupon he laid down a Bundle Skins and said

That amongst them there is never any Victuals sold, the Indians give to each other freely what they can spare, but if they come amongst our People they can have none without paying, they admire we should take Money on this Score.

That having now finished, & preparing to return home, as several of them are old Men, they request that we would help them on their Journey by aſsisting them with Horses & some Carriages for their Goods, that as we Buy many Horses and Carriages, they desire we would spare them some for their use who are our Brethren.

And hereupon he laid down two Bundles of Skins.

Then proceeding he said

That they must desire us to write to the Governors of Virginia & Maryland, who are poſseſsed of their Lands, without ever considering the Indians for them, & request that we would take the Answer of those Governors, which next Spring some of their Nations will come to receive at the Fire kept for them in this Place, That they intend to apply to the great King on the other side of the Water, & let Him know what they expect on this Head from His People.

That

At a Council held at Philadia., October 13th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.

JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Ralph Assheton,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,	Samuel Hasell,	
Thomas Laurence,	Thomas Griffitts,	

The President laid before the Board a Draught of a concluding Speech to the Indians, which being read and approved, they were sent for, who being come & seated, the said speech was delivered to them by the Interpreter as follows:

"Our Brethren,

"Four years since, at a great Treaty held here with your Chiefs, we confirmed all our former Treaties with you, we brightened the Chain, kindled our Fire, to be kept always burning here for you, opened & cleared the path between your Coutry and Ours, & made ourselves & you one Body and one People.

"The Chiefs of all your Nations being met at your great Fire or Council in the Country of the Onondagoes, having heard of & considered that Treaty, were so well pleased with it that it was agreed, as you have told us, that you who are the principal of all your Chiefs, should come down & visit us, & more fully & absolutely confirm that Treaty, which you accordingly did a few days since at our great House in Town, in the presence & hearing of some thousands of our People, and it was done not only in behalf of us ourselves, & yourselves, but for our Children & Children's Children to all Generations, as long as the Sun, Moon, & Earth endure.

"Thus this Treaty, by which we are to become as one People & one Body, is in the strongest terms confirmed never to be changed, but to be kept in everlasting Remembrance.

"But besides what we have already concluded, we shall now, for the further brightning the same Chain, & that no Spot or Blemish may be fixt on it, speak to some particulars for your more full satisfaction.

"It has been agreed between us, that we should suffer no Injury to be done to one of your People more than to our own, nor without punishing the Offender in the same manner as if it had been done to one of our People; And you also engaged, on your parts, that you would give us the like satisfaction for every Injury done by your People to any of ours; and whatever should happen of this kind it should make no other Difference than as if the Injury were done by one English or white Man to another, & so in the Case of an Indian. Now since you came hither, we have heard that a white Man, one of our People & one of yours, being both in Liquor, quarrelled at Allegheny; that the Indian struck at the white Man with a Knife, & the white Man gave the Indian some blows on the head, of which he died in 4 or 5 days after; that the white Man got out of the way & hid, & when he heard the Man was Dead he ran away to the Southward, to Virginia. Who was first in the fault in this Matter, we know not, but we have now issued a Proclamation for apprehending the white Man, & proposed a Reward of ten pounds to any one who will Seize & Deliver him to some Magistrate or Officer, that he may be putt in Prison & tried for his Life. If then it appears that he willfully killed the Man, he will be hanged by our Law; if it was in Defence of his own Life, he is not to die for it; but after he is tried we shall acquaint you how the matter appeared. The first Account we had of it was in a Letter, which the Interpreter shall read, & acquaint you with it; but that story being told only on one side, we do not depend on it for the truth: And thus we shall act in all such cases, as Brethren always ought, whenever they unfortunately happen.

"We are very sensible Rum is the principal Occasion of these Disorders, & we heartily wish any means could be possibly found to prevent the Abuse of it. You have desired us, in your discourse with the Proprietor, to recall all our Traders from Ohio or Allegheny, & the branches of Sasquehannah. We desired at our Treaty four years agoe, that all our Indians, the Delawares, Shawanese, & others, should be recalled from Ohio, for we knew not then but there might be War with the French; & you know the strength of a People consists in their being drawn close together, as into one Body, & not to be scattered. But we know not what you mean by recalling our Traders, for you are sensible the Indians cannot live without being supplied with our goods; they must have Powder & Lead to hunt, & Cloaths to keep them warm, and if our People do not carry them, others will from Maryland, Virginia, Jerseys, or other places, and we are sure you do not desire that the Indians should trade with those People rather than with ours. The Traders of all Nations find the Indians are so universally fond of Rum, that they will not deal without it. We have made many Laws against carrying it; We have ordered the Indians to stave the Caggs of all that is brought amongst them, but the Woods have not streets like Philadelphia, the Paths in them are endless, & they cannot be stopt, so that it will be carried either from one Country or another; and on the other hand, the Indians are so very fond of the Liquor, even the best of them, that instead of taking it from those who bring it, & staving it, they take and drink it, which is both unjust in it self & does more mischief; for the Traders, if they kept it, would hand it out by stealth, in small Quanties; but the Indians, when they take it, drink it off by great quantities, so that no Method we can find will prevent the Indians having it, till they are so wise as to refrain it of themselves; and why are they not so wise? They show very good strong sense in other things, & why cannot they act like us? All of us here, & all you see of any Credit in the Place, can every day have as much Rum of their own to drink as they please, and yet scarce one of us will take a Dram, at least not one Man will on any Account be Drunk; no, not if he were hired to it with great sums of money.

"And now to bind & confirm all these our Words, we have provided for you the following Goods, which will be delivered to you to-morrow at the President's Lodgings, to witt:

One hundred pounds of Powder,
One hundred & fifty pounds of Lead,
Twelve strowds Matchcoats,
Twelve Kettles,
Twelve Blankets,
Twelve Duffells,
Thirty-one yards & ¼ of half thicks,
Twenty-five Hatchetts,
One hundred Knives,
Two hundred flints,
One dozen looking Glasses,
Three dozen of Scissars,
with some Tobacco, Pipes, Rum, & Sugar.

The Council rising, & the President with the Proprietor staying, the Indians entred into further Discourse, & said they had received a Message, with some Wampum, from the Governor of Maryland, informing them he had received a Letter from the King of England, ordering him to see that they should not be wronged of their Lands; that he had understood this Government had wronged them, & if they would send some of their people to him, he would take care they should be righted; he would write to the Great King, who would give such Orders as that they should have justice done them. Being asked how they received that Message, they said the Man who brought it was here now with them; they had the Wampum & would shew it to us; And they earnestly pressed that we would write to the Governors of Maryland & Virginia, to make them Satisfaction for the Lands belonging to them (the Indians), which the People of those Governments were possessed of, that had never been purchased of them; that all the Lands on Sasquehannah & at Chanandowa were theirs, & they must be satisfied for them; that they had agreed with us for the Lands they now released to us, but they had never received any thing from the other Governments to the Southward for theirs.

They were told, that on their receiving the Present to-morrow, they should be answered on these Heads, & after being entertained by the Proprietor they withdrew.

October 14th.

The Honble the Proprietor, the President, with some of the Council met this forenoon, & the Indian Chiefs being come & seated,—

Their Speaker, having some Parcels of Skins laid before him, rose and by the Interpreter said:—

That they were now to speak to the Proprietor & our People for the last time this Visit, that we had spoke to them last night & recapitulated the Heads of all that had been agreed between them & us, as the Fire, the Path, the Chain, that we are now become one People, with every other Article that had been mentioned between us, this they will remember on their parts through all Generations, & they desire that we may remember the same as long as the Earth endures.

That having now brightned the Chain, & confirmed all the Articles necessary for establishing perfect Friendship between them & us, & being thus become one People they must desire that we would be more reasonable in the sale of our Goods, which are much dearer (they say) from our Traders than from those of New York; that the Powder sold by the Traders of New York is generally found to be mixed with black Dust, so that the Bullet falls often short of the Mark thro' the Badness of the Powder; that if we would sell cheap we might thereby draw a great Trade to this Province, far beyond that of any others, which would be to our advantage.

And hereupon he laid down a Bundle Skins and said:—

That amongst them there is never any Victuals sold, the Indians give to each other freely what they can spare, but if they come amongst our People they can have none without paying. They admire we should take Money on this Score.

That having now finished & preparing to return home, as several of them are old Men, they request that we would help them on their Journey, by assisting them with Horses & some Carriages for their Goods; that as we have many Horses and Carriages they desire we would spare them some for their use, who are our Brethren.

And hereupon he laid down two Bundles of Skins.

Then proceeding he said:—

That they must desire us to write to the Governors of Virginia & Maryland, who are possessed of their Lands, without ever considering the Indians for them, & request that we would take the Answer of those Governors, which next Spring some of their Nations will come to receive at the Fire kept for them in this place. That they intend to apply to the great King on the other side of the Water, & let Him know what they expect on this Head from His People.

That if Civility at Connestogoe should attempt to make a sale of any Lands to us or any of our neighbors they must lett us know that he hath no Power to do so, & if he does any thing of the kind they, the Indians, will utterly disown him.

That last night we told them the Woods were very dark, & that

The Council rising, & the President with the Proprietor staying, the Indians entred into further Discourse, & said they had received a Meſsage with some Wampum from the Governor of Maryland, informing them he had received a Letter from the King of England ordering him to see that they should not be wronged of their Lands, that he had understood this Governmt. had wronged them, & if they would send some of their People to him he would take care they should be righted, he would write to the Great King, who would give such Orders as that they should have Justice done them: Being asked how they received that Meſsage, they said the Man who brought it was here now with them, they had the Wampum & would shew it to us. And they earnestly preſsed, that we would write to the Governors of Maryland & Virginia to make them Satisfaction for the Lands belonging to them (the Indians) which the People of those Governments were poſseſsed of, that had never been purchased of them; that all the Lands on Sasquehannah & at Chanandowa were theirs, & they must be satisfied for them, that they had agreed with us for the Lands they now released to us, but they had never received any thing from the other Governments to the Southward for theirs.

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That last night we told them the Woods were very dark, & that it was impossible to prevent Rum being carried to Allegheny, that if the Case be thus, we had better hinder any Persons from going thither at all, & confine our Traders to the River Sasquehannah & its Branches, for as several of the Indian Warriours pass by Allegheny, where so much Rum is constantly to be had, they cannot but be very Apprehensive that some Mischief may happen, this Consideration often troubles them.

In Answer to all which the Indians were thus told by the Interpreter.

That as to all that has passed relating to the Chain, Road & Fire, we have now firmly & fully established & confirmed all these Articles, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance by them & us, & by our Children & their Children to all Generations.

That as to the Dearness of Goods carried amongst them, the Government here ~~are~~ has no concern in the Trade, it is entirely carried on by private People, those that go amongst the Indians purchase the Goods they carry with them at the easiest Rate, & we are told, that considering the Length of Way they carry them, they are sold so cheap, that these Traders can be but small Gainers, but the prices of Goods are not under any Regulation, they get for them what they can.

That all the White People, tho' they live together as Brethren have each nevertheless distinct Properties & Interests, & none of us can demand from another Victuals or any thing of the kind without Payment, One Man raises Corn & he sells it, Another raises Horses & he sells them, & thus every Man lives by his own Labour & Industry, & no one has a Right to take away from another what he thus earns for himself, & all Victuals cost money.

That proper Care will be taken, as has formerly been done, to supply them with Horses & Carriages, to make their Journey home as easy as possible.

That we would be glad to do them any Service with the neighbouring Governments, but we do not clearly understand this Matter: As to what is said of a Letter from the King of England, we do not believe there is any Truth in that Report, we have indeed heard of a Letter sent up to Sasquehannah from the Governor of Maryland, & if he mentions any thing in it of Orders from the King of England, they should send some Persons to that Government to enquire into the Matter: As to the Claim they make on the Lands of Maryland & Virginia, we know not how this is supported; the Lands on Sasquehannah we believe belong to the Six Nations by the Conquest of the Indians of that River, but how their Pretensions are made good to the Lands to the Southward we know not, & we ought to be better informed before we can write on this Head.

That we cannot prevent our Traders from going where they may best dispose of their Goods, we shall take the most proper Measures in our Power to hinder their carrying Rum in such Quantities, & we hope the Indians will give strict Charge to their Warriours to be cautious & prudent, that all kind of Mischief may be prevented.

The Indians appearing satisfied with what had been spoke to them, said they had nothing further to offer. The present was then delivered to them, which they rec^ed with great Thankfulness, those of each Nation alternately by themselves, & then all of them together joyning in their usual solemn Sound when they express their Satisfaction. Having afterwards drank a friendly Glass, & taken Leave of the Proprietor, President and Council, they departed, and thus the Treaty ended.

THE
Preſident and Commander in Chief
HIS
SPEECH
TO
The General Aſſembly of the Province of *New-York*, the 14th of *October*, 1736.

Gentlemen ;

THere never was a Time wherein your Sitting was more Neceſſary than the preſent, To heal the unhappy Diviſions that have ſprung up in this Province, To provide for the Safety, the Defence and Proſperity of it; To encourage Trade and Navigation, and To promote the raiſing and Manufacturing ſuch Commodities as may be Advantagious to your ſelves, and Uſeful to *Great Britain*.

YOU have by a Reſolve of your Houſe, engaged the Publick Faith (which ought ever to be Sacred) to make good the Deficiencies of the Revenue, and I promiſe my ſelf, from your well known Loyalty, and Duty to His Majeſty, that you will now cheartully and effectually provide for it, and it requires your earlieſt Attention.

SHIP-BUILDING, which in ſome of your Neighbouring Provinces is carried on to a large extent, and is become a conſiderable part of their Returns to *Great Britain*, has, for many years, been much neglected and little uſed in this Province; and yet Nature has been as bountiful to us as to them, in giving us as many Materials for that uſe; a fruitful Soil for the Production of HEMP, and a cheap and ſafe Navigation for all, from moſt parts of the Province to this City. As this is of the greateſt Importance to you, I earneſtly Recommend it to your preſent Conſideration, that by a Timely and Effectual Proviſion, you may retrieve that beneficial Branch of Trade, and carry it to a height ſuperior to any other Province.

These

The Markets for your Flour (the preſent Staple of the Province) are already ſo much over done, by the great Importations that are made to them, from this and the other Northern Colonies, that unleſs ſome Manufactures be ſet on foot, that are wanted in *Great Britain*, or do not interfere with theirs, there will be no way to employ the People to any Advantage. *Great Britain* has long extended her Bounty to us, in the Article of Hemp, but we have not yet taken hold of it, it wants ſome further Encouragement, and it is your Intereſt (though with a preſent Expence) to lay a Foundation for that Uſeful and Valuable Manufacture; ſome of your Neighbouring Provinces have done it, and reap the happy Fruits of it.

I heartily Recommend to your Conſideration the Fortifications now on foot, that if upon Inſpection of the Accounts, you find the Money already given will fall ſhort, you may effectually provide for the finiſhing of them.

FORT-HUNTER is in a very Ruinous Condition, the Palliſado's, the Block-houſes and Barracks are tumbling down, and hardly to be Repaired at a leſs Charge than would build a New One; The principal End for which it was built being to cover the *Chriſtian Settlements* then made, and to encourage others to be made in that part of the *Mohauks Country*, is happily attained; and we may reaſonably expect the like good affects in the ſettling the reſt, which is much the greateſt part of the *Mohauks Country*. If a new Fort be built on the Carrying Place, at the upper End of the *Mohauks Country*, and the Garriſon of *Fort Hunter* be removed thither; This will cover the whole *Mohauks Country*, fix an eaſier Communication between all the Frontier Garriſons from *Albany* to *Oſwego*, be a ſafe Repoſitary for the Goods that muſt be Landed there, in paſſing to and from *Oſwego*, and be a ſure Protection to that Trade and Country at all times; a ſmall Sum of Money will do the Work.

The Houſe at *Oſwego* wants ſome preſent Repairs, and the Upholding it is of ſuch Conſequence to the Trade of the Province, that I am perſwaded you will think it highly neceſſary to put it in ſuch a Condition againſt the Winter, as the Officers and Soldiers may be skreen'd from the inclemency of the Weather.

The Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs having repreſented to me that there was a neceſſity of ſending a Smith and ſome other Perſons to reſide for a year in the *Sinnakaa's* Country, with ſome ſmall Preſents, to ſecure the Fidelity of that Nation to us, I hope you will make proper Proviſion to defray that Expence.

Theſe Things that I have Recommended to you, being for His Majeſty's Honour and Service, for the Encouragement and Advancement of Trade and the general Good of the Country, I can ſafely and will chearfully Concur with you in them, as I ſhall in all others of the like Tendency. They deſerve your utmoſt Attention, and I hope you will give them Diſpatch,

I make no doubt but that you are come with Minds diſpoſed to Conſult His Majeſty's Honour, and the True Intereſt and Quiet of the Province. Let therefore your Debates be guided by Moderation; Make Things of a Private and Inferior Nature give way to thoſe of a Publick, and your Electors will thank you, Poſterity bleſs you, and future Aſſemblies make your Actions a Rule for theirs.

George Clarke.

BY Virtue of an Order of the General Aſſembly, I do Appoint *William Bradford* to Print his Honour's SPEECH

Adolph Philipſe, Speaker.

New York October 14th 1736

My Lord

I beg leave to do my selfe the honor to inform your Grace that on the 12th instant the Assembly met according to my adjournment, and spent that day in debating the Legality of my administration and about putting the Speaker in the Chair, I adjourned them to yesterday; when they were to put the question whether or no they should sit and act; it is thought, and some of them told me, they should be able to carry the question for sitting; however, early in the morning before the House met, I had the honor to receive His Majesties additional Instruction dated the first of June directing the form of prayer for the Royal Family, I immediately summoned the Council and in their

presence opened it, and the news being presently spread through
the Town most of the Assembly came to me to whom I shewed it
they expressed much joy, went strait to the house, put the Speaker
in the Chair and adjourned themselves to this day, When I sent
for them as usual, and made my Speech to them; they appear
to be very unanimous and I hope a good effect from the Session
which the Season of the year will make very short. The
universal gladness that appeared on my receiving that
Instruction was as great as ever I knew it, and I hope
the Spirit of faction is now entirely broke. The Corporation
came all to me to day with the Mayor whom I swore as usual
in their presence tho three only of their Aldermen are by their
Charter to attend him.

The first day the Assembly met they asked Morris if he knew of
any orders or Instructions prepared or preparing for me, he stood up
and in a Solemn manner declared that he knew of none and
believed I should have none; and tho we had no account from
Boston soon after Morris's arrival there, for he came that way,
that he and his Son had said that VanDam was not restored, nor he
believed would be till a Governour arrives, that in the mean time
the Government properly belonged to me, and that the Son said he
saw this very Instruction made or making out for me, and
that he offered to bring it, yet the Son denyed it all in Zengers

Journal of the 11th instant, and said he believed that I should have no such orders nor any other order relating to the Government. These confident declarations of the Father and Son startled the ssembly, and confirmed the disaffected people in their opinion that the administration of the Government belonged to Van Dam who, it's said, was resolved on this day to swear the Mayor and other officers whom he had appointed into their places, which might have been attended with fatal consequences, for I must have maintained his Majesties Royal Authority, and have, probably, ned assisted the Magistrates; but the Instruction came very opportunely to prevent evils, and to give the people who before favoured him a vile opinion of Morris. 448

Tho' it is much in my nature to act with gentleness, and to forgive private injuries: yet I think so many bold and daring insults on his Majesties Government, and some of them very near if not High Treason call for some severe notice: I pity Van Dam and heartily wish he could be distinguished from the rest for he is really incapable of judging for himself, and has been wholly guided by Alexander, Smith, Morris and his Son; I wish I could say that it is not generally believed that Captain Norris has had as great a hand in working up the Spirit of faction as any man, but of that I have no regular proof, tho' I fully know his behaviour very well.

It is believed that Alexander will apply in England for his Majesties pardon, but surely my Lord no man ever deserved it less; his behaviour as much as more than to any one that all the past Sedition is owing. Van Dam has been only a Tool in his hands, and I presume to think is to be considered in this case as an Ideot, he is already severely punished in his purse, for Morris Alexander and Smith have undone him, he is an object of his Majesties mercy and I really wish he had it, notwithstanding he would have shewn me none had I been in his power; for the others, they may be punished and no man pity them, for even the Mob who lately favoured them for Van Dams sake, would now for his sake too, see them fall without regret, So sudden a turn as things have taken is rarely seen, every man rejoices or seems to rejoice on the occasion, those who two days ago cryed Hosanna to Morris, now cry crucify him: I humbly beg your Grace that I may have orders how to proceed against these delinquents, at present I am pleased with the happy turn without appearing to have further views lest too many should be driven to despair, but when things are settled, and the memory of them grown stale, I shall then be able without fear of new disorders to execute whatever commands I receive. A Gentleman who is going to Boston waits for this where I hope it will find a conveyance, I therefore intreat your Graces pardon for whatever faults my haste may have committed, humbly imploring your Graces protection, and leave to subscribe my self with the greatest submission and honour.

New York 14 Octo.r 1736. Mr Clarke.

My Lord

your Graces
most obedient and most
dutifull Servant Geo: Clarke

1736. [406] taking effect till confirm'd by H.M. according to your Instructions, but we are very much surprized that you should have given your assent to ye latter it being a manifest breach of yr. Instructions to give yr. assent to any law of so extraordinary a nature and which may be attended with such consequences without the said clause. These laws being but lately come to our hands, we have not yet fully considered them, but shall take a proper opportunity of laying them before H.M. We observe what you have wrote concerning Mr. Dunbar's supplying the two vacancies in the Councils of Montserrat and Nevis occasioned by the deaths of Mr. Frye and Mr. Abbot, and to the necessity you tell us you shall be under of appointing a councillor in each of those Islands for want of a sufficient number. As this necessity does not appear to us from the lists of those Councils in our Office, we must desire you will immediately send us over an account of the names and number of the Councillors of each of the respective Islands under your Government who are present thereon, as also of those who are absent. And that you will at the same time inform us who are absent upon leave, from whom they received such leave and for what time they have leave of absence; we desire you will constantly send us this account together with the names of persons proper to supply vacancies in the Council, which by the 9th Article of your Instructions you are required to send to us from time to time when any of the persons by you already recommended shall dye, depart out of the said Islands or become otherwise unfit, that a list of six persons fit to supply vacancies in each island may be always compleat. PS.—We have taken no notice hitherto of what you wrote in your letter of the 17th June, 1734, concerning the Spanish ship you mentioned to have been wreck'd at Tortola, because no complaint has been made here of that affaire. However we hope you take the best informations you can get against such persons as were concerned in that affaire, that they may be prosecuted for it, when a legislature shall be established there, and with regard to the expression you have us'd, vizt. *a Spanish ship wreck'd*, we imagine you mean, *stranded*, because you inform us of the ill usage some of the passengers on board met with from the inhabitants of Tortola. [*C.O.* 153, 16. *pp.* 45–53.]

Oct. 12. Whitehall. **407**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Fane. Encloses collection of Acts of Montserrat, and requests his opinion in point of law upon six of them. [*C.O.* 153, 16. *pp.* 53–55.]

Oct. 14. New York. **408**. President Clarke to the Duke of Newcastle. I beg leave to do myself the honor to inform your Grace that on the 12th instant the Assembly met according to my adjournment and spent that day in debating the legality of my administration without putting the Speaker in the Chair. I adjourned them to yesterday, when they were to put the question whether or no they should sit and act, it is thought, and some of them told me, they should be able to carry the question for sitting; however, early in the morning before the House met, I had the honor to

1736. [408]
receive H.M. additional Instruction dated the first of June directing the form of prayer for the Royal Family, I immediately summoned the Council and in their presence opened it, and the news being presently spread through the town most of the Assembly came to me, to whom I shewed it, they expressed much joy, went strait to the House, put the Speaker in the Chair, and adjourned themselves to this day, when I sent for them as usual and made my speech to them; they appear to be very unanimous and I hope a good effect from the Session which the Season of the year will make very short: The universal gladnes that appeared on my receiving that Instruction was as great as ever I knew it, and I hope the spirit of faction is now intirely broke; The Corporation came all to me to-day with the Mayor whom I swore as usual in their presence tho three only of their Aldermen are by their Charter to attend him. The first day the Assembly met they asked Morris if he knew of any orders or Instruction prepared or preparing for me, he stood up and in a solemn manner declared that he knew of none and believed I should have none; and tho we had an account from Boston soon after Morris's arrival there, for he came that way, that he and his son had said that Van Dam was not restored, nor he believed would be till a Governor arrives, that in the meantime the Government properly belonged to me, and that the son said he saw this very Instruction made, or making out for me, and that he offered to bring it, yet the son deny'd it in Zanger's Journal of the 11th instant, and said he believed that I should have no such orders nor any other order relating to the Government. These confident declarations of the father and son startled the Assembly, and confirmed the disaffected people in their opinion that the administration of the Government belonged to Van Dam who, its said, was resolved on this day to swear the Mayor and other officers whom he had appointed into their places, which might have been attended with fatal consequences, for I must have maintained H.M. Royal authority, and have protected and assisted his magistrates; but the Instruction came very opportunely to prevent evils and to give the people who before favoured him a vile opinion of Morris. Tho' it is much in my nature to act with gentlenes, and to forgive private injuries, yet I think so many bold and daring insults on H.M. Government, and some of them very near if not high treason call for some severe notice: I pity Van Dam and heartily wish he could be distinguished from the rest, for he is really incapable of judging for himself, and has been wholly guided by Alexander, Smith, Morris and his son; I wish I could say that it is not generally believed that Captain Morris has had as great a hand in keeping up the spirit of faction as any man, but of that I have no regular proof, Mrs. Cosby knows his behaviour very well. It is believed that Alexander will apply in England for H.M. pardon, but surely my Lord no man ever deserved it les, 'tis to him as much or more then to any one that all the past sedition is owing. Van Dam has been only a tool in his hands, and I presume to think is to be considered in this case as an idiot, he is alredy severely punished in his purse for Morris, Alexander

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and Smith have undone him, he is an object of H.M. mercy and I truly wish he had it, notwithstanding he would have shewn me none had I been in his power; for the others, they may be punished and no man pity them, for even the mob who lately favourd them for Van Dam's sake, would now for his sake too, see them fall without regret. So sudden a turn as things have taken is easely seen, every man rejoices or seems to rejoice on the occasion, those who two days ago cryed Hosanna to Morris, now cry crucify him: I humbly beg your Grace that I may have orders how to proceed against these deliquents, at present I am pleased with the happy turn without appearing to have further views, lest too many should be driven to despair, but when things are setled, and the memory of them grown staler, I shall then be able without fear of new disorders to execute whatever commands I receive. A gentleman who is going to Boston waits for this, where I hope it will find a conveyance, I therefore intreat your Grace's pardon for whatever faults my haste may have committed, *etc.* *Signed,* Geo. Clarke. *Holograph.* 4 *pp.* *Enclosed,*

408. i. President Clarke's Speech to the Assembly, 14th Oct., 1736. *Abstract.* As they have by the resolve of the House engaged the public faith to make good the deficiencies of the revenue, expects that, from their well-known loyalty and duty to H.M., now cheerfully and effectually provide for it. Shipping is carried on to a large extent in the neighbouring Provinces and has become a considerable part of their returns to Great Britain, but has been much neglected in this Province. Recommends it to their consideration, and the further encouragement of hemp, for which Great Britain has long extended her bounty, though they have not yet taken hold of it. For the markets for their flour, the present staple of the Province, are so much overdone by great importation from this and other Northern Colonies, that unless some manufactures be set on foot, that are wanted in Great Britain, or do not interfere with theirs, there will be no way to employ the people to their advantage. *Recommends* provision for finishing the fortifications. Fort Hunter is in a very ruinous condition, and hardly to be repaired at a less charge than would build a new one. The principal end for which it was built, to cover and encourage settlements in that part of the Mohawks' country, is happily attained. *Continues:* If a new Fort be built on the carrying place, at the upper end of the Mohauks' country, and the garrison of Fort Hunter be removed thither; this will cover the whole Mohauks' country, fix an easier communication between all the frontier garrisons from Albany to Oswego, be a safe repositary for the goods that must be landed there, in passing to and from Oswego, and be a sure protection to that trade and country at all times; a small sum of money will do the work. The House at Oswego wants some present repairs, *etc.*

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The Commissioners for Indian affairs represent the necessity of sending a smith and some other persons to reside for a year in the Scrinakaa's country, with some small presents, to secure the fidelity of that nation. *Hopes* they will provide for this, and that their debates will be guided by moderation *etc.* *Printed.* 2¾ *pp.*

408. ii. Copy of President Clarke's letter to the Council of Trade and Plantations, Oct. 18. [*C.O.* 5, 1093. *ff.* 447–450, 451, 451 *v.*]

Oct. 15.
Whitehall.

409. Council of Trade and Plantations to Lt. Governor Gooch. *Acknowledge* letters and enclosures etc. of 18th July, 5th and 26th Nov., 18th Dec., 1735, and 19th May, 1736. *Continue* :—In regard to the reasons you have offer'd (Dec. 18) in behalf of the Act of 1723 *to prevent free negroes and mulattoes voting in elections*, we shall let that Act ly by. We should have wrote to you before now on the subject of Mr. Ball's proposal for curing tobacco *etc.* (*v.* July 18, 1735), but that we waited to have some account from you of the success of his experiment, according to your promiss : But not having heard from you upon this head, we desire that in your next letter you will give us some account of it : However we can't help observing that Mr. Ball has misinform'd you, by saying that he communicated his scheme for this purpose to our Board by the means of Mr. Tomlinson, and that we had approved thereof. We shall be glad to hear that the project commenc'd in Virginia for making of wine does succeed. With regard to what you have wrote, concerning the propos'd grants of land on the westward of the great mountains of Virginia, we are of opinion with you that they may be of advantage, and may prevent the French extending their settlements on the Lakes, and as we cannot foresee any objections to the granting of land there as proposed, when the controverted bounds of Lord Fairfax's grant shall be settled, we hope you'l give all possible dispatch thereto. We have reconsiderd what you write in favour of the liberty of importing salt directly from Portugal. But notwithstanding that it may probably be of some advantage to Virginia, yet we apprehend it may be very difficult, if not impracticable, to obtain that liberty. PS.—Since the writing of the above letter we have received yours of the 12th Augt., and are very glad to find so good a correspondence between you and the people, which we hope may continue. [*C.O.* 5, 1366. *pp.* 136–139.]

Oct. 15.
Edenton.
N. Carolina.

410. Governor Johnston to the Council of Trade and Plantations. It is now above a year since I had the honour to hear from your Lordships except a few lines by Mr. Popple in December last, concerning Mr. Litle's books. When I first appointed Mr. Allen Receiver I ordered him to demand all the papers, relating to the Quittrents from Mr. Litle's executors, and then he could get no more but three loose sheets of paper which gave no manner of light into that affaire. If I could have procured anything which would give the least information, I had certainly transmitted it to your Board before this time. It is a very great act like us? All of us here, & all you see of any Credit in the Place, can every day have as much Rum of their own to drink as they please, and yet scarce one of us will take a Dram, at least not one Man will on any Account be Drunk; no, not if he were hired to it with great sums of money.

"And now to bind & confirm all these our Words, we have provided for you the following Goods, which will be delivered to you to-morrow at the President's Lodgings, to witt:

One hundred pounds of Powder,
One hundred & fifty pounds of Lead,
Twelve strowds Matchcoats,
Twelve Kettles,
Twelve Blankets,
Twelve Duffells,
Thirty-one yards & ¼ of half thicks,
Twenty-five Hatchetts,
One hundred Knives,
Two hundred flints,
One dozen looking Glasses,
Three dozen of Scissars,
with some Tobacco, Pipes, Rum, & Sugar.

The Council rising, & the President with the Proprietor staying, the Indians entred into further Discourse, & said they had received a Message, with some Wampum, from the Governor of Maryland, informing them he had received a Letter from the King of England, ordering him to see that they should not be wronged of their Lands; that he had understood this Government had wronged them, & if they would send some of their people to him, he would take care they should be righted; he would write to the Great King, who would give such Orders as that they should have justice done them. Being asked how they received that Message, they said the Man who brought it was here now with them; they had the Wampum & would shew it to us; And they earnestly pressed that we would write to the Governors of Maryland & Virginia, to make them Satisfaction for the Lands belonging to them (the Indians), which the People of those Governments were possessed of, that had never been purchased of them; that all the Lands on Sasquehannah & at Chanandowa were theirs, & they must be satisfied for them; that they had agreed with us for the Lands they now released to us, but they had never received any thing from the other Governments to the Southward for theirs.

They were told, that on their receiving the Present to-morrow, they should be answered on these Heads, & after being entertained by the Proprietor they withdrew.

October 14th.

The Honble the Proprietor, the President, with some of the Council met this forenoon, & the Indian Chiefs being come & seated,—

Their Speaker, having some Parcels of Skins laid before him, rose and by the Interpreter said:—

That they were now to speak to the Proprietor & our People for the last time this Visit, that we had spoke to them last night & recapitulated the Heads of all that had been agreed between them & us, as the Fire, the Path, the Chain, that we are now become one People, with every other Article that had been mentioned between us, this they will remember on their parts through all Generations, & they desire that we may remember the same as long as the Earth endures.

That having now brightne'd the Chain, & confirmed all the Articles necessary for establishing perfect Friendship between them & us, & being thus become one People they must desire that we would be more reasonable in the sale of our Goods, which are much dearer (they say) from our Traders than from those of New York; that the Powder sold by the Traders of New York is generally found to be mixed with black Dust, so that the Bullet falls often short of the Mark thro' the Badness of the Powder; that if we would sell cheap we might thereby draw a great Trade to this Province, far beyond that of any others, which would be to our advantage.

And hereupon he laid down a Bundle Skins and said:—

That amongst them there is never any Victuals sold, the Indians give to each other freely what they can spare, but if they come amongst our People they can have none without paying. They admire we should take Money on this Score.

That having now finished & preparing to return home, as several of them are old Men, they request that we would help them on their Journey, by assisting them with Horses & some Carriages for their Goods; that as we have many Horses and Carriages they desire we would spare them some for their use, who are our Brethren.

And hereupon he laid down two Bundles of Skins.

Then proceeding he said:—

That they must desire us to write to the Governors of Virginia & Maryland, who are possessed of their Lands, without ever considering the Indians for them, & request that we would take the Answer of those Governors, which next Spring some of their Nations will come to receive at the Fire kept for them in this place. That they intend to apply to the great King on the other side of the Water, & let Him know what they expect on this Head from His People.

That if Civility at Connestogoe should attempt to make a sale of any Lands to us or any of our neighbors they must lett us know that he hath no Power to do so, & if he does any thing of the kind they, the Indians, will utterly disown him.

That last night we told them the Woods were very dark, & that it was impossible to prevent Rum being carried to Allegheny; that if the case be thus we had better hinder any Persons from going thither at all, & confine our Traders to the River Sasquehannah & its Branches; for as several of the Indian Warriors pass by Allegheny, where so much Rum is constantly to be had, they cannot but be very apprehensive that some Mischief may happen. This Consideration often troubles them.

In answer to all which the Indians were thus told by the Interpreter:

That as to all that had passed relating to the Chain, Road, & Fire, we have now firmly & fully established & confirmed all these Articles, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance by them & us, & by our Children & their Children to all Generations.

That as to the Dearness of Goods carried amongst them the Government here has no Concern in the Trade, it is entirely carried on by private People, those that go amongst the Indians purchase the Goods they carry with them at the easiest Rate, & we are told, that considering the Length of Way they carry them, they are sold so cheap that these Traders can be but small Gainers; but the prices of Goods are not under any Regulation, they get for them what they can.

That all the White People, tho' they live together as Brethren, have each, nevertheless, distinct Properties & Intrests, & none of us can demand from another Victuals or any thing of the kind without payment. One Man raises Corn & he sells it, Another raises Horses & he sells them, & thus every Man lives by his own Labour & Industry, & no one has a Right to take away from another what he thus earns for himself, & all Victuals cost money.

That proper care will be taken, as has formerly been done, to supply them with Horses & Carriages to make their Journey home as easy as possible.

That we would be glad to do them any Service with the neighbouring Governments, but we do not clearly understand this Matter. As to what is said of a Letter from the King of England we do not believe there is any Truth in that Report. We have indeed heard of a Letter sent up to Sasquehannah from the Governor of Maryland. If he mentions anything in it of Orders from the King of England they should send some Persons to that Government to enquire into the Matter. As to the Claim they make on the Lands of Maryland & Virginia we know not how this is supported; the Lands on Sasquehannah, we believe, belong to the Six Nations by the Conquest of the Indians of that River; but how their Pretentions are made good to the Lands to the Southward we know not, & we ought to be better informed before we can write on this Head.

That we cannot prevent our Traders from going where they may best dispose of their Goods; we shall take the most proper Measures in our Power to hinder their carrying Rum in such Quantities, & we hope the Indians will give strict Charge to their Warriours to be cautious & prudent, that all kind of Mischief may be prevented.

The Indians appearing satisfied with what had been spoke to them, said they had nothing further to offer. The present was then delivered to them, which they rece'd with great Thankfulness, those of each Nation alternately by themselves, & then all of them together, joyning in their usual solemn Sound when they express their Satisfaction. Having afterwards drank a friendly Glass, & taken leave of the Proprietor, President, & Council, they departed, and thus the Treaty ended.

At a Council held at Philadia., October 15th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President,
Clement Plumsted, Samuel Hasell, }
Thomas Laurence, Thomas Griffitts, } Esquires.
Ralph Assheton, Charles Reid, }

The President acquainted the Board that this day about noon he received a verbal Message from the House, by five of their Members, which they desired might be communicated to the Council, to this Effect, That the House of Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania had mett yesterday according to Charter, had chose Andrew Hamilton, Esqr., their Speaker, & had qualified themselves according to Law; That the Powers of Government being on the Decease of the late Governor devolved on the President & Council, the House desired that if the Board should at any time have any thing to communicate to them that might be of service, or contribute to the publick Welfare, they would be pleased to lay it accordingly before the House, & they should not fail on their part to promote the same. Whereupon the following Message was drawn up, & Ordered to be carried down to the House by the secretary:

"Gentlemen:

"The President having communicated to the Council the Message he received from the House this day, that they had mett & proceeded to the Choice of a Speaker, the Board hereby acquaint the House that they are now met in the Council Chamber at the President's, & are ready to receive the House of Representativss with their Speaker according to Custom."

and Purposes therein contained, And also that the several other Persons whose Names are within written as Witnesses to the said Deed, did likewise in the Presence of these Affirmants Sign the same. Witness my Hand & Seal of the s^{d} City, Day and Year aboves^{d}.

JAMES STEEL,
WILLM. PLUMSTED.

[L. S.] CLEM. PLUMSTED, Mayor.

Entred in the Office for recording of Deeds, for ye City & County of Philad^{a}, in Book G. Vol. 5. p^{a} 277, &c., The Seventh Day of May, A^{o} D^{i}, 1741. Witness my Hand & Seal of my Office aforesaid.

[L. S.] C. BROCKDEN, Rec^{dr}.

Indorsed.

Pre-emption deed or contract of October 11th, A. D., 1736. D^{o} of (Ratification) 1751. Recorded Page 74, &c. N. B. Boileau, Sec^{y}.

RELEASE FROM THE SIX NATIONS FOR SUSQUEHANNAH, 1736.

WE, THE CHIEFS of the Six Nations of Indians, the Onandagoes, Isanundowans or Sinnekas, Cayoogoes, Oneydas, Tuscaroras, (in behalf also of ye Canyingoes or Mohacks,) who have lately at Philadelphia, by our Deed in writing dated the eleventh Day of this instant, October, released to John Penn, Thomas Penn, & Richard Penn, Proprietors of Pennsylvania, & to their Heirs & successors, ALL our Right, Claim & Pretentions whatsoever, to all & every the Lands on both sides of the River Sasquehannah, from ye mouth thereof as far Northward or up the said River as y^{t} Ridge of Hills called the Tyoninhackta or Endless Mountains, Westward to the Setting of the Sun, & Eastward to the furthest springs of the Waters running into the said River, Do hereby further declare, That our true intent & meaning by the said writing was & is to Release and we do hereby more Expressly Release, to the said Proprietaries, their Heirs and Successors forever, All our Right, Claim and Pretensions whatsoever, to all and every the Lands lying within the Bounds & Limits of the Government of Pennsylvania, Beginning Eastward on the River Delaware, as far Northward as the s^{d} Ridge or Chain of Endless Mountains as they cross ye Country of Pennsilvania, from Eastward and to the West.

And further, as we have made the firmest League of Friendship with our Brethren of Pennsilvania & are become as one people with them, We do hereby promise & Engage for ourselves and our Children & their Children, That neither We nor they nor any in Authority in our Nations, will at any time bargain, sell, grant, or by any means make over, to any person or persons whatsoever, whether White men or Indians, other than to the said Proprietors, the Children of William Penn, or to persons by them Authorised and Appointed to agree for and Receive the same, any Lands within the

Limits of the Governm^t of Pennsylvania, as 'tis bounded Northward with the Governm^t of New York and Albany, But when we are willing to dispose of any Further Rights to Land within the s^d limits of Pensilvania, We will dispose of them to the said W^m Penn's Children, and to no other persons whatsoever.

In Witness whereof we have in Behalf of all our Nation, signed this further writing, being distinctly Read and Interpreted to us by our Friend Conrad Wyser, the Twenty fifth Day of October, 1736.

Witness, (an interlineation of seventeen words being first made between the 8th and 9th lines.)

Anynssquasuh, his ⋈ mark,
Anyharungquas,
Candach,
Hawyienta,
Josunsudan,
Josunlansenet,
Hanukhungo,
Hatquantaguhty,
Gahiskerowano,
Gechtackhery,
Tahashwangai,
Tacannunty,
Caxhaayn,
Tocanorungo,
Oscotax,
Sawuntga,
Canawato,
Sagusksonyunt,
Tyhchrygerechgo,
Saristorquoh,
Shykelimy.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

City of Philada.

Be it Remembered, That on the Nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1736, Personally appeared before me Clement Plumsted, Esq^r., Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, Conrad Weiser, who, on his solemn affirmation, did declare that he saw the several Indians within named, sign, seal, and as their voluntary act, deliver the within written Deed, for the use and purpose therein mentioned; and that he saw John Peter Feck and Leonard Feck sign their names as Witnesses thereunto. And this affirmant further saith, that being appointed Interpreter by & between the Government of Pennsilvania and the Indians of the Six Nations, He faithfully and distinctly Interpreted & Explained to the Indians who signed & sealed the same, all the several parts of the said within written Deed, to their full satisfaction & contentment; and that upon the delivery of the said Deed, the same Indians presented a Belt of Wampum in Confirmation thereof.

CONRAD WEISER.

Affirmed before me.

Witness my Hand & seal of the City.
Clem. Plumsted, Mayor.

Recorded y^e 22 May, 1741.

* Recorded 62. p. 350.

We the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, the Onondaga's, Tsanundowans, or Seneca's, Cayoogoes, Onydas, Tuscaroroes, (in behalf also of the Canyingoes or Mohawks) who have lately at Philadelphia by our Deed in Writing dated the eleventh Day of this Instant October, releas'd to John Penn, Thomas Penn, Richard Penn Proprietors of Pensylvania and to their Heirs and Successors, all our Right, Claim & Pretensions whatsoever to all the Lands on both Sides the River Sasquehannah, from the mouth thereof as far Northward up the said River as that Ridge of Hills call'd the Tyoninhasachta or endless Mountains; Westward to the Setting of the Sun and Eastwards to the farthest Springs of the waters running into the said River, do hereby further declare that our true intent & meaning by the said writing was & is to release & we do hereby more expressly release to the said Proprietors, their Heirs and Successors for ever all our right Claim and Pretensions whatsoever to all and every the Lands lying within the bounds and Limits of the Government of Pensylvania beginning Eastward on the River Delaware as far Northward as the said Ridge or Chain of Endless Mountains as they cross the Country of Pensylvania from the Eastward to the West. — And further as we have made the firmest League of Friendship with our Brethren of Pensylvania, and are become as one People with them, we do hereby promise and engage for ourselves & our Children and their Children, that neither we nor they nor any in authority in our nations will at any time bargain, sell, grant or by any means make over to any person or persons whatsoever, whether White men or Indians, other than to the Said Proprietors the Children to William Penn or to Persons by them authoriz'd and appointed to agree for and Receive the Same, any Lands within the Limits of the Government of Pensylvania as 'tis bounded northward with the Government of New York and Albany. But when we are willing to dispose of any further Rights to Lands within the Said Limits of Pensylvania we will dispose of them to the said William Penn's Children and to no other Persons whatsoever. In Witness whereof we have in behalf of all our Nations sign'd this further writing being distinctly read and Interpreted to us by our Friend Conrad Weiser the Twenty Fifth Day of October 1736. —

Witness (an Interlineation of
Seventeen words being first made
between the 8th and 9th Lines)

Anywiquareh his mark
Anyharenquas his mark
Candagohs his mark
Liawyientes his mark

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Hanukhungo	his mark
Hotquantaguhty	his mark
Gahiskerowano	his mark
Gehtachhery	his mark
Lahashwangarorís	his mark
Canawat	his mark
Saguehsonyunt	his mark
Syiuchryggeruhgo	his mark
Sarislaquoh	his mark
Shykelimy	his mark
Lacannunty	his mark
Canhaayu	his mark
Socanaungo	his mark
Osistan	his mark
Sawintga	his mark

Albany ss.

Whereas the within Deed was the Day of the Date hereof produc'd to us, the Subscribers, & Interpreted to us by Conrad Weiser, in the Indian Language, and the Names and Marks of the Signers of it were then Carefully Examin'd and the Execution thereof was attested to us by Sahaswongous One of the Signers thereof, We the Subscribers in Consideration thereof and of Five Shillings to us in hand paid, do for ourselves, our Children, and their Childrens Children, and in behalf of the Six Nations, Confirm ratify, and hold good the Said Deed, and do promise Covenant

Covenants, and Engages, to and with Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esqr The present Proprietors of the Province of Pensylvania, That neither We nor any by our authority shall sell, grant or convey, to any other than the said Proprietaries, their Heirs, and Aſsigns any Lands within the Limits of the said Province. Witneſs our Hands and Seals this Ninth Day of July 1754.

Sealed and Deliver'd
In presence of us
Isaac Norris
Wm Franklin
Conrad Weiser
Saml Weiser
James Stevenson

Abraham Peters his mark
Scaniraty his Mark
Kblantd his Mark
Henry Peters
Bunt his Mark
Sagechsi his Mark

Copy Indians Agreement not to sell to none but the Propr dated 25th 8ber 1736
and
Copy of the Confirmation of the same made at Albany 9th July 1754

To the Honourable George Clarke
Esqr Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York &c.

The Memorial of Cadwallader Colden Esqr
Surveyor General of Land of the s^d^ Province

Humbly Sheweth

That your Mem^st^ in the execution of his office did in the months of August & Sept^r^ last repair to the Mohawks Country in order to Survey several large Tracts of Land within the Bounds of larger Tracts said to be purchased of the Mohawk Indians by several of the Inhabitants of the County of Albany in pursuance of Licences granted them for that purpose That when your Mem^st^ went to the s^d^ lands the Indians would not suffer your Mem^st^ to Survey the same alledging in some cases that they had not sold the quantity of land discrib'd in the Deeds of Purchase from them but a vastly smaller quantity according to other Boundaries describ'd to your Mem^st^ by s^d^ Indians in other cases that they had only sold 3 or 4 farms to be taken at the Election of the Purchasers within the Bounds describ'd in the Deeds of Purchase That your Mem^st^ has been inform'd that the Gov^r^ & Council granted those Licences of Purchasing & afterwards consented to the granting a certain quantity of the Lands so purchased to the person's who had purchased the same in consideration of their having purchased a much greater quantity of Land for the Benefite of the Crown & in order to facilitate the Improvem^t^ & Settlem^t^ of the Country. Your Mem^st^ begs leave further to observe that the Deeds thus obtain'd from the Indians are in the English Language & your Mem^st^ has been inform'd that the Indians have been perswaded to sign these Deeds without having them interpreted by persons sufficiently Skill'd in the English & Indian languages & without being sworn to interpret truely And likewise that the Boundaries of the Lands said to be so purchased are in several cases expressed by points or Degrees of the Compass & by English Measures which are absolutely unknown to the Indians. These Considerations made your Mem^st^ give Credit to the Complts the Indians made to him whilst he was among them of their being cheated or deceiv'd in several pretended purchases made of their lands & as your Memst found them in some cases highly exasperated he in order to quiet their minds for the present promis'd to inform your Hon^{r} of their Complaints Your Memst conceives from what has happen'd to the Eastward of Boston by such Disputes with the Indians that the Quieting the Indians minds by doing them Justice may be of the greatest Consequence not only in Settling & improving the Lands in that part of the Country but likewise in preserving the Peace of this Province & securing it from Invasions & incursion of other Indian Nations your Memst therefore begs leave humbly to propose in order to prevent Such Impositions or Deceits on the Indians for the future That all lands to be purchased of the Indians be survey'd in their presence before any Deed for the same he sign'd That some proper person be directed to examine the Deed that it be conformable to the S^{d} Survey & to see the Consideration mentioned in the Deed fairly paid & that the Deed be truely & fully explain'd to the Indians before the same be exectued your Memst begs leave

In the last place to observe that he has been likewise inform'd that many inconveniences & delays happen on the purchasing of Lands in the usual method of granting Licences to private persons & of late by a kind of jobbing or selling of shares by the Opposition they often make to each other that whereby the price of Lands is very much enhanced and many inconveniences happen which obstruct the speedy settlement of that part of the Country which Inconveniences your memoralist conceives may be avoided for the future by recalling the Licences allready issued & by intrusting the purchasors of Lands from the Indians with one particular person & The purchase however your Memst conceives may still be made at private charge & for the Benefite of any person who shall think proper to advance the purchase Money on the Faith of the Government to have some certain quantity or proportion of the land granted to him & to remove all mistrust of the Person who shall be appointed the person who advances the money or some other person at his appointment be permitted to be present to see the Bargain made with the Indians according to his liking & the purchase money bonafide paid all which is humbly submitted by Sr

your Honours
most Obedient & most humble Servt
CADWALLADER COLDEN.

New York
Novr 3d 1736

From John Alsop.

Sr

The Unhappy Misunderstanding that has been between us is the Occasion of my present writing, lest by waiting on you in person Should not Only be Disagreeable, but render My Journey fruitless, as for my part as farr as Shall here after be in the power of My Small Capacity, Will demonstrate an innocent and reconciled behaviour (Altho I know the Contrary would little affect you) and on account of the following Subject I hope You will pardon My freedome, A few Days past I received a letter from John Sacket of Dover in Duches County, An Abstract is as follows viz:

in October I was with his Honr Mr Clarke concerning Some land in Duches County, by Some believed to be Vacant, and Showed his Honr a Draught that I had of your Making which after he had perussed Directed me to write to you to Acquaint Doctor Colden thereof and if you Could Demonstrate the affair Clear to him and upon his moveing I would Do what was proper) this being the Substance Sr if you Shall think the trouble not too Great to hear what I have to offer, and will Signifie your likeing to it, I will wait upon You at You shall Appoint. I am Sr With Due Respect

Your Most Humble
Servant
JNo ALSOP.

Decr 12th 1736

[Indorsed]
To CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
one of his Majesties Councill for the
Province of New York at Coldengham.

From Frederick Morris.

Decembr the 10th 1736.

Sr/

I now send by Mr Haywood four Certificates one for Mr Noxon one for Mr Sackett, one for ye Chief Justice & Comssrs & ye other for Mr Heath & one & two Warrants of Survey, One for Capt Cosby and Mr Clinton and ye other for the Chief Justice as to ye Return for Mr Heath I wo'd now had time permitted have sent a Draught of a Deed of partition but Mr Clinton told me he believed when the patent was past wo'd Suite as well he intimated to me Something of a Declaration of Trust farther than what was allready done: that or anything else You Shall please to require shall be punctually done But as you have been pleased to tell me that the Letter Mr Heath and, I had the Honor of writing to ym was a Suffict Deed till the patent past I believed there wo'd be no Immediate Necessity of Sending ye Draught now but shall send it by the Next opportunity Mr Sackett with whom Mr Clinton left our return pritty much Scrupled delivering it without an order in writing from you Mr Clinton thought at First that he had lost it tho upon finding it he was pleased to leave it with Mr Sackett

Nothing would be more gratfull to me if I may have the liberty of So Saying, than the pleasure of bearing your service or Commands Being with the highest respect

Sr Yr

most obedt humble
Servt
FREDk. MORRIS.

From George Clarke.

Sir

I have the favour of your letter of the 29th of Novr by Mr Haywood, who seems to be pretty well acquainted with the places that he thinks will ascertain the bounds of Evans's grant and to Incourage him to go on wth his In-

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Indians Request to the Government of Pennsylvania delivered to Thomas Penn Esquire by Conrad Weyser November the 19th 1736.

We the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians the Onondagers Tsanantowans or Sinickers, Cayugers, Oneiders, Tuscarorores in behalf also of the Canyingoes or Mohawks do hereby beseech our Brethren Onas & James Logan to write in our behalf to Governor or Owner of the Land in Maryland and to the Governor of Virginia to let them both know that we expect some consideration for our Land now in their occupation, and if so be they are willing to make some consideration; let them leave the same with our Brethren in Philadelphia, where we have a Fire burning, and if they have any thing to say to the contrary we will hear them at the said Fire if they will come there; We desire further of our Brethren Onas and James Logan to let us know in as short a time as possible the Answer of the two Chief Men, one living in Annapolis and the other in Virginia.

We desire further of our Brethren Onas and James Logan to use their utmost endeavour to sell the Goods cheaper to Us, or give more for our Skins; they can write to the Great King over the Great Sea where the Goods is made and first bought, if he speaks one word they the Makers and first Sellers must sell cheaper.

We desire further of our Brethren Onas and James Logan never to buy any Land of our Cousins the Delawares, and Others whom we treat as Cousins; they are People of no Virtue, and have no where a Fire burning and deal very often unjust with our Friends and Brethren the English.

Let it be manifest to all People, that if so be the Delawares our Cousins and Other whom we treat as Cousins, offering to sell any Land to the Europeans, that no Body may buy it of them, for they have no Land remaining to them; and if they offer to sell they have no good designs.

P.S. [illegible] the Chief [illegible] Annapolis and the Chief Man of Virginia [illegible]

[illegible] James Logan [illegible]

[illegible]

know of it; but notwithstanding, let us know as soon as possible the Answer to both.

Conrad Weyser Interpreter

Hanickhungo his ∂ Mark
Ta-an nutie ʋ his Mark
Taristaguo Ɨ his Mark
Hayuchsunyunt ʓ his Mark

On the twenty fourth Day of September Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and fifty seven before me William Allen Esquire Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania Personally appeared Conrad Weyser of Tulpehoccon in Berks County Esquire Provincial Indian Interpreter and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists that he attended at Philadelphia in the Month of October Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and thirty six when an Indian Treaty was there held by the honourable the then Proprietaries of the said Province with sundry Chiefs and others of the Six Nations Indians viz: the Onondagers Tsanantowans or Senecas, Cayugas, Oneydoes and Tuscaroras at which Treaty there were a great Number of the said Indians present and the Sachems or Chiefs of them then signed and executed to the said Proprietaries a Deed now produced, dated the 11th Day of October One thousand seven hundred and thirty six, for the River Sasquehannah with the Lands lying on both sides thereof to the Extents and Limits mentioned in the said Deed and to which this Deponent then subscribed his Name amongst the other Witnesses thereto, and that many of the Chiefs of the said Indians calling at, and staying for several Days at this Deponents Plantation at Tulpehoccon aforesaid in their Return from Philadelphia towards their own Country (as they had been used to do at former Treaties) the principal of the said Indian Chiefs did there sign and duly execute (after being fully interpreted and explained to them by this Deponent) a certain other Deed now produced dated the Twenty fifth Day of October One thousand seven hundred and thirty six aforesaid in the Presence of John Peter Feck and John Leonard Feck this Deponent's Father and Brother in Law, since deceased and of this Deponent himself, the said Deed being a Release and further Explanation as therein mentioned of the said first mentioned Deed of the Eleventh Day of October One thousand seven hundred and thirty six aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith that within a Day or two after the said Indians signing the said second herein mentioned Deed, and before their Departure from this Deponent's House, the several Chiefs of the said Six Nations in a very earnest manner desired this Deponent to write for them (introducing it as a Matter which they had forgot to mention at the Treaty at Philadelphia) the hereto annexed Instrument or Petition to the said Proprietaries of the said Province (who by the said Indians are always called and Addressed by the Indian Name of Onas as mentioned in the said Petition) and to James Logan Esquire who for many Years before had been Secretary to, and principal Manager of Indian Affairs for the said Proprietaries, and the old Proprietor William Penn Esquire, and this Deponent saith that he did accordingly write the said annexed Petition for and at the special Instance of the said Six Nation Chiefs, and that the Substance thereof was dictated by them to this Deponent Paragraph by Paragraph and the same contains the true Sentiments of the said Indian Chiefs as they then delivered the same to this Deponent; and the same annexed Petition was soon after at the like Instance of the said Indians presented and delivered, by this Deponent to Thomas Penn Esquire one of the said Proprietaries on his this Deponents going to Philadelphia in the Month of November in the said Year One thousand seven hundred and thirty six, as endorsed on the said Petition.

Conrad Weiser

Sworn before me the Day and
Year first abovementioned.
Will: Allen Chief Justice

Oswego to stop there & buy from our Traders 160 Kegs of Rum to distribute amongst the Sennecas.

The same Letter advises that notwithstanding these Base & Unwarrantable Proceedings of the French, there has been a great Trade at Oswego this Summer. that 160 Canoes of far Indians had been there besides what had come from the 6 Nations.

(P. 177.) Upon the receipt of the foregoing Letter the Commissrs nominate 5 Persons & a Smith to go & reside in the Sennecas Country for One year & give them Instructions to watch the Motions of the French, to be watchful over & to promote to the utmost of their Power the Influence & Interest of this Province.

Albany 9 March 1736/37 Laur. Claasse the Interpreter is dispatched to Onondaga to Accquaint the 6 Nations that Govr Gooch of Virginia has prevailed upon the Southern Indians to send Deputies to Williamsburgh abt the begining of next April to treat of Peace between them & the 6 Nations, & to desire they would fix on Deputies to go there on their behalf, in the meantime the Lieut Govr commands them to cease from all hostilities.

6 April. Laur. Claasse returns & reports that he had met the Sachems of the 6 Nations to whom he had communicated the above Message & they return for Answer. that they are surprized the Govr of Virginia should send this Message to them without taking Notice of the Govr of New York or the Commissrs of Indian Affairs that some Persons from them might go with their Deputies for say they We are One Body, One Blood & One Heart, as they cannot write or read they would not trust the whole managmt of such a Treaty to their own People.

[1] These Violent & Scandalous Attempts of the French, is an incontestible Argument how very detrimental this Trading House at Oswego was to their Interest & consequently how beneficial to ours & had the Northern Trade to Canada been entirely rooted out & our whole Attention been Applied to the Western Trade at Oswego, & proper Persons disengaged from Trade been placed there to have pushed our Political Influence with the far Nations, it seems to me we might have given a Mortal wound to the French Indian Trade & Influence. by force of Arms it is now I believe impossible.

That Albany is the Antient & fixt Place for all People to treat with them & If Gov^r Gooch will come himself or send Proper Deputies with Deligates from the Southern Indians to Albany, they will meet there & hear Proposals—

That the Gov^{rs} orders for their committing no Hostilities came to late a Party of between 3 & 400 fighters of the 6 Nations were already gone out a fighting but they will use their Endeav^{rs} to hinder others from following.—

Laur. Claasse further reports that the 6 Nations are to have a general Meeting the begining of May next to consider of the French Interpreters request about Settling at Irondequat.

The Commiss^{rs} transmit the Above Information to the Lieu^t Gov^r & say they think it highly necessary that some Person of Distinction should attend the above Meeting with Laur. Claasse the Interpreter. (P. 178.) Accordingly Laurence Claasse & another Person is sent up to Onondaga with proper Presents to act in Behalf of this Gov^t at the s^d Meeting & instructed, to remind the 6 Nations that it is expressly contrary to their several Treaties with this Gov^t & their solemn Promises to suffer any French to settle on their Land & will be a Manifest Violation of the Cov^t Chain, that they ought not to hold meetings with the French or listen to their seducing Artifices.

Albany 4 May 1737. The Commiss^{rs} apply by Letter to the Representatives of the City & County of Albany to get an Act passed that no more but one Interpreter to the Commissary shall be made use of at Osswego & no Brokers employed by the Traders there. for that the Multiplicity of Interpreters & the employing Brokers is the Occasion of much irregularity & confusion.—

28 May M^r Schuyler who was sent to Onondaga with the Laur. Claasse the Interpreter returns & reports, that he did not find the Assembly met at Onondaga, but he learnt there that the Senneccas had certainly given Jean Coeur leave to build a Trading House at Irondequat, upon w^{ch} they proceeded to the Senneccas Country & convened the Sachems together, & asked them if it was true thay had given that

Liberty to Jean Coeur; they owned they had given him Liberty to build a small Hut, but thanked the Gov^r^ & Commiss^rs^ for their Advise & promised they would recall the Liberty they had given, And in token thereof they gave a Belt of Wampum —

But Laur. Classe who returned into the Senneca's Country after M^r^ Schuyler had left it, reports, that he found the Sennecas had entirely fallen off from their Promises to M^r^ Schuyler & that Jean Coeur was going on with the Settlement at Irondequat, upon w^ch^ he convened the Sachems & asked them how they came so soon to forget their Promises to M^r^ Schuyler for that he was informed the French Interpreter was gone to Niagara to fetch Pouder &^c^ to furnish a Trading House at Irondequat, & that in order to convince him it was not by their Consent, Laur Claasse desired the Sachems would speak with Jean Coeur in his presence return his belt of Wampum & make void their Agreement with him, but to this the Sachems would not consent. And that (p. 179) he was further informed at Onondaga that the Sachems of the Sennecas had received a large Belt of Wampum from the Gov^r^ of Canada to join him in a War against a Nation of Indians called the Foxes. —

That after he had condoled with them on the Death of their Principal Sachem called the Doctor, they had consented to come down with him to Albany to meet & speak with the Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ in conjunction with the other 5 Nations.

Albany 27. June 1737. Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ Clarke meets the 6 Nations at this Place, to whom before he enters upon any other Buisness he makes a very Pathetic & well drawn Remonstrance upon their consenting to let the French Interpreter settle at Irondequat. In w^ch^ he tells them, "You know well that about 36[1] — Winters ago you gave those Lands to the Great King of Eng^d^ y^r^ Father to hold & protect them for you, & you know that about 11 [1] Winters ago you that you acknowledged & confirmed that Gift, now having in that solemn Manner put it into the hands of our King your Father you cannot without his Consent suffer a French man or any other but the Subjects of the Great King of England to build on it unless you resolve to throw off his Protection & our Friendship."

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[1] The [Deed of S] Act of Surrender & the Deed in consequence of it An^o^ 1701.

He tells them that before he proceeds to renew & brighten the Cov^{t} Chain with them he must have their Answer & Resolution upon the Above Affair.

The same day the 6 Nations made Answer to the above Speech of the Lieu^{t} Gov^{rs}

They begin thus.

Bretheren Indians that belong to the French, You are here to listen to what we shall speak to our Bro^{r} Corlaer.

You may hear it & we doubt not you will tell it to the Gov^{r} of Canada w^{ch} you may do, but we desire you will tell him nothing but the Truth.[2] (P. 180.) They then proceed & repeat the Gov^{rs} Accusation of their Infidelity & the Gen^{l} heads of his Speech to them. They say Bro^{r} Corlaer You spoke very fierce & roughly to us & we hope you'l give us the same Liberty.

Brother

At the time when the French built the House at Niagara the Gov^{r} asked us in a public Meeting why we suffered it & did not Demolish it, we answered that we were not able to do it but desired the Gov^{r} to write to the King about it w^{ch} he promised to do, but we have never heard more about it, so we think they who write are as forgetful as we who cannot write, for this we can remember & think the Gov^{r} should at least have accquainted us with what Answer he had. —

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[1] In their Conference with Gov^{r} Burnet in July 1727. —

[2] I suppose they must mean those Indian among themselves whom the French had bribed & cajolled into their Interest, for surely a Man of M^{r} Clarkes Sagacity would never have suffered Canada Indians to have been Auditors at this Conferrence. that y^{e} Albanians might have harboured them would be to me no wonder.

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Bro^r You have told us that probably we have forgot what passed in former times but our Ancesters have handed down to us from Father to Son what has happened both in the Dutch & English times. there has been a Book but perhaps that Book has been destroyed.

Bro^r We have come to a full Resolution of all the 6 Nations not with false Lips but from the bottom of our Hearts that the French shall not settle on any of our Lands & this you may believe we speak with Sincerity.

We again say as before & we speak with a sincere Heart & shall perform our Promise there shall not one French man settle on our Land.

We want to ask one Question tho it dos not belong to the present Subject. how comes it that the French have settled so near in the Neighbourhood even at the Crawn Point? have they won it by the Sword, We think it is our Land?[1]

Thus ends this Days Conferrence.

(P. 181.) Albany 28 June 1737. Gov^r Clarke makes a Second Speech to the 6 Nations, the Stile of w^{ch} is so elegant & the Sentiments so just & Excellent that if it consisted with the Intentions of these Papers I would transcribe at length for the Entertainment of those into whose hands they may fall, but I must keep up to my Plan, & proceed to take notice of such Matters as in my Judgment seem to be of necessary importance.

he expresses his Satisfaction in the Solemn Promises they have made to him on the Subject of permitting the French to settle on their Lands & depending on their sincerity & exact performance, renews the Cov^t with them in his Majesties name in the most ample Manner. —

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[1] this a kind of Sarcastic Question of the Indians & meant as a reproach to our Indolence & weakness to suffer them to build a Fort within the Limits of this Province. I beleive the true Answer would be this. It was suffered in lieu of the Canada Trade & agreeable to the constant Policy of the French with the Albanian Administrators, to feed their impatient Avarice at the Expense of the future Honour & safety of this Province. —

he represents in very lively Colours the pernicious Designs & Artifices of the French who have no other Intentions but to extirpate & Destroy them in order to favour & compass their own Ambitions Designs, and as one Instance, he gives their Endeavours to prevail on the Young Warriors of the 6 Nations to join them in their War upon the Nation of the Foxes, by w^ch^ the 6 Nations can attain Nothing but false Glory & real Loss. he exhorts them rather to Cultivate the profitable Arts of Peace & the practice of Justice & Temperance by w^ch^ they will introduce Riches amongst themselves & inspire their Neighbours with a veneration & Esteem for them.

he points out to them the advantage of the Trading House at Oswego & that the more they can succeed in their Influence among the far Nations to bring them thither to Trade, the greater will be the plenty & cheapness of Goods that we shall always be able to sell Cheaper than the French who are obliged to purchase many of their Goods at Albany.

he tells them he is informed the Sennecas & Cayouges have sold to M^r^ Pen those Lands of theirs on the Susquahana River where the Shawawanas & other Indians are settled by w^ch^ means those Indians are drove to the Intention of taking an Assylum at Tuchsakrondie among the Settlements of the French, w^ch^ he tells them will tend to weaken the power of the 6 Nations & add strength to the French & therefore recommends it to them as a peice of good Policy worthy of their Prudence to invite those Indians to settle on some of their remaining Lands. (P. 182.) he concludes his Speech or rather Oration by telling them he has some Presents for them from their Loving Father King George. w^ch^ he will give them when the Conferrence is finished that they may not be cheated out of them for Rum as they have often been

Albany 30 June 1737. The 6 Nations return their Answer to Gov^r^ Clarke's most excellent Speech. They say they promise in the Name of the 6 Nations to keep the Cov^t^

Chain inviolable on their parts & to make it clearer & brighter & stronger than ever.

As to the Gov^r^ of Canadas invitation to join him in the War against the Foxes they say it is true he did send them a Message to that purpose but he sent them no Belt of Wampum & it is a Maxim amongst them, that if any body speaks to them he must give a Belt as the Gov^r^ of Canada gave none so they take no Notice of his Message.

They say they think there is some Poison at Oswego for many have died there (meaning that it is an Unhealthy place).

That they dont conceive the Truth of what the Gov^r^ tells them that the more Furrs w^ch^ come to Oswego the Cheaper Goods will be, for they must now pay 3 Bever Skins for a woman Petticoat, & they desire Goods may be sold cheaper & then all the far Nations will come & trade there.

The Gov^r^ answered. that whoever made them pay 3 Bevers for a Petticoat imposed on them & desired them to mark those Traders & not deal with them, for an honest Trader will give them 2 Petticoats for 3 Good Bevers.

The say the Land they are about selling to M^r^ Penn is a great Distance from where the Shawanas are settled

They say the Shawanas are disgusted at M^r^ Penn & that they beleive it is his fault that they design to remove themselves, (for they say,) [1] it is a Custom amongst the Christians when they buy Land of the [Christians] Indians to take in more than they agree for & they believe M^r^ Pen has encroached on the Lands of the Shawanas. & they desire the Gov^r^ will write to him about that Matter & be a Mediator between M^r^ Pen & those Indians to prevent (p. 183) their going to the French Settlements.

They say, " before there was an House in Albany & every Body lodged under the Leaves of the Trees the

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[1] this Accusation is notoriously true & has been one among many other Causes of weakening our Influence over the Indians. the Inhabitants of this Colony, New Jersey & Pensilvania are so Land Mad that they are ready to destroy each other about their Boundaries & Titles & forever at Law.

Christians & we entered into a Cov^t of Friendship & the Indians loved the Christians on Acc^t that they sold them the Goods Cheap

"We shall not repeat a long Story of what happened between our Forefathers. We shall break off here. But we shall say in few words that our forefathers dealt uprightly & in simplicity, when they first began to trade they had Goods much cheaper than we have now. You said we had no Memories but it is written in our foreheads." [1]

The Lieu^t Gov^r made a short reply in w^{ch} he said

"I am very sorry there has been any misunderstanding between M^r Penn & the Shawana Indians. I shall do my Endeavours to get a good Understanding betwixt them. but as no man can Answer for the Success of what he undertakes I recommend to you to keep the Shawanas among your selves as you have done the Tuscarores to prevent their going to the French."

Albany 2^d July 1737. The Speaker of the 6 Nations waited on the Lieu^t Gov^r & said. "You told us that the Shawana Indians intended to remove from their habitations on the Susquahanna River to Tuchsagrondie & settle among the French Indians & you recommended to the Sachems of the 6 Nations that they should prevent their removal. I am come in their name to tell you that they will do all in their Power to prevent their removal & give them other Land among us in case it be sold to Gov^{r} Penn."

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[1] The Complaints of the Indians upon the dearness of Goods & the unfair treatment they meet with from the Traders, are so very frequent thro-ought the whole Records that tho I have several times noted 'em in these Abstracts I have more frequently omitted them. The Indians have often laid it down as a fundamental Maxim that their Connexions with us arose from & depended upon Trade, & even a superficial knowledge of Indian Affairs will point out that Truth. In the Indian Trade we have many natural & constitutional advantages over the French, & it is this w^{ch} has obliged the French to have recourse to so many Base & Artful Measures to carry on their Influence & Views with regard to the Indians, but more honesty & Generosity on our side would have in a great measure defeated the whole System of French Policy, but — but on the contrary we have aided their Views by our Dishonesty & Opression with regard to our Trade with the Indians & their Lands. by this means we have lost all that Dignity of Moral Character, w^{ch} let Politicians Act & say as they Please, is the true Foundation of National Grandeur & Influence. By our fruitless & ill conducted Expeditions against Canada we have given the Indians a contemptible Idea of our Martial prowess & Genius. On the contrary the French who have been more Active & Successful are more revered by them.

(P. 184.) Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} Clarke having referred to the Commiss^{rs} of Indian Affairs to consider of & give their Opinion upon the Subject of the French getting leave from the Sennecas to build at Irondequat.

They give it as their Opinion, that some proper Persons be sent to reside amongst the Sennecas for the ensuing year & that they be furnished with presents to the value of £60 or £70. to distribute properly amongst the leading Sachems in order to keep them to the performance of the solemn promises they have made in the foregoing Conferrence not to suffer the French to build on any part of their Land.

They give it further as their Opinion that for the Security of the Indians & Fur Trade that a Fort be erected at Irondequat & a Garrison posted in it.

M^{r} Clarke being desirous of purchasing in His Majesties Name all the Indian Lands on the South side of Lake Cadaraqui or Lake Ontario from Oswego to the Falls of Niagara [in order] in order to erect a Fort at Irondequat, from the Onondaga Cayouge & Senneca Indians, he gave orders to the Interpreter to summons the Sachems of those Nations before him, but the Interpreter Laur Claasse (who afterwards confessed he mistook the Order) summon'd them to meet at the House of One Blicker & there made them his honours proposals for the aforesaid purchase. The Sachems made Answer, that the Two Cheif Propietors of s^{d} Lands were in the Sennecas Country & that the Sachems there present had no right to dispose of the same.

And that it had been formerly agreed on by the primative Owners of said Lands that they should remain for the use of their Childrens Children forever & not be sold to any Christians nor any settlements made on it, because on those Lands they get their Cheif support in Hunting & Fishing.

Gov^{r} Clarke was very angry the Interpreter should make this Proposal to them by himself & not bring the Sachems to him the

Interpreter excused himself as above. but I suspect the Interpreter was influenced by some Albanian Politics in this affair.

(P. 185.) Albany 1 July 1737. Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} Clarke renews the Cov^{t} with the Schaahkook Indians & exhorts them not to seperate but live together & endeavour to bring back the deserted Indians to their Native Country.

They in return renew the Cov^{t} Chain on their side & promise to use their Endeavours to keep together in a Body & to prevail on those who have deserted to return.

23 July The Gov^{r} having appointed Laur Claasse & 5 other Persons to reside in the Sennecas Country for the Year unsuing, they are dispatched thither by the Commiss^{rs} with proper Instructions

2^{d} Jan^{ry} 1737/38 The Commiss^{rs} receive a Letter from Laur Claasse from the Sennecas Country wherein he writes. That there are Three French men there who have used all their Endeavours to get leave from the Indians to settle at Tierondequat, but that he has defeated all their Schemes & that they rather loose than gain ground. he writes that he believes he could now purchase the s^{d} Land from the Indians were he properly furnished, but that he dos not choose to lay out his own Money. he writes that the Sennecas are in a bad state by reason of the great Quantity of Rum w^{ch} is bro^{t} amongst them.

The Commiss^{rs} transmit a Copy of this Letter to the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} & recommend the furnishing Laur Claasse with Money to make the aforesaid purchase w^{ch} they say will not in their Opinion cost much

Albany 26 Jan^{ry} 1737/8. Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} Clarke having referred the Four following Queries to the Commiss^{rs} viz

1. What number of Indians are within the Boundaries & imediate Influence of this Gov^{t}?
2. What is the Strength of the Neighbouring Indians?
3. What is the Strength of our European Neighbours French & Spanjards?

Lodewick Miller
Peter Miller
George Waygant
William Ward
William Ward Jn^{r}
John Mattys Kimbergh
William Smith Jn^{r}
James Edmeston

Tobias Waygate
Jerry Mause
Thomas Johnston
Casparis Stymas
John Monger
James Luekey
Thomas Williams
Robert Banker.

Thomas Fear
Frederick Paintei
Mosas Elsworth
John Marie
Jonathan Owens
Andrew McDowell
Daniel Coleman
Tot. 86.

LIST OF OFFICERS

CIVIL AND MILITARY FOR RICHMOND COUNTY.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

John Le Conte *Judge*
Christian Corsen *Second Judge*
Gozen Adrianz *Third Judge*

Justices of the Peace.

* Nicholas Britton
* Richard Stilwell
* Joseph Bedell
* John Veghte
* Rem Vander Beek
* John La Tourrette
* Thomas Billopp
Corneillius Corsen
Joshua Mersereau
Abraham Cole
Barent Martling
Those marked thus (*) are of of the Quorum.

Nicholas Larzelere *Sheriff*
John Hillyer *Coroner*
Daniel Corsen *Clarke*

Military Officers.

Jacob Corsen Colonel
Christian Corsen Lieut. Col
Thomas Billopp Major

For the North Division

John Veghte Captain
Frederick Berge Lieu^{t}
Jacob Corsen Jn^{r} Ensign

For the S'th Division.

Corneillius Stouthoff Cap^{t}
Jacob Berge Lieutenant
Aris Ryertse Ensign

For the West Division.

Nathaniel Britten Cap^{t}
Matthias Johnson Lieut^{t}
Abraham Maney Ensign

For the Troop.

Peter Perrin Captain
Gerrett Crosse Lieut
Wynant Wynants Cornet
Daniel Wynants Quarter Master

ANSWER TO FOUR QUERIES

REFERR'D BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUT. GOVERNOUR & COUNCILL OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

14. The Six Nations of Indians including the River & Schaachkook Indians are about 1500 fighting men of which number $\frac{1}{3}$ part Incline to French Interest. Being partly overaw'd by fear, The French have their interpreter continually among the Sinnekes who has a great Influence over them & they often send messengers with presents to the Six Nations.

15. The Indians living near about Montreal & Quebeck are about 1000 fighting men besides a Vast number of other Foreign nations amongst whom the French have Sixteen Fortifications and Settlements:

16. The French Europeans settled on the River S^{t}. Lawrence in Canada consisting of the three

Goverments of Quebeck, Montreal and the three Rivers are about Ten thousand Fighting men Including Thirty Two Companys of Regular Forces.

Spaniards none.

17. The Metropolis of New France is Quebeck a well Fortified Town being inclosed in a very strong wall & has a Strong Fort scituated on a Rock, being the sea Port on the North side of River S^{t}. Lawrence. About Sixty Leagues S^{o} West thereof is Montreal on the same side of the River which is regularry fortify'd & Surrounded with a strong stone wall, having Batteries within & a Large Trench round the North, East & West Sides thereof & to the South is the River.

About Seven Leagues South from Montreal is a village called Chambley scituated on a River running out of Corlaers Lake which is by the French called Champlain, & emptys it self into the River S^{t}. Lawrence at Soreil there is a good Strong Stone Fort at the side of the River at the upper end of a Bason.

The French have also a very Strong Fort to the west of Crown point, at the side & South east end of Corlaer's Lake beforementioned called by the French La pointe au la Chevleures, about Seventy miles to the Northward of our farthest Settlements, built in the year 1736, for a retreat when the French at any time should come to disturb or Annoy our Frontiers, either in our Province or New England. This Fort is scituated on a Rock having a very Strong Cittadel Arch'd with Stone three Storys high, the wall thereof is about Seven feet thick, it commands the Entrance into the Lake beforementioned from the Southward & has four Regular Bastions, to the Southward is a Large plain. They Likewise by that means Extend their Limitts, having encroached upon Land belonging to his Majesty.

They have also a Strong Fort at Cadaruchque at the North East End of the Lake Ontario which emptys it self in the River S^{t}. Lawrence, made there not only in order to entice the Six Nations of Indians to their Interest & to have an awe over them, but also for a retreat to the French when at any time they should attack or Annoy the Six Nations & likewise to prevent the said Six Nations from going to Canada in time of War.

They have also a strong Fortification at Niagara which is at the South west end of Cadaruchque Lake, below the falls of that name about three Leagues, where there is a Carrying place, it borders near the Six Nations which in a great Measure commands the Indian Trade from the Westward & overawe the Sinnekes.

They have severall Settlements & Forts as above observed of Less note among the Upper Nations of Indians on the chief passages as the Indians come from their hunting in order to Intercep Furr Trade & to keep an awe & command over them.

Albany 4th Febr^{y} 1737 | 8

P

Feb: 15. 1737/8

My Friends and Brethren

The Friendship I have for the Six Nations and the Concern I shall always shew for their Welfare would not suffer me to neglect doing every thing that may tend to their Safety and tho the last Message that was sent from this Government might put a Stop to your sending out any of your People to Warr against the Southern Indians, yet having received a Letter from the Governor of Virginia on the agreeable Subject of a Peace between You and them, I thought it absolutely necessary to acquaint You with it, that if You have made any Preparations for Warr You may not put your Designs in Execution —

The Catawbas have maturely considered what passed last Year, and are willing to believe those from the Northward who Killed their People knew nothing of a Cessation of Arms, that for this Reason they would Excuse the Action, and are still desirous to make Peace, for which End they will meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations next Summer at Albany; This I truly believe is their Intention, and make no Doubt but you will agree to meet them there.

In the mean time I desire You will not suffer any of your People to go to Warr against those Indians, least we may thereby loose all hopes of a Peace, which will be of so great Advantage to the Indians in general and which these Governments have Used the utmost of their Endeavours to perfect

I am

My Friends and Brethren

Your very Loving Friend

Tho Penn

Philad.a February 15th 1737

To

The Indians of the

Six Nations

At a meeting of the Comm.rs
of Indian affairs at Albany
the 9th day of March
1737

Present
Mr
[illegible]
Myndt Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Johannes Cuyler
Stephanus Groesbeeck
Nicolaes Bleecker
Ryer Gerritse
Dirck Ten Broeck
Cornelis Cuyler
& [illegible] Comm.rs

Lawrence Claese the Interpreter returned from Oneida, and gave an account to this Board that he had Condoled the Death of Cahnawaronine according to ~~their~~ their Directions and says that the Oneydes were greatly thankfull to the Comm.rs for the respect they had shewn to their Nation in Condoling the Death of so great a Sachim, and in token of gratitude gave him a belt of Wampum a Fisher a Racoon and a Dr. Deer Skin —

Tr
100

The following Instructions were given to Lawrence Claese the Interpreter to go to Onondage

You are to go with all Expedition to Onondage and acquaint the Six Nations that Mr. Gooch the Gov.r of Virginia is desirous to conclude a Peace between them and the Cherokees and Catawbas their Enemies and proceed with the Sachems to send their Deputies to Williamsburgh about the beginning of May next and [illegible] be paid

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

At a meeting of the Com[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Agreed that the Com[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] The Com[illegible] gave him a [illegible]

[illegible] fort Indians —

Aug 10 1737

The 27th of February we set out from Tulpehocon for Onandago the Weather being so bad & much Water in the Creeks and Rivers that we could not go before I hired Stoffle Stump to accompany me to that place. as soon as we got over the Hills of Kilytany we found about two foot Snow which occasioned that we was ten Days by the way before we got to Shykelimys. here we heard that about a Days Journy farther to the North the Snow was about three foot deep. I advised with Hetoquantagechty a chief Man of the Senakas about the affair I was sent for. He told me that I must provide more Wampum to Confirm every Article in my Instruction and that it was very necessary to get Shykelimy to go along He being a Man whom the Six Nations count a wise Man and give Credit to what he advises accordingly I sent for him He was gone to Pexton, in a few Days he came home in the mean time I met with some Warriors that were sent to tell those Indians there about to make ready, that about forty Men were to be at Shomokin next Day to go to War against the Cataquees I showd to these Indians the Belt of Wampum and told them what I had in Charge from the Government of Pennsylvania and told them further that I was assured the Six Nations would accept of the Message and therefore (Says I) I lay a stop to your Journy. they went back and carried all the rest back to Scahandowany the place where they Live and where I found them coming down they being Shawanees and Mohawks ———

On the 18th of March we set out from hence Shykelimy along with Us and two other Indians who accidentally went that way Provision was very scarce a certain Friend of mine paid the value of about 15 Shillings for about one Peck of Indian Corn for Us. we found as soon as we got into the Mountains about two foot and more Snow the Creeks & Branches of Sasquehannah were so full of Water that we run the risque of our Lives to get over Sometimes upon rafts we made on purpose Sometimes we waded ———

On the 10th of April we got to the first Town belonging to the Onandagoes the Chiefs of this Town came to our Lodging immediately to enquire what our design was to come such a great way at such a Season of the Year I told them that I was sent by the Government of Pennsylvania with a message of Moment and desired them to send immediately to the chief Town which was about five Miles off to desire the Chiefs of the Onandago Town to kindle their Fire with all speed I sent a string of Wampum to Signify the Earnestness of the Message

On the 11th the Messenger came back early in the Morning with the answer that their fire was kindled and a burning (that is) that some of the Chiefs of every of the Six Nations was there and that I should be welcome to deliver to them what I had from their Brethren of Philadelphia. we set out directly. when we got to the Town they brought us to the House of Annuwarogoe which was one of the best houses in Town after we had Eat some Victuals some of the Chiefs came in to us received us to their Fire with a string of Wampum and told me that they would be ready to hear me speak when I pleased at such time or Day I should appoint. but being say they You have suffered so much for want of Victuals in coming such a great way through Snow and Waters we would have You to rest your Self first and recover your Spirits again for you look like Dead Men. after having considered a little with Shykelimy I returned them thanks for their readiness and told them that my Instruction binds me to all reasonable Despatch and that I was resolved to speak to them to Morrow and that Howbeit I was somewhat Poor of Body nevertheless I was Capable enough to Execute my Charge. to which they all made a Sign at once to Signifye their being very much pleased. they appointed the house where I lodged for Council next Morning and so departed. next Day in the Morning they met and the Speaker Tkanunly Signified to me that they were ready to hear me. I divided the whole Instruction into two head Articles ———

The first the desire of the Governor of Virginia to call or invite them to Williamsburg to a treaty of Peace with the Southern Indians the Cherikees and Cataquaes. To signify the strong and earnest request of the said Governor I laid down a large string of Wampum (520) to Confirm the truth thereof Secondly the desire and request of the Province of Pennsylvani

Viz. that their ffriends and Brethren had sent me up to take hold of their Brethren the Six Nations Hatchet 'till the Six Nations had held a Treaty of Peace with their Enemies the Southern Indians the Cherikees and Cataquees who now Cry for Peace as also the good advice as becomes Brethren word for word as is mentioned in my Instruction To Signifye the great desire of their Brethren the Chief Persons of Philadelphia I laid down or delivered to them the Belt of Wampum I recieved from the President after all was delivered to them I told them I had at present no more to say and that I now leave it to them when they would give me their answer ——

After the whole Assembly had Eat together they went to Council in another House before Night they sent to me to let me know that they were ready to give me their answer that Evening. accordingly they assembled at my Lodging and the Wampum I had delivered to them was tied to a stick and hung up in the middle of the House for every Body to see. and the whole that I had said to them was repeated by their Speakers and then He came to the answer. He spoke as a Man of great Authority and Prudence loud & Slow and great Silence & order was kept during the whole their answer was as follows ——

Brethren we let you know that we have considered all that was said to Us in the Morning in behalf of our Brother Asaryquoh (so they call the Governors of Virginia) and in behalf of our Brethren Onas James Logan and all the Chief Men or Council of Philadelphia whom we Love dearly finding them always with an upright heart We must let you know that we cannot come to Williamsburg to a Treaty of Peace, there is no Road to that place we never travel through Bushes to Treaties of Peace it is too dangerous and we have no ffire at Williamsburg and if we shoud take a stump of fire to go there we cannot got there without running the risque of our Lives for our Brother Asaryquoh has made a ffence or Wall about his Country and told Us not go over it He would hang us. and that ffence or Wall stands to this Day. and our Brother's Asaryquoh's People are very cross every where in his Country. We therefore give our Brother Asaryquoh an invitation or a call to come to Albany together with the Chiefs of the Southern Indians thee Cherikees and Cataquees his ffriends, where we have a ffire burning under the Shadow of some Green Bushes, and we will treat with him and the Southern Indians in the presence of our Brethren the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Indian Officers in Albany upon reasonable Terms, such a thing cant be done in a corner it must be done by publick ffire. We cannot appoint the time when he will or shall come He has Ships and Sloops enough we desire him to make what hast he can and send word to us when He is yet afar of, we will take all our old Chief Men to Albany to the Treaty of Peace. and if our Brother Onas would be pleased to come to the Treaty we would be very glad, then our old People would see and know him (In Confirmation of what He said they handed a string of Wampum to me, and that string of Wampum I gave them was taken off from the Stick and put by) ——

As for the desire of our Brethren of Philadelphia to take hold of our Hatchet We Grant it and it shall be put up for one day and one night (that is one Summer & one Winter) now Ensuing however some of our Warriors are abroad yet to the South. as soon as they come home it shall be taken from them also and put up for the said time In Confirmation of what we said to perform the Cessation. We give to our Brethren of Philadelphia this Belt of Wampum & we are very much pleased with their puting their hand to this work we return them our thanks. then the Belt of Wampum I gave them was taken off from the Stick and put by and the Speaker begun again ——

Brethren Asaryquoh Onas & James Logan we must now let you know that we have great Reason to doubt the truth of the matter that they Cataquees are Inclined to a Peace much less cry out for Peace, they are a very Proud People their heart is not upright but deceitfull, We believe that they have cheated our Brother Asaryquoh in telling our Brother that they want to make Peace. or have a design to cheat us for if their heart was upright they would have come long ago to our fire in Onandago they know and all Nations of Indians know that we always treat Messengers or Peace Makers kindly in the hottest of the War and send them away in Peace or after having due proof of their upright Heart or good design granted their request we are a People that is given to War but we go to War when we want to be revenged we never hurted Messengers that came to us on Business. we treat them with the best that we have and let them go in Peace and give them Safeguards if required. as for the Cherikees we cant tell much of them we never heard what Language they use we believe they are a more reasonable People. they have been upon the way to come to us. but the Cataquees sent them back calling them fools told them that they would never make Peace with the Six Nations a handfull of People till all their Bones were scattered upon the Earth. they said further we are a double Men are not afraid of any Body upon the Earth. however you shall and will find that we are a People that will act upright and prudent and will come to Peace if they give due proof of having a good design and upright heart

Next day Messengers went to the Nations with all Speed as to the Oneidaes Tuscarorys Mohawks and to the Cajoogees and Tsanontowano or Sinakas to carry the News and Proclaim the Cessation of Arms.

They told me then in Council that (about the beginning of April) Laurence Clason the Interpreter of the Province of New York was at Oneido where he accidentally met with some of the Chiefs of every Nation in his way to Onandago and delivered the same Message to them to invite them to Williamsburg to a treaty of Peace with the Southern Indians but said nothing of a Cessation of Arms and that they then had given their word to treat in Albany with those Indians and having not a double Mouth or two tongues they must stand to what was agreed on before and already sent to the Governor of New York & If you had come before him with your Message we would have took some other resolution about the Place we doubted the truth of the Message our Brother Asaryquoh sending but a streued to speak of so weighty matters, but now we are satisfied it is his Earnest Intention and the matter is true. upon which I told them that it was not the way of the Europeans to send anything but writing which the Governor of Virginia did send I supposed to New York knowing nothing of Indian Customs & Laws leaving that to such Persons as he Employed in his behalf

On the 17th they met again in Council and told me that they now desired of their Brother Onas to come to the Treaty of Peace and be present as their particular ffriend for (say they) the Governor of Virginia is a particular ffriend of the Southern Indians and we must needs have one of our particular ffriends on our Side we assure him that we always take his good advice very kindly

On the 18th we set out again from Onandago homewards in Company of Caxhayon who carried some Provision for Us and helpt us to make a Bark Canoe upon the first Branch of Sasquehannah a Days Journey of this Side of Onandago after the Canoe was ready to set of and came down the River Sasquehannah by water very happily we met several of the Shawanees & Delaware Indians who had fled from Otston and Canaclackojueeny for the Cataquees had killed or carried away some Prisoners ~~a few Days~~ a few Days ago Shykelimy told me that it appears now as the Council had told Us in Onandago about the Cataquees and he desired me to let the President of Philadelphia know it that he may write to the Governor of Virginia to prevent such doings. I met a Shawanee Indian in his flight who told me that his Son a Boy of about 10 or 12 Years old was carryed away by the Cataquees a few Days ago

The first Day of May we got to Tulpehoccon & so came to the end of that dangerous & miserable Journey thanks be to the almighty

Conrad Weiser

a Philad: May 10th 1737.

Conrad Weisers Letter
May 10th 1737

[illegible]

[illegible] 37

[illegible]

[illegible] gave [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] take [illegible]

[illegible] etc. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] had [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

105

[illegible] [illegible] Indian [illegible] —
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] many
[illegible] [illegible] made
[illegible] [illegible]
between [illegible]
[illegible] you and them [illegible] you always
[illegible]
[illegible] remember
[illegible] Lake [illegible] and
[illegible] you [illegible]
[illegible] That [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the same

The [illegible] Indians [illegible] not
ignorant how [illegible]
II
105
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] often [illegible]
[illegible] Deceitfull and [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] you [illegible]
[illegible] will [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] not
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the french [illegible] satisf=
=action [illegible] and
[illegible] —

[illegible] Commissioners [illegible] direct
that [illegible] a conference
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] King in that
[illegible] but that you will keep
[illegible] Loyal & True to your brothers
[illegible] done to you [illegible]
[illegible] great [illegible] Great Britain, who
will again [illegible] to you [illegible]
[illegible] no Govr. [illegible] handsome
[illegible] to treat with you and buy them a present
[illegible] shall have time [illegible]

The Commissrs. [illegible] have [illegible]
[illegible] forwarded
[illegible] Govr. of New York and the [illegible]
[illegible] Govr. of Virginia [illegible] answer [illegible]
[illegible] Expected

[illegible]
That [illegible] no hostilities against the
[illegible]
[illegible] come

[illegible] to carry [illegible]
[illegible] suitable [illegible]
[illegible] Govt. and the Comrs. [illegible]
[illegible] show [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] know
[illegible] Britain [illegible] treat
[illegible] out [illegible] thing
in

56

[illegible] Bo[illegible] [illegible] you are to give a Belt
of Wampum

[illegible] [illegible] not have [illegible]
to the [illegible] [illegible] Onnondagas. You are to
intimate [illegible] the Senekes Countrey & take if you
proceed to [illegible] Onnondagas & Cayouges
some of the [illegible]
are [illegible] [illegible] them [illegible]

The following Letter was sent to the Cayouges
the above Instructions to the Lieu^t Gover^nour

May it please your Honour — Albany 29^th June 1737

Sir

We have according to your Honours
Directions, [illegible] to the
[illegible] Sixteen [illegible] [illegible]
to Coll^o Cornelius [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] our Order in order to [illegible]
the intended meeting, and [illegible]
the Designs of the French [illegible]
Instructions [illegible]

We have allowed [illegible] of the [illegible]
of the Onnondagas [illegible]
the Senekes Countrey to have £:5: five
pounds for [illegible] & £3: for Contingences

We have also [illegible] on the Cayouga
[illegible]
[illegible] to the value of £6: in Cash
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
& Coll^o not [illegible] [illegible] Honour
will be pleased [illegible] humbly
and recommend [illegible] Allowance
We are [illegible] Respect &c

7

At a Meeting of the Commrs of Indian Affairs in Albany the [illegible] August 175[illegible]

Present
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Bleecker
[illegible] Cuyler
[illegible] Groesbeeck
[illegible] Bleecker
[illegible] Schuyler
[illegible] Ten Broeck

Lawrence Claese the Interpreter returned from Onondage and acquainted the Board that pursuant to his Instructions he met the Six Nations, and told them that the Govr of Virginia desired to negotiate a Peace between them and the Cherokees & Catawbas their Enemies, and that he was desired by the Latter to send their Deputies to Williamsburgh about the beginning of [illegible], and desired to know if they would send some of their Chiefs to Conclude a Treaty with them

To which they answered

Brother meaning the Govr of Virginia

We are greatly surprized that you should send us this Message and not by the Govr of New York and the Commrs of Indian Affairs at Albany and, that you have not desired our Brothers the Commrs of Indian Affairs to be along with us for we all are but one Body, one Heart and one Head

[illegible] peace [illegible] and that [illegible] to
Virginia [illegible] take part with the
Cherokees and Catawbas [illegible] are in peace
[illegible] for we can neither head
nor walk

[illegible]

That [illegible] that road when he treated
with [illegible] forced to come into
[illegible] Cherokees [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] the mountains
[illegible] Virginia, and if we should come
within these boundaries we would treat
[illegible] as enemies until we had a [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] to that Man
[illegible] to the Gov.r of Virginia [illegible] that
[illegible] the Gov.r of Virginia would write
[illegible] and appoint the time
when the Cherokees and Catawbas would
come and meet us there, Then [illegible]
[illegible] and we should come to
[illegible] where the tree
[illegible] that was [illegible] on our [illegible]
we shall [illegible] for ever

There is no other place to treat with us but
[illegible]
[illegible] treat with us [illegible]
[illegible] where the tree of Peace was
[illegible] into heaven, [illegible] whose

[illegible] we have [illegible] the Tree of Peace whose Roots spread it self South and East [illegible] this Tree that no Harm can hurt it.

Brother Governor of Virginia

Whereas you intend to make Peace between the Cherokees and Catawbas and Us, We Request that you may come either in your own Person to Albany or send some Deputies with some of the Sachems and Chiefs of the Warriors of those Indian Nations and we will hear you speak. Let us know by the first Opportunity after this comes to hand what you will do or not do.

V

Brother Governor of New York

[illegible] as to [illegible] Hostilities on the Southern Indians, your Desire comes too late. There is at this time about three or four hundred Warriors of the Six Nations out in Parties on the frontiers of the Cherokees and Catawbas Indians some of whom may be supposed already to have fallen upon them, and others will fall upon them before they can hear from Us. Those who are not yet gone out we shall use our Endeavour to keep at home.

We desire to return our Thanks to the Govr of New York & the Comrs of [illegible] Affairs at Albany

The following Letter was sent to his Honour the Lieut. Governour

[illegible] 1737

Interpreter [illegible]

[illegible] desired to acq. yr. Honour that Lawrence Clarke the Interpreter has [illegible] from the Creek Country & brought the [illegible] answer to the Resolutions concerning the Treaty wch. we desired between them and the Cherokees & Chickasaws to which we refer [illegible]

Lawrence acquaints us that there is to be a general Meeting of the Six Nations at [illegible] about the beginning of May next [illegible] the French Interpreter who intends to settle at New Orleans [illegible] & there [illegible] what they shall Conclude upon [illegible] to your Honour whether it would be proper to send a person [illegible] to be at [illegible] at that time to counteract the Endeavours of the French [illegible] great respect.

Lawrence Clarke the Interpreter brought an account amounting to three pounds [illegible] which he expended in sending [illegible] to call them together [illegible] in order to speak to them with the Comm. [illegible] to pay

At a C

in New York

Present The Honble George

Cadwallader Colden

Archibald Kennedy

James De Lancey

Henry Lane

Daniel Horsmanden

Thoms Ellison

The Petition of Thomas Ellison was
to this Board and read Setting forth
formerly obtained his Honour's Warra
Survr Genl for him the Quantity of th
acres within the bounds of the Lands
granted to Captain John Evans the sa
been since vacated and the Lands
Provided the same should be surveyed a
run in one entire Tract, that that Quan
unappropriated Land could not be found in o
Tract, he therefore prays His Honour's
to the Surveyor General to survey fo
said Quantity of two thousand acres in
Tracts or pieces as the Quantity of
Land now remaining without the boun
Patents lately granted out of the
Lands, will admit or allow of

[illegible]dered that the [illegible]

Gentlemen of the Council [illegible]

His Honor withdrawing the Gentlemen of the Council resolved into a Committee to consider of the aforegoing Petition

The Committee being agreed on their Report to be made thereon then His Honor acquainted therewith

His Honor returned to the Council Chamber and took his Seat

Ordered that [illegible] be made Immediately

Then Mr Horsmanden Chairman of the Committee To whom the said Petition was referred in his place reported that the Committee having duly weighed and considered the said were of opinion that His Honor may grant the prayer thereof

Which Report on the Question being put was agreed to and approved of and ordered that a Warrant Survey do issue according to the prayer of the said Petition

His Honor communicated to the Board a Letter from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs

al

the desire of the

request concerning the
Negotiate betwixt them and
Cattabaws, And the said Comm
their Letter to his Honor repres
were endeavouring to get liberty to
Tironderoquat, And that the Indians were
General Meeting at the beginning of May
to consult what they should conclude on that
And proposing to his Honor to send some
[illegible] with the Indian interpreter to
[illegible] at the time of that General Me
for the [illegible] of the French

Which Having been read His Hon
[illegible] the [illegible] of the Council
The Gentlemen of the Council having consider
Same they advised His Honor to write to the
Indian Officers requesting them to use a
Endeavours to prevent the French from obtaining
and from having any Settlements among any
Six Nations, and to send to them some perso
[illegible] together with the Indian
with Instructions for that purpose, and to
their own several [illegible], That His Hon
[illegible] to the Gov.r of Virginia
Opportunity, and in the mean time

ule Indian —
liberty to
at Tiroudequeat

the Indians to
about it

Rs. of Council
thereon

[illegible] the ffrontiers or ag[illegible]

[illegible]ments or Meetings with the[illegible]

[illegible]es sent in their behalf

Att a Councill held at ffort George in
New York the 29th day of April 1737

Present The Honble George Clarke Esqr Lieut Govern[or]
Mr Livingston — Mr Cortlandt
Mr Chief Justice — Mr Horsmanden

It appearing by the Votes of the General Assembly now layd before the Board that they have not made good the Deficiency of the Revenue for the Support of his Majesty's Government in this Colony according to the List of Estimates and their own resolves for that purpose, and had voted that the money to be raised for making good such Deficiency should be appropriated in such manner as by it should be directed and appointed. The Honble was therefore pleased with the unanimous advice of his Majesty's Council to prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday the [illegible] next and Ordered that a Proclamation be issued accordingly.

Att a Councill held at ffort George in
New York the [illegible] May 1737

Present The Honble George Clarke Esqr Lieut Governor
Mr Van Horne — Mr Cortlandt
Mr Livingston — Mr Lane
Mr Kennedy — Mr Horsmanden
Mr Chief Justice

17167

[illegible] Boys [illegible] you are to give a Belt
of Wampum [illegible]
[illegible] not have been
[illegible] Onnondage [illegible] You are to
[illegible] proceed to the [illegible] Country & take [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] Indians & Cayouges
are [illegible] them [illegible]

The following Letter was sent [illegible] Cayouges
the above Instructions to the [illegible]

[illegible] leave your Honour [illegible] Albany 29th June 1737

Sir
We have according to your Honour's
Directions, to [illegible] of [illegible] to the
[illegible] Nations sent [illegible] Brother
to Coll. Vincent Schuyler [illegible]
[illegible] Order in order to [illegible]
the intended meeting and [illegible]
the Designs of the French [illegible]
Instructions [illegible]
We have allowed him [illegible] of the [illegible]
at the Onnondage [illegible]
[illegible] to have [illegible] five
pounds for presents & £3: for Contingencies
He has [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of £6: in Case
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the
& [illegible] persons
[illegible] Humbly
and [illegible] Allowance
[illegible]

The 27th of February we set out from Tulpehocken for Onandaga the Weather being so bad and much Water in the Creeks and Rivers that we could not go before. I hired Stoffle Stump to accompany me to that place as soon as we got over the Hills of Kilytany we found about two foot Snow which occasioned that we was ten Days by the way before we got to Shykelimy's. here we heard that about 2 Days Journey further to the North the Snow was about three foot Deep. I Advised with Hetaquantagechty a chief Man of the Senekas about the affair I was sent for. He told me that I must provide more Wampum to Confirm every Article in my Instruction and that it was very necessary to get Shykelimy to go along He being a Man whom the Six Nations count a wise Man and give Credit to what He advises. accordingly I sent for him. He was gone to Paxton in a few Days He came home in the mean time I met with some Warriors that were sent to tell those Indians there about to make ready that about forty Men were to be at Shomokin next Day to go to War against the Cataquees I showd to these Indians the Belt of Wampum and told them what I had in Charge from the Government of Pennsylvania and told them further that I was assured the Six Nations would accept of the message and therefore Says I I lay a stop to your Journey they went back and carried all the rest back to Ozahandowany the place where they Live and where I found them coming down they being Shawanees and Mohawks.

On the 18th of March we set out from hence Shykelimy along with us and two other Indians who accidentally went that way. Provision was very scarce a certain Friend of mine paid the value of fifteen Shillings for about one Peck of Indian Corn for Us. we found as soon as we got into the Mountains about two foot and more Snow the Creeks and Branches of Sasquehannah were so full of Water that we run the Risque of our Lives to get over sometimes upon Rafts we made on purpose sometimes we waded.

On the 10th of April we got to the first Town belonging to the Onandagoes the Chiefs of this Town came to our Lodging immediately to enquire what our design was to come such a great way at such a Season of the Year. We told them that I was sent by the Governmt. of Pennsylvania with a message of Moment and desired them to send immediately to the Chief Town which was about five Miles off to desire the Chiefs of the Onondago Town to kindle their fire with all Speed, I sent a string of Wampum to Signify the Earnestness of the Message.

On the 11th the Messenger came back early in the Morning with the Answer that their fire was kindled and a burning (that is) that some of the Chiefs of every of the Six Nations was there and that I should be welcome to deliver to them what I had from their Brethren of Philadelphia we set out directly when we got to the Town they brought Us to the House of Annuwarogoe which was one of the best Houses in Town after we had Eat some Victuals some of the Chiefs came in to Us received Us to their fire with a string of Wampum and told me that they would be ready to hear me speak when I pleased at such time or Day I should appoint but being say they you have suffered so much for want of Victuals in coming such a great way through Snow and Waters we would have you to rest your Self first and recover your Spirits again for you look like Dead Men. after having considered a little with Shykelimy I returned them thanks for their readiness and told them that my Instruction binds me to all reasonable Dispatch and that I was resolved to speak to them to morrow and that Howbeit I was somewhat Poor of Body nevertheless I was Capable enough to Execute my Charge to which they all made a sign at once to Signify their being very much pleased. they appointed the House where I Lodged for Council next Morning and so Departed. Next Day in the Morning they met and the Speaker Tahanunty signified to me that they were ready to hear me I divided the whole Instruction into two Head Articles —

The first the desire of the Governor of Virginia to call or invite them to Williamsburg to a Treaty of Peace with the Southern Indians the Cherikees and Cataquees, To signifye the strong and earnest request of the said Governor I laid down a large string of wampum (520) to Confirm the truth thereof Secondly the desire and request of the Province of Pennsylva. Viz! that their ffriends and Brethren had sent me up to take hold of their Brethren the Six Nations Hatchet till the Six Nations had held a Treaty of Peace with their Enemies the Southern Indians the Cherikees and Cataquees who now Cry for Peace as also the good Advice as becomes Brethren word for word as is mentioned in my Instruction To signifye the great desire of their Brethren the Chief Persons of Philadelphia I laid down or delivered to them the Belt of wampum I received from the Presid.t after all was delivered to them I told them I had at present no more to say and that I now leave it to them when they would give me their answer —

after the whole Assembly had Eat together they went to Council in another House before night they sent to me to let me know that they were ready to give me their answer that Evening accordingly they assembled at my Lodging and the wampoum I had deliverd to them was tied to a stick and hung up in the middle of the House for every Body to see and the whole that I had said to them was repeated by their Speaker and then He came to the answer He spoke as a Man of great Authority and Prudence loud and slow and great Silence and order was kept during the whole. their answer was as follows. —

Brethren we let you know that we have considered all that was said to us in the Morning in behalf of our Brother Asaryquoh (so they call the Governors of Virginia) and in behalf of our Brethren Onas James Logan and all the Chief Men or Council of Philadelphia whom we Love dearly finding them always with an upright Heart We must let you know that we can not come to Williamsburg to a Treaty of Peace there is no Road to that place, we never travel through Bushes to Treatys of Peace it is too dangerous and we have no ffire at Williamsburg and if we should take a Stump of ffire to go there we cannot get there without running the Risque of our Lives for our Brother Asaryquoh has made a ffence or Wall about his Country and told us not go over it he would hang us. and that ffence or wall stands to this Day. and our Brother Asaryquohs People are very Cross every where in his Country We therefore give our Brother Asaryquoh an Invitation or a call to come to Albany together with the Chiefs of the Southern Indians the Cherikees and Cataquees his Friends, where we have a fire Burning under the shadow of some Green Bushes, and we will treat with him and the Southern Indians in the presence of our Brethren the Governor of New York and the Commissioners of Indian affairs in Albany upon reasonable Terms, Such a thing cant be done in a corner it must be done by publick ffire. We cannot appoint the time when he will or shall come He has Ships and Sloops enough we desire him to make what hast he can and send word to Us when he is yet afar of: we will take all our old Chief Men to Albany to the Treaty of Peace and if our Brother Onas would be pleased to come to the Treaty we would be very glad, then our old People would see and know him (In Confirmation of what He said they handed a string of wampoum to me, and that string of wampoum I gave them was taken off from the Stick and put by) —

As for the Desire of our Brethren of Philadelphia to take hold of our Hatchet We Grant it and it shall be put up for one Day and one Night (that is one Summer and one Winter) now Ensuing however some of our Warriours are abroad yet to the South as soon as they come home it shall be taken from them also and put up for the said time. In Confirmation of what we said to perform the Cessation. We give to our Brethren of Philadelphia this Belt of Wampum and we are very much pleased with their putting their hand to this work we return them our thanks. Then the Belt of Wampum I gave them was taken off from the Stick and put by and the Speaker begun again. Brethren Asaryquoh Onas and James Logan we must now let you Know that we have great Reason to doubt the truth of the matter that they the Cataquees are Inclined to a Peace much less cry out for Peace, they are a very Proud People their Heart is not upright but Deceitfull we believe that they have cheated our Brother Asaryquoh in telling our Brother that they want to make Peace or have a design to Cheat Us for if their Heart was —— upright they would have come long ago to our ffire in Onandago they know and all Nations of Indians know that we always treat Messengers or Peace makers kindly in the hottest of the war and send them away in Peace or after having due Proof of their upright Heart and good design granted their request we are a People that is given to War but we go to war when we want to be revenged we never hurted Messengers that came to us on Business we treat them with the best that we have and let them go in Peace and give them Safeguards if required As for the Cherikees we cant tell much of them we never heard what Language they use we believe they are a more reasonable People they have been upon the way to come to us but the Cataquees sent them back calling them fools told them that they would never make Peace with the Six Nations a handfull of People till all their Bones were scattered upon the Earth they said further we are a double Men are not afraid of any Body upon the Earth however you shall and will find that we are a People that will Act upright and Prudent and will come to Peace if they give due Proof of having a good design and upright heart

Next Day Messengers went to the Nations with all speed as to the Onidoes Tuscarorys Mohawks and to the Cajoogoes and Tsanontowano or Senockers to carry the News and Proclaim the Cessation of Arms ——

They told me then in Council that (about the beginning of April) Laurence Clasen the Interpreter of the Province of New York was at Onidoe where he accidentally met with some of the Chiefs of every Nation in his way to Onandago and delivered the same Message to them to invite them to Williamsbury to a Treaty of Peace with the Southern Indians but said nothing of a Cessation of Arms and that they then had given their word to treat in Albany with those Indians and having not a double Mouth or two Tongues they must stand to what was agreed on before and already sent to the Governor of New York If you had come before him with your Message we would have took some other Resolution about the place we doubted the truth of the Message our Brother Asaryquoh sending but a stroud to speak of so weighty matters, but now we are satisfyed it is his Earnest Intention and the matter is true upon which I told them that it was not the way of the Europeans to send any thing but writing which the Governor of Virginia did send I supposed to New York knowing nothing of Indian Custom and Laws leaving that to such Persons as he Employed in his behalf

On the 17th they met again in Council and told me that they now desired of their Brother Onas to come to the Treaty of Peace and be present as their particular ffriend for (say they) the Governor of Virginia is a particular ffriend of the —

Southern Indians and we must needs have one of our particular Friends on our Side we assure him that we always take his good advice very kindly —

On the 18th we set out again from Onandago homewards in Company of Caxhayon who carryed some Provision for Us and Helpt Us to make a Bark Canoe upon the first Branch of Sasquehannah a Days Journey of this Side of Onandage after the Canoe was ready to set of and came down the River Sasquehannah by Water very happily we met several of the Shawanees and Delaware Indians who had fled from Pexton and Canaclackqueeny for the Cataquees had killed or carried away some Prisoners a few Days ago Shykelimy told me that it appears now as the Council had told Us in Onandago about the Cataquees and he desired me to let the President of Philadelphia know it that he may write to the Governor of Virginia to prevent such doings. I met a Shawanee Indian in his flight who told me that his Son a Boy of about ten or twelve Years old was carried away by the Cataquees a few Days ago —

The first Day of May we got to Tulpehoccon and so came to the end of that dangerous and miserable Journey thanks be to the Almighty —

Conrad Weiser

Philada. May 10th 1737.

Conrad Weiser's Narrative of his Negotiation with ye 5 Nations in Apr.
1737 —

Sundry Publick
Proceeding in
Pensiloania
with Councils &ca
From 1735.
when seeme from
thence
to 1st March 1737/8

Conrad Weisers
Narrative of his
Negoriation with
the Indians of the
5 Nations in
April 1737 -

declaration of regard
to Onas, J Logan &ca

Present
Ph. Livingston
[illegible]
Myndt Schuyler
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Gerritse
Johs Lansingh
Ph. Schuyler
Edw. Holland
[illegible] Cuyler
John [illegible]

Albany 2d May 1757

[illegible] per Adjourn[illegible]

[illegible]

This Day the young Schuyler returned from the Indian Country & Informs Us that [illegible] according to his Instructions enquired of them whether the Six Nations [illegible] Leave [illegible] to settle at [illegible]

He further [illegible] Nations thanking [illegible] that the [illegible] had given them timely [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] they had given them timely [illegible] but they thanked the Governor [illegible] for their Good advice and Promised that [illegible] they had given [illegible] Belt of Wampum.

Memorandum of the [illegible] of the [illegible] 1757 [illegible] the Interpreter [illegible] Nations [illegible]

Present
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Schuyler
[illegible] Cuyler
[illegible]
[illegible]
Ed. Holland
[illegible]

[illegible] Oswego from [illegible] them

[illegible]

Albany 2d May 1747

[illegible] Kenan

Sir

Present
Ph. Livingston
[illegible]
Myn. Schuyler
M. [illegible]
Abr. Cuyler
Ryer Gerritse
John Livingston
Ph. Schuyler
Ed. Holland
Cor. Cuyler
John [illegible]

This Day Mr. [illegible] Schuyler [illegible] from the Indian Castle [illegible] Informed Us that [illegible] according to his Instructions enquired of them whether the Six Natio[ns] [illegible] to settle at [illegible]

[illegible] Nation [illegible] them liberty [illegible]

[illegible] present [illegible] the [illegible] Engaged the [illegible] to settle at [illegible] they had given them Liberty to make a small [illegible] but they thanked the Governor and [illegible] for their Good advice and promised that [illegible] they had given [illegible] Belt of Wampum

Present
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Ed. [illegible]
[illegible]

At a meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian affairs [illegible] June 1747 Present [illegible] the Interpreter [illegible] Nation [illegible]

After [illegible] Schuyler [illegible] that [illegible] Interpreter [illegible] Oswego from [illegible] from them

Hon.

[illegible] no powder [illegible] can go [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] would to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] all at [illegible] the Store [illegible] [illegible] he would [illegible] you for [illegible] would also [illegible] able to [illegible] them.

[illegible] the Senneke Country of late [illegible] with the French [illegible] to build a house there and that they [illegible] to [illegible] Masons and Carpenters and would [illegible] Chenondequat [illegible].

The next Day [illegible] the [illegible] together and at a Publick Meeting asked them [illegible] they came so soon [illegible] the Promises they had so lately made to me [illegible] that the French Interpreter was gone [illegible] Sagona to Chenondequat to make a settlement there and to convince me that they did not consent thereto [illegible] they would speak to the French interpreter in my Presence and return him the [illegible] of Wampum they had taken and likewise to
100 get back what they had given [illegible] in my [illegible] the Agreement they had made with him [illegible] found they had [illegible].

[illegible] my Opinion that the French will go on [illegible] that settlement, if the Gover[illegible] not [illegible] speedy Means to prevent [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] to the [illegible] Coast [illegible] Turn [illegible] the French [illegible].

[illegible] the French [illegible] Came from Canada [illegible] acquainted them that the Sachems of the Senneke had consented to the building of a house at [illegible] the Senneke [illegible] Company [illegible] the Governor of Canada [illegible] Ammunition.

[illegible] Senneka Country [illegible] Message to the Sachems [illegible] they [illegible] Consent [illegible] at this time, not [illegible].

Doctors

[illegible]

[illegible]

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr
Abraham Van Horne
Ph. Livingston
John DeLancey
Esqrs of his Majs Council
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor Recorder & Aldermen

Proposition made by the Honble George Clarke Esqr Lieut. Governour & Commander in Cheife of the Province of New York in Albany ye 27th June 1737 to the Sachims of the five nations viz the Mohogs Oneydes Tuskarores Onnondages Cayougas & Sinnekes.

Brethren

[illegible]

[illegible] you & [illegible] that ~~them~~ you assist the [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

J

Albany 24th June 1737

The Sachims of the Six Nations waited on his honour the Lieut Gov at his lodging and said

Brother Corlaer we wellcome you at Albany and are glad you are Safe arrived while men are Subject to many unhappy accidents of Sickness or other Sudden accidents, that Death follows us in all places, and that it had pleased God to Suffer us to meet togather in good health for which we are very much rejoyced Gave a few Skins.

Brother Corlaer

109 We are come a great way from our habitation and have severall of our people among ~~them~~ us, who are but poor and ~~[illegible]~~ not able to have their Hatchets hoes & guns mended. wherefore we beg of you to gett them mended.

The Lieut Govrs Answer

Brethren

I am glad to see so many of you here ~~and~~ & take ~~return you thanks for your kind welcome~~ & that it hath pleased God to preserve us and meet us here this opportunity ~~that~~ to tell you that I am glad to meet ~~you~~ with joyful countenances and hope that our meeting will be attended to our mutual satisfaction.

[illegible] that the Smith [illegible] [illegible] guns [illegible] and the hatchets mended. and some beer to drink the Kings health

The Sachims of the [illegible]
to his Honour the Lieu^t Governour at his [illegible]
Said. Brother, Corlaer we Welcome you all Heartily
Glad you are safe arrived, white men are subject to
unhappy Accidents of Sickness or other sudden [illegible]
that Death follows us in all Places, and that it [illegible]
God to suffer us to meet together in good health for
are very much Rejoyced, Save a few things.

III
1

Brother Corlaer

We are very [illegible]
Habitations and Houses of our People [illegible]
Poor and not able to have them [illegible]
Mended, wherefore we begg of you to get them mended

Representation to the King. June 30th 1737.

To the KING'S MOST EXCELL' MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty

In obedience to Your Majesty's Commands signifyed to us by a letter from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle dated the 20th Instant we have prepared the Draughts of Commissions for the Right Honble the Lord Delaware to be Governor of New York and New Jersey, which being in the usual form, we herewith humbly lay the same before Your Majesty, and shall prepare the necessary Instructions for his Lordship with all possible Dispatch.

Which is most humbly submitted

MONSON[1]
T. PELHAM
M. BLADEN
R. PLUMER

Whitehall
June ye 30th 1737

Conference between Lieutenant-Governor Clarke and the Indians.

[New-York Colonial Manuscripts in Sec's Office, Albany, LXXI.]

Albany 24th June 1737.

The Sachims of the Six Nations waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governour at his Lodging And Said Brother Corlaer We welcome you at Albany and are glad you are safe Arrived while Men are Subject to many unhappy Accidents of Sickness or other sudden Disasters that Death follows us in all places and that it hath pleased God to suffer us to meet together in Good Health for which We are very much rejoyced Gave four Skins

Brother Corlaer

We are come a great way from our Habitations and have several of our people among us are but poor and not able to have their hatchetts, Hows & Guns Mended wherefore we beg of you to get them mended;

Albany June 25th 1737.

Two Sachims of the Mohoggs waited on his Honour George Clarke Esqr in behalf of themselves, Onedes, Onondages and Tuskaroroes desiring that his Honour would be pleased to

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[1] JOHN first, Lord Monson, was the son of George Monson, Esq., and Anne Wren. He was chosen member for the city of Lincoln, in 1722, and in 1725 was installed Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath. On the decease of his uncle, Sir William Monson, he succeeded to the Baronetcy and his estate in 1726, and was again elected to represent Lincoln in the parliament of 1728. At the conclusion of the session he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Baron Monson, of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, 28th May, 1728. His Lordship was appointed first Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, on 25th June, 1737, and was sworn of the privy council, on 21st July following. On a new commission issuing in 1745, he was continued president of the Board of Trade, and died 18th July, 1748. His Lordship married about the year 1726, Lady Margaret Watson, youngest daughter of the Earl of Rockingham, by whom he had three sons, one of whom married the niece of the Duke of Newcastle. *Collins' peerage*, V., 362. — ED.

Defer to Speak to them in publick until next Monday because they would this day Condole the Death of the two sachims who lately Dyed According to the Antient Custom of their Ancestors and until that was done they were like Children under Age who cannot Act in publick Affairs.

Whereon his Honour was pleased to tell them that According to their Desire he would deferr speaking to them untill next Monday for which the return their hearty thanks and Informed his Honour privately that the Schaveno Indians Living on Susquehanna river to the Number of 130. Warrours having Notice that the Caycuges and Sianekees lately sold the land they live on, unto the Proprietor of Pensilvania have thereupon sent Messengers with a belt Wampum to the Indians Settled at Tussaghrondie to Desire Leave to shelter and live among them; to which they have Consented and the French with a Number Indians have promised on Notice that they are on their March to meet them with provisions &c. to receive and Conduct them to this new settlement.

Proposition made by the Hon^ble^ George Clarke Esq^r^ Lieu^t^ Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York to the Sachims of the six Nations Viz^t^ Mohoggs, Onedes, Tuskorores, Onondages, Caycuges & Sinnekes In Albany the 27^th^ June 1737

PRESENT— The Hon^ble^ George Clarke Esq^r^ &c.
Abraham V Horne }
Philip Livingston } Esq^rs^ his Maties Council
James D Lancey }
The Com^rs^ of Indian Affairs
The Mayor Recorder & Aldermen

Brethren

What is this I hear? is it possible that men who Profess to Tread the paths of Justice that men who would be thought to Act upon principles of Honesty & Virtue should have no regard to the sacred Obligation of publick ffaith but Desolve those Bonds of friendship and alliance which united Our forefathers and made them and you and us Brethren or are you tired of the benefit You Receive by Trading with us that thus you Assist the French to Deprive you of it; to make fetters for you and to restrain you from that Liberty which you now Enjoy if you are at a loss to know my meaning a few words will Explain it: I am told you have given Leave to the French to build a House at Tiorondequat; it is a thing so far beyond belief that I could give no Creditt to it; on the first report but it is now so Confidently Affirmed that I can no longer Doubt of it. I came hither to Renew to Brighten & to strengthen the Covenant Chain but till you Come to a resolution to revoke that Leave which you have given to the French and give me your positive and ffaithfull promise not to suffer any Frenchman to build in your Country I cannot speake on that head for what Confidence Can we place in Men who keep not their ffaith with us; the Great King your Father Glories in a strict Observance of his Treaties with his Brethen of all Nations and he Expects the like from them but when they Warp from their Promise he disclaims their friendship as unworthy of his: Tell me therefore before I speak of Renewing the Covenant Chain what you Intend, you know well that about thirty Six Winters ago you gave those Lands to the Great King of England your father to hold

& Protect them for you and you know too that about Eleven Winters ago you Acknowledged and Confirmed that Gift if your Memories fail you We cannot forgett it. We Comitted it to writing which time cannot wear out now having in that solemn manner put it into the hands of our King your Father you cannot without his Consent suffer a ffrench Man or any other but the subjects of the great King of England to build on it unless you resolve to throw off his Protection and our Friendship. The Commissioners of the Indian Affairs on the first Notice Complained to you of this your breach of Faith you promised them not to suffer Jean Couer or any other ffrenchman to build and Confirmed that Promise by this belt Wampum and yet Notwithstanding that Promise I am told that with your Consent he is going to build. what shall I say to you upon it I want words to Express my thoughts of it I leave you therefore to your own Reflections Consider what I have said; Consult your own Interest wipe off the stain that this Action has thrown on you retrieve your Honour and Give me your Positive Answer Gave a Belt of Wampum

Answer made by the sachims of the Six Nations to the Honourable George Clarke Esq^r Lieut^t Gov^r &c

That they with Attention heard what his Honour has been Pleased to say that they will Consider of it and Consult together to Deliver a speedy Answer but desire that they may not be hurried in it,

His Honour was pleased to say that they Should take their own time, but Expected it should be as soon as they could Conveniently do it.

Answer made by the sachims of the six Nations to the Governours Proposition in Albany the 27. June 1737

PRESENT— His Honour the Lieu Gov^r
The Counsellors
The second Judge
The Mayor & Aldermen
The Comis^rs of Indian Affairs

Brethren Indians that belong to the French

You are here to listen to what we shall speak to our Brother Corlaer.

You may hear it and We doubt not but you will tell it to the Governour of Canada which you may do but we desire that you may tell him Nothing but the truth.—

Brother Corlaer

You spoke to us to day and made a preposition you heard with Great Surprize that we had Given Liberty to the French to build a House at Tiorondequat but that you could not give Credit to the first report of it.

You have Likewise told us that you have heard it so often that You was at last obliged to believe it.

You have likewise told us that it would Occasion a breach in the Covenant Chain if We should give leave to the French to build these or any where on our Land.

You have likewise told us Brother that our Father the Great King over the Great Water has several Treaties with other of his Neighbours and if they do not regard those Treaties he Values them no Longer and Withdraws his friendship and Protection from them.

Brother Corlaer

You have likewise told us that our giving Leave to any of the French to live on our lands would be a means to tie us with fetters and be a Prejudice to us all: You desired a positive Answer to what you said without a false heart. if the French should settle there it would be a means to Cutt off our Communication with the far Indians.

We have now repeated here and there a Word of your proposition but now we shall begin with our Answer.

Brother Corlaer

You spoke very fierce and roughly to us and We hope You will give us the same Liberty We shall likewise tell you your faults You tell us you Committ Your Affairs to Writing which we do not and so when you look to your Books you know what passed in fformer times but we keep our Treaties in our heads and therefore shall begin with what passed long ago.

Brother

At the time when the French built a House at Iagara the Governour Asked us in a publick Meeting why we suffered it & did not Demolish it We Answered that we were not Able to do it but desired of the Governour to write to the King about it which he promised to do but We have never heard more about it; So think that they who write are as forgetfull as We who do not write for this We Can Remember and think the Governour should at least acquainted us with what Answer he had—

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that We have probably forgott what past in former times but our Ancestors have handed down to us from Father to son what has happened both in the Dutch and English times there has been a book but perhaps that book has been Destroyed.

Brother Corlaer

We have now done with what past of old we come now to Answer your Proposition again You told us We had a stain in our Garments and now we have Come to a full Resolution of all the Six Nations not with False Lips but from the Bottom of our hearts the French shall not Settle on any of our Lands and this you may Believe we speak with Sincerity.

Brother Corlaer

We thank you for your Good advice to us we acknowledge we have been in the Fault

Brother Corlaer

We again say as before that we speak with a sincere heart & shall Perform our Promisses there shall not one French Man setle on our Land;

Brother Corlaer

We have now Done speaking to you but we want to Ask a single Question which Does not Belong to our Proposition How Comes it that the French have setled so near in the neighborhood even at the Crown Point have they Wone it by the sword We think it is our Land;

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY CHICAGO

Proposition made by the Honourable George Clarke Esq^{r} Lieu^{t} Governour &^{ca} to the sachims of the Six Nations in Albany the 28th June 1737

PRESENT— The Honourable George Clarke Esq^{r} &^{ca}
Abraham Van Horn
Philip Livingston } Esq^{rs} Councellors
James DeLancey
The Mayor Record^{r} & Alderman
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

Brethren

The Promise you gave me yesterday not to suffer any French to settle upon any part of your Lands the Publick & open Manner wherein that promise was made and the assurance you gave me that it Proceeded not from Lying Lips nor a Deceitfull Tongue but from the sincerity of your heart have Wiped of this stain that would otherwise have remaind upon you and would have pointed you out to the World as Faithless People & haveing thus Retriv'd your Honour and Shak't off the fetters that the French by your own folly had begun to putt upon you I open my Armes & Receive you and Embrace you with Joy & Effection Equall to that which we felt when a Brother has Escaped from the hands of his Enemies that Were streched out to putt him to Death in hopes therefore that for the future you will Guard against the Crafty Designs of the French Defeat their Attempts & Resist their Temtations that you never forgett the sacred obligations of your Publick faith which has United you to us and made us Brethren and that our Friendship and Brotherly Love may be strong & Lasting I do now in the Name of my Master the Great King of Great Brittain your Indulgent Father & Protector in the most Solemn manner renew Brighten and strengthen the Antient Covenant that has tied you & all his Majesties Subjects in the Strictest Bands of Affection and Interest Lett it be your Care therefore as it Shall be ours to keep it from Rust and preserve it in its full strength and Lustre gave a belt of Wampum

The Many Instances you have known of the Craft & Treachery of French ought never to be forgotten by you & you Shall Learn from thence that no Concessions of any Sort Can be made by you to them that they will not turn to you Disadvantage they have tryed Every art to Weaken you & if possible to Extirpate your name & Nations & if you will give your Selves Leave to Look back you will see how many of your Youths have Perished by the sword in Fighting their Battles against nations to whom you yourselves had no Enemity and Can there be a surer way found to weaken your strength or in Time to Reduce your Number to an handfull of men and in the End to Nothing Courage is given us to Protect and Defend our Wives our Children our friends & our Rightfull possession not to Invade & by force & Violence to Injure and Distroy our Neighbours who Give us no Provocation the first is Commendable the Law of Nature oblidges us to it but the second Proclaims to the world our want of Reason & our Want of every Virtue and Levels us with savage beasts a Fresh Instance of the Designs of the French upon you has Lately Reached my Ears and it is with the uttmost Concern that I hear you have Consented to Suffer young People to Promise the French to Joyn them in a Warlike Expedition against the Foxes what are your Views in Conquest Deceive not yourselves tho the French will not suffer you to share with them one Inch of Land is it Glory? Remember that Glory is the Reward of Virtuous actions not of Lawless Violence what will you gett by it why Nothing but Danger & perhaps Distruction rather Inspire your Youth with sentiments of Justice Temperance & the Love of Mankind Train them to the Use of Arms in hunting so will they be Inured to Labour & an Active Life in their youth Ready and able to Defend Their own Country if Ever it Should be Invaded & in their old age become wise Just & Prudent Rulers you will grow Richer at Home and Highly Honour'd abroad for those Virtues that make a Nation Renound and Famous;

As for us a Long Experience has taught you that we seek Not the Destruction of your or our Neighbours and that we Endeavour to Live in a Strict Union with you to Promote and Incourage your Trade & Even to Bring it Home to your own Doors the Tradeing house at Oswego is an Instance of the Truth of what I say & I am presuaded you have found your advantage as well as your Ease in it as our Brethren therefore I hope (and what may not one Brother Expect from an other) that you will keep the paths that Leads to that Tradeing House open not only for you selves but also for all the Upper Nations we have great Plenty of goods to suply both you and them & the more skins you and the remote Nations bring Thither the more goods shall we send to Traffick with you and we shall always sell them Cheaper to you than the ffrench who are Obliged to buy many goods from us.

It is said that our Brethren the Sinnekees and Cayuges have sold those Lands on Susquehanna River on which they settled the Schavanna and other Indians who put themselves under their Protection, if it be so I hope you will give them other Lands to live on and prevent their Settling among the French Indians some of whom I am told have Invited them to dwell at Tucksagrandie thereby hoping to Weaken you and Streghthen themselves but I trust in that Wisdom & foresight for what you are remarkable That you will Defeat their Intentions by Keeping those people Among you and Increase your own Strength by Inviting other Indians to live with you.

I have brought from King George my Master and your Father a Good present which I shall deliver you as soon as you give Me your Answer that you may not be Cheated out of it for Rum as you have often been; but that you may Carry it home to your Family Entire — I shall likewise give you Provisions for your Journey & Rum Enough but not till you are just going I have now done & shall wait for your Answer

Answer of the Six Nations —

Brother Corlaer

We have heard your Proposition and shall take it into Consideration We cannot tell how soon we shall be ready with our Answer but We shall Acquaint your Honour when we are ready

Answer of the Sachims of the six Nations to the Governours Proposition the 30th June 1737

Brother Corlaer

You made lately a Proposition to us in the Name of the King your Master and our Father You said likewise Brother Corlaer that you was Glad to meet us here in the City of Albany You have also said Brother Corlaer that you Opned your Arms to Embrace us with Sincere Love.

You have likewise told us Brother Corlaer that the reason you Embraced us with open Arms was that We had Escaped the deadly Snares that were laid for us And that you received us again with hearty friendship—

You have likewise told us that your Chief Business here was to renew the Antient Covenant Chain that our Ancestors made together, to renew that Silver Chain wherewith our aforesaid forefathers had linked their hands together and to make its Lusture still more bright and Clear—

Brother Corlaer

That Covenant which our fforefathers have made you have told us nobody can breake which We always say on our part that it shall not be in the power of any evill tongue to make a breach betwixt us

Brother Corlaer

We have remembered every thing that has been Transacted between our fforefathers hitherto One Generation tells it to another—

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad with the Promises that you have made to the six Nations; which you promise to keep Inviolable on your part, and we are come on the same End and promise in the name of the Six Nations to keep the same Inviolable on our part and to make it Clearer and stronger than it ever has been before; We know Brother Corlaer that our Neighbouring Enemies would rejoyce to hear that we fell out together but the better we agree the more Disagreeable it will be to them in Confirmation of all we have said: Give this belt Wampum

Brother Corlaer.

You likewise told us that you heard that there lyes a belt Wampum amongst the Sinnekees Send by the Governor of Canada to invite us to go to war with him against the Foxes it is true Brother there is a belt come from Canada but it is our own which was returned us We heard that the Governour of Canada had conceived a prejudice against us We sent that belt in place of a Letter in order to be Informed of the truth of it the Governour of Canada hath not Accepted of that belt but returned to us and let us know there was no truth in what we had heard: but afterwards he let us know that he Intended to go on an Expedition against the Foxes & their Allies but no harm was Intended us & if we were willing to go we sho'd be welcome but he sent us no belt & it is a Maxim amongst us if ever any body speaks to us they must give a Belt which the Governour of Caneda has not done so we take no notice of it.

Brother Corlaer

You have likewise desired us to give no Credit to any thing the ffrench should tell us; for they are a Deceitfull People and no Creditt to be given to what they say but that we should adhere firmly to the Covenant Chain with you.

Brother Corlaer

You have likewise told us to keep open all the paths that Lead to Oswego not only our own Paths but all those of the far Indians and to give them all Incouragement to come and Trade there.

Brother Corlaer

You have likewise said that the more skins are brought to Oswego the More Goods will be sent there for the Indians.

Brother Corlaer

You have likewise told us that we should sitt still & molest no body but take Care of our Wives & Children: the House at Oswego is like a trap which when you Intend to Catch a prey you lay a bait in it and so when the Creature comes to Eat the bait he is Catched and to this Trap We Compare the House at Oswego we now repeated the heads of what your Honour has said and shall give our opinion thereon —

Brother Corlaer

We think there is some poison at Oswego where the Trap is Set; for many have dyed with the Bait.

Brother Corlaer

We shall here and there give an Answer to every Article you have Recommended to us not only to keep open all the paths to Oswego But to all the settlements of all other his Mat^{ies} subjects which we promise to do.

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that the more Beever and Skins come to Oswego the Cheaper the Goods wo'd; but We Can't perceive that for we must pay now 3 bever Skins for a Womans Petticoat therefore we desire that We may have the Goods Cheaper then the price now is, and then all the far Nations will Come and Trade with you. Gave a belt of Wampum

The Governour told them here

That whoever takes three bevers for one petticoat Imposes on them and desired them to mark those Traders and not Deal with them for honest Treaders will give them two Petticoats for three heavy Beavers

Brother Corlaer

You have likewise said that you have heard that some of our Indians have been at Philadelphia Last summer And sold the Land to M^r Penn which the Schawenoes live on and that they are going to live among the French Indians at Tuchsaghrondie because We sold their Lands from under their Bodys. it is true We have sold a small piece of Land to M^r Penn but not that where Schawenoes live on: it is a piece of Land that lies at a great Distance from where those Indians live and there is a great ridge of Mountains betwixt the Land We sold & that whereon they live.

Brother

We think it is Governor Pens own Fault that those Indians go to leave the Lands whereon they now live—

Brother

We think there is an old misunderstanding between the Schawenoes and Governor Penn and they have Conceived some disgust against Governor Penn and the Design of the Schawenoes, to leave their Lands has been in Agitation some years

Brother Corlaer

We say we think it is Governor Penns fault and we shall give our reasons for it: it is a Custome amongst the Christians that when they buy land of the Indians to take in more than is agreed for And we believe Mr Penn has Encroached on their Lands and therefore they go for Protection to the French wherefore we desire you would use your Intrest as a Mediator between Mr Penn & them to prevent their going to the ffrench upon this gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer

In Antient times when our forefathers first met at this place we will tell you what then happned; before there was a house in this place, when we lodged under the Leaves of the Trees the Christians and We Entered into a Covenant of friendship, and the Indians loved the Christians on Account the sold them the goods Cheap. this Government was likened unto a Great Ship which was moared behind a great Yper Tree[1] but because the Tree was perishable the Anchor was lifted up and laid behind the Great hill at Onondage and the Six Nations are to take Care of that Anchor: that it be not Removed by any Enemy

Brother Corlaer

We Shall not Repeat a Long Story of what happend between our Forefathers we Shall break off here but We shall say in few Words that our Forefathers Did act Uprightly & in Simplicity when they first begun to trade they had goods much Cheaper than we have now you Said we had no Memories but it is Written in our Foreheads Gave a Boundle Bever.

Brother Corlaer

We have now Said what we had to say & Conclude with A Request that your honour will order us Waggons to Carry us back to Schanectady we thank your honour for your kindness in Ordering our hatchetts Locks & kettles to be mended but we have a few Guns to be mended & the Gunsmith has refused to mend them because he had no orders for it: hope your honour will give orders for the same which was accordingly Done

The Govr further Said Vizt —

The Reason they gett a Less price for their Bever is that the Traders Gett Less of it then they did formerly our Traders give more for your Bever &ca than the French do which Themselves know;

Brethren

I am very Glad we are met here in Friendship & hope we shall part with Love & Affection as Friends I Shall order you Waggons & Provisions to Carry you home I am very Sorry there has been any Misunderstanding betwixt Governour Pen & the Shaweno Indians.

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[1] Ypenboom, a species of elm. *Holtrop's Dutch Dictionary.* — Ed.

I Shall Do my Endeavour to gett a good Understanding betwixt them but as no man Can Answer for the Success of what he undertakes I Recommend to you to keep the Shawenoes among your Selves as you have Done the Tuskierores to prevent their Going to the French—

The Speaker of the Six Nations named Cachjagerocden waited on his Honour George Clarke Esq^{re} & said

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you have heard that the Schaweno Indians intended to Remove from their Habitation on the susquehanna River to Tushsaghrendie and Settle among the French Indians & Recommend to the Sachims of the Six Nations that they Should prevent their Removall I am Come in their name to tell you that they will do all in their power to Prevent their Removall and give them other Land among us in Case it be Sold to Governour Penn

Albany July 1st 1737

The Governour on his arrivall att Albany Declared that he Came Heither with a Resolution to Oblige the Six Nations to Revoke the promise of Leave which they had given to the French Interpreter to build att Tierondequat, that having obtained such promise from them he would then Endeavour to Prevail with them to sell to him for his Majesties use so much Land at Tierondequat as would be Necessary to Erect a Fort on and so much Land adjoining to it as might Serve to raise Provisions of all kinds sufficient to Victuall that Garrison & Oswego This Declaration giving umbrage to some of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs who apprehending or pretending to suspect that the Governour had a Design to purchase those Lands for his own use whereby he might ingross great part of the ffur trade grew uneasy and Talked of Speaking to the Indians not to sell him any Lands There this Discourse Comeing to the Governours Ears and giving him Cause to fear that his good Intentions would be defeated by those whose Duty it was to assist him Resolved at any rate to Attain his Ends and Judging that Nothing would Remove the Jealousie that some of the Commissioners had Conceived so soon or so Easily as to give them That land which they pretended the Governour Intended to purchase for himself, the Governour therefore took Occasion to tell them what he had heard. He declared that he had no Intention to take one Inch of the Land for his own use and to show them that he was in Earnest he told them that if they would be at the Expense of making the Purchase he would Grant it to them and then Directed them to meet together to Consider of it and let him know their resolutions; after one or two meetings a Committee of the Commissioners waited on the Govern^{r} and Acquainted him that they had Considered of what he had say'd to them and that they were sent by the rest to thank him & to Desire that he would make the Purchase and then Grant to them four or five thousand Acres the Governour undertook it Ordered the Interpreter several times to bring the sachims to him that he might treat with them about it nor were these Directions given privately but openly in the hearing of the Council and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs and yet the Interpreter Carryed them to the House of Nikolas Bleeker one of the Commissioners and as Bleeker says, told him it was the Governors Orders that he should treat with them about the Purchase of the Land but when the Governor Examined the Interpreter in the presence of Bleeker and M^{r} Livingston and others the

Interpreter Deney'd that the Governor had given him any such Orders, or directed him to Carry the Sachims to Mr Bleekers, or that Mr Livingston the secretary for Indian affairs had given him any such Orders: the Governor much displeased both with Bleeker and the Interpreter, Expressed his Resentment very warmly reproved Bleeker for taking upon himself to treat with the Indians on that head and Checked the Interpreter for having Disobeyed his Orders:

The sachims upon Bleekers proposals to buy all their lands on the south side of the Lake from Niagara to Oswego Answered him with a good Deal of heat that they would not sell it That wherever the Christians Settled their hunting was destroyed for the Bever & Deer &c. fled from the places where they were Disturbed: and when Bleeker again pressed them to it they Answered that if they should be willing to let us settle there yet the proprietors of the Land at Tierondequat were in the sinnekees Country and that for their part they would not Sell other Mens Lands thus through folly or design the Governors Intentions are for the present defeated: the Interpreter owned to the Governor that he believed some people had put him on sending the sachims to Bleekers but that being fudled he could not remember who the persons were that put him upon it

A True Copy taken from the Minutes

Compared and Examined Pr

Ph Livingston

Secry for the Indian Affairs.

Proposition made by the Honourable George Clarke Esqr Lieut. Govr & Commander in Chief of the province of New York &ca to the Schachkook Indians in Albany the first July 1737

Present— The Honourable George Clarke Esqr &ca
Abraham Van Horne } Esqrs of Council
Philip Livingston }
The Commissioners of Indian Affairs
The Mayor Recorder & Alderman

Children

I sent for you my Children to give you Fresh Assurance of the Protection of the Great King of Great Brittain my Master, our Comon Father & sovereign & to Acknowledge in this Publick manner the Just sence I have of your Dutifull behaviour and Fidelity to him and your Effection to your Brethren the Rest of his Subjects in those parts and in his Name I Renew with you the ancient Covenant Chain that it be Stronger & Brighter then ever In Consequence of which I Expect you will behave your Selves in a Peaceable manner to all your Brethren his Majesties Subjects Especially your good Neighbours at seachkook that you stay & not Remove from that your old habitation to other Remote Places but to keep your abode under the Branches & Leaves of the Great Tree of Peace Planted for you & to persuade all Those who may be Removed to Return to that Shade I Shall take Care you Shall have Land Sufficient to plant on & that the Tree may Flourish & grow & if you do follow this advice you will again grow a Strong and Flourishing People but when you scatter & are Seperated that will be a Certain Means to weaken you. gave a Belt;

I make you a present in the name of our Great Father of such Things as are Necessary for you which Shall be Delivered you after you Shall have Given your Answer.

They Answered Father

We are glad to see you here & thankful for your advice you have given which we shall Follow as far as in our power we are not ready to give our answer out of hand but shall Consider of what you have Recommended to us & give you an Answer to Morrow

Answer made by the Schaahkook Indians to the Honourable George Clarke Esq^{r} Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} &^{c} the 2^{d} July 1737

PRESENT— The Hon^{ble} George Clarke Esq^{r} &^{c}
Abraham V Horne } Esq^{rs} Councellers
Philip Livingston }
The Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Father

We are glad and Rejoyced to see you here and bid you heartily welcome we give you our hand and renew the old Covenant Chain with our Father and Grandfather and here is a Token werewith we strenghen that Chain & we are very glad to see you in behalf of our Father to Take the Trouble to Visitt your Children and that we live in Peace and Friendship and that the Tree of Peace may Flourish that its Branches may Spread & we Live under the Shade (gave a few bever) and that the Fire which has been kindled at Schaahkook has been almost Extinguist but now it begins to Burn again that Smoak will not Dissappear again & we now again Brighten the Chain & wrap this Bever about it that it may keep clear not only for us but for Many Generations and are glad that our Father was pleased to see so many of his Children here and that we Increased I give this Belt in token that we are Glad you did recommend unto us to Encrease & Multiply and Draw as many of our People to Return and Live at Schaachkook which we Do promise to Do as much as in our power.

Answer

I give you in his Majestie's Name my Master and your Indulgent Father a Present of Such Things as are usefull for you & I expect you will behave your Selves as Dutifull Children

A true Copy

Examind & Compaird P^{r}

PH: LIVINGSTON
Sec^{ry} to the Indian Affairs

Lieutenant-Governor Clarke to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Gg., No. 10.]

My Lords

I obeyed your Lordships commands of the 18 of February by acquainting the members of his Majestys Council for this Province who are appointed with others, Commissioners for

Albany June 25th. 1737

The Sachims of the Mohogs waited on his Hon.d Geo Clarke Esq.r in behalf of themselves Oneyde Onondage & Tuscarores desiring that his Hon.r would be pleased to defer to speak to them in publick ~~to day~~ untill next Monday because they would this day condole the death of the two Sinneke Sachims who lately died, according the antient Custom of their Ancestors & untill that was done they were like Children under age, who cannot act in publick affairs. Whereupon his Hon.r was pleased to tell them that according to their desire he would defer speaking to them untill next monday for which they returned their hearty thanks and Informed his Hon.r privately that the Delaware Indians living on Susquehana River to the number of 130 Warriours haveing notice that the Cayouges & Sinnekes lately sold Lands they live on unto the proprietor of Pensilvania have thereupon sent a message with a belt of Wampum to the Indians called at Canasaragoe to desire leave to settle & live among them to which they have consented and the people with a number of Indians have promised on notice that they are on their March to meet them with provisions &ca to receive & Conduct them to their new settlement.

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(Gave a belt Wampum)

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Albany June 25th 1737

The Sachems of the Mohawks waited on his Honour George Clarke Esqr in behalf of themselves, Cayugas, Onondagas & Tuscaroras, desiring that his honour would be pleased to defer to speak to them in Publick until next Monday because they are this day to bewail the Death of the two Sachems which they lost according to the Antient Custom of their Ancestors and until that was done they are like Children under age who cannot act in Publick affairs.

III 2 Whereupon his honour was pleased to tell them, that according to their desire he would defer speaking to them until next Monday, for which they return their hearty thanks and informed his honour privately that the Shawanos Indians living on Susquahanna River to the number of two Warriors having notice that the Cayugas and Senecas lately sold the Land they live on unto the Proprietor of Pennsylvania have thereupon sent Messengers with a Belt wampum to the Indians Settled at Tuchsaghrondie to desire leave to settle and live among them to which they have consented and the French with a number of Indians have promised on notice that they are on their March to meet them with Provisions &c to Detroit and conduct them to their new settlement.

Examd

[illegible]

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr &c
Abraham Van Horne
Ph. Livingston } Esqrs His Majs Council
James DeLancey
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor Recorder & Aldermen

Proposition made by the Honble George Clarke Esqr. Leiut. Governour & Comander in Cheife of the Province of New York in Albany ye 27th June 1737 to the Sachims of the Six Nations viz the Mohogs Oneyders Tuskarores Onnondagas Cayeugas & Sinnekes.

Brethren

[illegible]

you [illegible] that ~~them~~ you assist the French to deprive yourselves [illegible]

[illegible] of the
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Expatrie [illegible]

[illegible] Six Nations
[illegible] 1757

Present
[illegible] Esq^r
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] you may [illegible] in Person
[illegible] out the [illegible]

Brother [illegible]

[illegible] that we [illegible]
[illegible]
you [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

You have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the

Gov.r of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that of

the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible]

Protection from them.

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that our giving leave to any of the French to live on our Lands would be a means to lose us our [illegible] and be a prejudice to make you lose your Possession. And further that if you should [illegible] one a [illegible] of the French [illegible] it would be a Means to Cutt of your Communication with the far Indns.

We have now [illegible] to answer [illegible] a word of your Proposition but now begin to answer it.

Brother Corlaer You spoke very fierce & [illegible] [illegible] we [illegible] hope you'll give us the same Liberty.

We shall likewise tell you your Faults. You tell us you [illegible] all your Affairs to writing w.ch we do not and do [illegible] you look to your Books you know what past in former times, but we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] what passed long ago.

Brother At the time when the [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] the Govr. asked us in a publick meeting why we suffered the [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] that we were not able to do it but Desired of the Govr. to write to the KING about it w.ch he promised to do But we have never Heard more about it so think that they [illegible] forgott [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] for this we Can remember and think the Gov.r should at least Acquainted us what Answer he had.

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that we have probably forgott what past in former times [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] handed Down to us from father to son what has happened both in the Dutch & English times. There has been a Book but Perhaps that Book has been Destroyed.

Brother C[illegible] [illegible] have now [illegible] [illegible] passed so we Come [illegible] upon good [illegible] [illegible] again you told us we [illegible] obtain [illegible] Agreements but now we have Come to a full Resolution of us the Six Nations not to take [illegible] but from the bottom of our Hearts the French shall not Settle on any of our Lands and Hereafter may believe we Speak [illegible] Sincerely

Brother Corlaer We thank you for your good Advice to us we Acknowledge we have been in the Fault.

Brother Corlaer We again assure you that we Speak [illegible] Sincere Heart [illegible] [illegible] the French shall not one foot [illegible] Settle on our Land.

Brother Corlaer We have now done Speaking to you but we want to [illegible] a [illegible] Question [illegible] does not belong to our business [illegible] [illegible] that the French have Settled so near [illegible] our Neighbourhood even at the Crown Point, Have they [illegible] it by the Sword we think it is our Land.

IIII

Present
The Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r Lt Gov.r &c.
Abraham Van Horne Esq.r
Philip Livingston Members
James De Lancey Council
The Com.rs of the Indian Affairs
the Mayor Recorder & Aldermen

Propositions made by the Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r Lieu.t Governour & Commander in Chief of the Province of New York to the Sachems of the Nations of the Mohawks, Oneydes, Tuscaroras, Onondagoes, Cayougoes & Senekas at Albany 27th June 1737

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Brethren

What is this I hear with Surprize that Men who profess to tread the paths of Justice, that who would be thought to act upon Principles of honesty & Virtue should have no Regard to the Sacred Obligations of Publick Faith, but break those bonds of Friendship and Alliance which united our Forefathers and made them and you as Brethren, Are you tired of the benefitt you Receive by trading with us that thus you afford the French an Opportunity to make fetters for you & to restrain you from that Liberty which you now Enjoy; if you are at a loss to know my meaning a few words will Explain it; I am told you have given Leave to the French to build a house at Tierondequat, it is a thing so hard to believe that I could not credit it on the first report, but it is now so confidently Affirmed that I can no Longer doubt of it. I came hither to renew to brighten and to strengthen the Covenant Chain, but till you come to a Resolution to recall that Leave which you have given to the French & give me a positive & faithfull Promise not to suffer any French to build in your Country, I cannot Speak on that head; for what Confidence can we place in Men who keep not their Faith with us. the great KING your Father is religious in the Observance of his Treaties with his Brethren of all Nations & he Expects the like from them, but when they swerve from their Promises he disclaims their friendship as unworthy of him; Tell me therefore before I speak of Renewing the

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Covenant Chain what you Intend, you know well that about thirty Six Winters ago you gave these Lands to the Great King of England your Father to hold & Protect them for you and you know too, that about Seven Winters ago you Acknowledged and Confirmed that Gift of your [illegible] but you we cannot forget it, we Committed it to writeing which time cannot wear out, now having in that Solemn manner put it in the hands of our King your Father you cannot without his Consent Suffer a Frenchman or any other but the Subjects of the Great King of England to build on it unless you violate the ties of this Protection and our Friendship. The Commissioners of the Indian Affairs in the first Place Complained to you of this Your breach of Faith you promised them not to Suffer Jean Coeur or any other French man to build & confirmed that Promise by this belt of Wampum and yet notwithstanding that Promise I am told that with your Consent he is going to build a Fort there. I say to you upon it I want words to Express my thoughts of it. I leave you therefore to your own Reflections, Consider what Trade and Consult your own Interest Wipe of the Stain that this Action hath thrown on you, retrieve your honour & give me your Positive Answer. Gave a belt Wampum

That

Answer made by the Sache
the Six Nations to the honour
George Clarke Esqr Lieut Go

That they with Attention heard what his honour Been Pleased to say that they will Consider of it & Con together to Deliver a Speedy Answer but desire that they not be hurry'd in it;

His honour was pleased to say that they should take their Own time but Expected it should b As soon as they Could Conveniently do it.

Answer made by the Sachems
Six Nations to the Governo
Proposition the 27 June 1737

Present
His Honour the Lieut Governour
the Councillors
the [illegible]
the Mayor & Aldermen
the Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Northern Indians that belong to the French

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You are here to Listen to what we shall to our Brother Corlaer;

You may heard it we Could not but you w tell it to the Governour of Canada, which you may but we desire that you will tell him nothing but the

Brother Corlaer

You Spoke to us to Day and made a position you heard with Great surprise that we had g Liberty to the French to build a House at Thierondequ but that you could not give Credit to the first report of

You have likewise told us that you have heard often that you was at Last obliged to believe it.

You have Likewise told us that it would Crea a Breach in the Covenant Chain if we should g Leave to the French to build there or anywhere on ou

You have Likewise told us Brother that our the Great King over the Great water has Several

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Settled with other of their Neighbours and if they do not Regard their Brother the Governor no Longer and withdraw his friendship Protection from them.

rother Corlaer

You have Likewise told us that our [illegible] [illegible] to be answerable to Any of the French to [illegible] our Landbounds be answerable to [illegible] with Letters and be a Prejudice to us all. you have a [illegible] Answer to what you said without a [illegible] heart of the French Should Settle then it would be answerable to all of our Communication with the Far Indians.

We have now Repeated here and there a word of your Proposition but now Shall begin with our Answer.

Brother Corlaer You Spoke very Free Language to us and we hope you give us the same Liberty.

We shall Likewise tell you your Faults. you tell us You Commit your affairs to writing which we do not and so when you Look to your books you know what past in former times but we keep our treaties in our heads and therefore Shall begin with what past Long ago.

rother

At that time when the French built the House at Niagara the Governour asked us in a Scolding manner why we suffer it and did not [illegible] it we Answered that we were not Able to do it but Desired of the Governour to write to the King about it which he Promised to do but we have never heard more about it we think that they who write are as Forgetful as we who do not write for we are and remember and think the Governour should at Least acquainted us with What Answer he had.

rother Corlaer You have told us that we have Entirely forgotten what Passed in former times but our ancestors [illegible] have handed down to us from Father to Son what has happened both in the Dutch and English times; there have been a Book [illegible] perhaps that Book has been Destroyed;

Brother Corlaer

We have now done with what past We Come now to Answer your Proposition upon you We had a Stain on our Garments, but now we have c your Exhortation of all the Six nations not with False but from the bottom of our hearts, the French shall no Settle on any of our Lands and this you may believe Speak with Sincerity.

Brother Corlaer

We thank you for your good Advice to us a Acknowledge we have been in the Fault.

Brother Corlaer

We again say not for that we Speak with a Sin Heart and Shall Stop from our Promises there shall n no Frenchman Settle on our Land.

Brother Corlaer

We have not done Speaking to you but we want ask a Single Question which does not belong to our Pro III 7 tion. It is Esteemed that the French have Settled so nea on the Neighbourhood even at the Crown Point, Have Won it by the Sword we think it is our Land;

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Present
The Honourable George Clarke Esq.r Lt Gov.r
Abraham Van Horne
Philip Livingston } Esq.rs of Council
James De Lancey
The Mayor Recorder & Aldermen
the Com.rs for Indians affairs

Propositions made by the Honourable George Clarke Esq.r Lieut Gov.r &c.a to the Sach [illegible] Albany the 28 June 1737

Brethren

The promise you gave me Yesterday not to Suffer any of the French to settle upon any part of Your Lands, The Publick & open manner wherein that Promise was made and the Assurance you gave me that it proceeded not from Lying lips nor a deceitfull tongue but from the Sincerity of your heart, have wiped off the Stain that would otherwise have Remained upon you, and would have Painted you out to the world as a faithless People, and having thus Retrieved your honour and Shaken off the [illegible] that the Deceit by your own folly had begun to put upon you [illegible] to [illegible] you, and [illegible] you [illegible] equall to that [illegible] that were [illegible] to put [illegible] to death [illegible] that for the future you [illegible] guard against ye Crafty Designs of the French [illegible] their attempts to [illegible] their [illegible] and that you never forgett the Sacred Obligation of your [illegible] faith [illegible] you to us and Made us Brethren and that our Friendship and [illegible] may be strong and Lasting. I do now in the name of my Master the Great King your [illegible] Father [illegible] in the most solemn manner [illegible] and Strengthen the ancient Covenant Chain that has tied you and his Majesty's Subjects in the Strictest [illegible] of Affection.

And

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And [illegible] you [illegible] you [illegible] shall [illegible] in its full strength [illegible]

Give a Belt Wampum

[illegible] of the Craft are [illegible] to be forgotten by you, and [illegible] that no Concessions of [illegible] made by you to them that they will not [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] to alienate your mind [illegible] and [illegible] you will give yourselves leave to [illegible] too many of you will have [illegible] by the [illegible]

II

[illegible]

Inspire [illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] Brain
[illegible] they be
In [illegible] their youth
[illegible] your
[illegible] become
[illegible] Peace.
[illegible] for
[illegible] Renown and
Honour.

[illegible] long Experience has taught you
that [illegible] not the [illegible]tion of your Own
Neighbours [illegible] that we endeavour to live in a
[illegible] encourage
you [illegible] on
II [illegible] Since
12. [illegible] persuaded
you [illegible] your Advantage [illegible] your
[illegible] what
[illegible] you
[illegible] raise
[illegible] the
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Goods
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Goods [illegible]

[illegible] has
[illegible] Susquehanna
[illegible]
[illegible] under their
[illegible]
[illegible] Being

Among

[illegible]

B. Corlaer ~~[illegible]~~ Answer of the Six Nations.

We have heard your Proposition. and Shall take it into consideration, we cannot tell how ſoon we shall be ready with our Answer. but we ſhall acq.t your Honour when we are ready

[illegible] Esq.

[illegible]

The Sachims have [illegible] manner Because [illegible] that [illegible] Suffer the French [illegible] their Lands.

[illegible] Consideration [illegible] that all the affairs of the [illegible] should be [illegible] in [illegible] furnished with [illegible] Indians. [illegible]

W[illegible] proper [illegible] the [illegible] they [illegible] Into [illegible] inside [illegible]

Your most humble and Obedient Servants

Rob[illegible] Livingston
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
H. Cuyler
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] Jun.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Present
The Honourable George Clarke Esq
Abraham Van Horne
Philip Livingston } Esqrs Council
James De Lancey
Mayor Recorder & Aldermen
Commissioners for Indian Affairs

A Speech then Made by the
Honourable George Clarke Esq
Lieut Governour &c to the
Sachems of the Six Nations
In Albany the 22d Jun. 1737

Brethren

The Promise you gave me Yesterday not to suffer any French to settle upon any part of Your Lands, the Publick & open Manner wherein that Promise was made and the assurance you gave me that it Proceeded not from Lying Lips nor a Deceitful tongue but from the sincerity of Your heart, have III wiped off the stain that would otherwise have remained upon you, and would have branded you out to the World as Faithless People, and having thus retrieved Your honour and taken off the Blemish that the French by your Complying had begun to throw upon you I open my Arms to receive you and Embrace you with Joy and Affection Equal to that which we feel when a Brother Has Escaped from the hands of his Enemies that were stretched out to pull him to death or to perdition; I hope therefore that for the future you will Guard against the Crafty Designs of the French, Repel their Attempts and Detest their Temptations, that you never forgett the Sacred Stipulations of your Publick faith which has united you to us and Made us Brethren and that our Friendship and Brotherly Love may be Strong and Lasting. I do now in the name of my Master the great KING of Great Brittain your Indulgent Father and Protector in the most Solemn manner Renew Brighten and Strengthen the Ancient Covenant Chain that has tied you and all his Majesties Subjects in the Strictest Bonds of Affection and Interest. Let it be your Care therefore and Study to be careful to keep it from rust, and Preserve it in its full strength and Lustre; Gives a Belt Wampum.

The Many Instances you have known of the
and treachery of the French ought never to be forgott
You and you shall Learn from thence that no Concessi
any that can be made by you to them that they will
turn to your Disadvantage, they have tryed Every
to Weaken you and if possible to Extirpate your name
Nations and if you will give your selves Leave to Reco
llect you will see how many of your Youth have bee
by the French in fighting their Battles against Nati
to whom you your selves had no Enmity and can b
be attributed any found to weaken your Strenght or in t
to Reduce your Numbers to an handfull of Men
by the End to nothing. Courage is given us to Protect
Defend our Wives our Children our friends and our
just Possessions not to Invade and by force and Viol
to Injure and Destroy our Neighbours who gives us
Provocation the first to Commence it. the Rule of Natu
Obliges us to it but the [illegible] Pretensions to the worl
our want of Reason and our want of every Virtue
Leaving with Savage Beasts, a fresh Instance of th
Designs of the French upon you has Lately reached m
Ears and it is with the utmost Concern that I hear
have Consented to suffer your young People to accom
the French to Joyn them in an hostile Expedition ag
the Foxes what are your Views Conquest Honour no
Riches, the French will not suffer you to share wit
one Inch of Land, is it Glory. Remember that G
is the Reward of Virtuous Actions not of Lawless c
what will you gett by it why nothing but Danger, a
Perhaps Destruction rather Inspire your Youth
Sentiments of Justice Temperance, and the Love of m
Train them to the use of Arms in Hunting, so will t
be Inured to Labour and an Active Life In their You
Ready and Able to Defend their own Country if Eve
should be Invaded and in their old Age become wis
Just and Prudent Rulers you will grow Richer a

Ho

Esteem and highest honour are due for those Virtues that Make a nation Renown'd and famous.

As for us a Long Experience has taught you that we seek not the Destruction of you or our Neighbours, and that we Endeavour to Live in a strict union with you to Promote and Encourage your trade and seek to bring it Home to your own Doors; the trading house at Oswego is an Instance of the Truth of what I say and I am persuaded you have found your Advantage as well as your Cousins and our Brethren there for these (and what may not our Brethren Expect from us then?) that you will keep the path that Leads to that trading house open not only for your selves but also for all the upper Nations, we have Great plenty of goods to supply both you and them & the more those you and the Remote Nations bring thither

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the more goods shall we send to traffick with you, and we shall always sell them Cheaper to you than the French who are Obliged to buy many goods from us. —

We are told that our Brethren the [illegible] Cayugas have sold those Lands on Susquehanna River on which they settled the Shawanese and other Indians who put themselves under their Protection, of all whom we hope you will give them other Lands to Live on and prevent their Straying among the French Indians some of whom I am told have Invited them to Dwell at [illegible] thereby hoping to Weaken you and strengthen themselves, but I trust in that wisdom and foresight for which you are Remarkable, that you will Defeat their Intentions by keeping those People among you and Increase your own Strength by Inviting other Indians to Live with you.

I have brought from King George My Master and your Father a good Present which I shall deliver you so soon as you give me your Answer, that you may not be cheated out of it for Rum as you have often been but that you may Carry it home to your Family Entire.

I shall Likewise give you provisions for your Journey & Rum Enough but not till you are Just going Home. now I am done & shall waite For your Answer: —

Brother

Answer of the Six Nations

Brother Corlaer

We have heard your Proposition and shall ta
it into Consideration. we cannot tell how soon we shall b
Ready with our Answer, but we shall Acquaint your
Honour when we are ready.

Answer of the Sachems of the
Six Nations to the Governours
Proposition the 30th June 1737.

Brother Corlaer

You made Likewise a Proposition to us in the Na
of the King your Master and our Father You said Likew
Brother Corlaer that you was Glad to meet us here in
City of Albany. You have also said Brother Corlaer,
You spread your Arms to Embrace us with sincere Love
You have Likewise told us Brother Corlaer that the rea
You Embrace us with open Arms, was that we had Esc
the Deadly Diseases that were laid for us and that you
Receive us again with hearty Friendship.

III

You have Likewise told us that your Chief business
here was to renew the Ancient Covenant Chain, that ou
Ancestors made together, to Brighten that silver Chain wh
with our aforesaid forefathers had Linked their hands
together and to make its Lustre still more bright and Clea

Brother Corlaer

That Covenant which our forefathers have made, y
have told us that no body Can Break which we always say
our Heart, and that it shall not be in the power of any
Evil Tongue to make a Breach betwixt us.

Brother Corlaer

We have Remembered Every thing that has bee
Transacted between our forefathers hitherto One
Generation tells it to another.

Broth

Answer of the Sachims of the
Six Nations to the Gov.r Propo=
sition the 30th June 1737.

Brother Corlaer

You made lately a proposition to us in the name of the King your Father and Our Father. You said to us Brother Corlaer that you was glad to meet us here in the City of Albany. You have also said B. Corlaer that you opened your Arms to Embrace us with sincere Love. You have likewise told us that your Intent here was to renew the Ancient Covenant Chain that our Ancestors made together, to renew that Silver Chain wherewith our aforesaid forefathers had tied our Hands together and to make its lustre shine bright and Clean.

You have likewise told us B. Corlaer that the reason (you embraced us with open Arms) was that we had Escaped the deadly Snares that were laid for us & that yourself was again in its hearty friendship.

Brother Corlaer

That Covenant which our forefathers have made, you have told us that nobody can Break [illegible] by any Accident and that it shall not be in the power of any Intrigue to make a Breach [illegible].

Brother Corlaer

We have remembred every thing that has been transacted between our forefathers hitherto and [illegible] it to another.

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad with the promises that you have made to the Six Nations, which you promise to keep inviolable on your part and we are come for the

Same Chain and promise in the name of the Six Nations to keep the same inviolable on our part and to make it Clearer Brighter and Stronger than ever it has been before. We Know, Brother Corlaer, that our neighbouring Enemies would rejoyce to hear that we fell out together but the better we agree ~~together~~ the more disagreeable it will be to them. In confirmation of all we have now said Give this Belt of Wampum

2. Corlaer

You likewise told us that you have heard that there was a Belt of Wampum amongst the Senekas sent by the Gov^r of Canada to invite us to
II go to war with him against the Foxes. It is true,
115 Brothers there is a Belt come from Canada, but it is our own w^{ch} was returned us. We heard that the Gov^r of Canada had conceiv'd a prejudice against us, We sent that Belt in place of a Letter in order to be inform'd of the truth of it. The Gov^r of Canada hath not accepted of that Belt, but returned it to us & tell us how there was no truth in it and We had heard that afterwards he sent us word that he intended to go on an expedition against the Foxes and their Allies, but no harm was intended us & if we were willing to go we should be welcome, but he sent us no belt; & it is a maxim amongst us that if ever any body treats with us they must give a Belt which the Gov^r of Canada has not done so we take no notice of it.

3. Corlaer. You have likewise desired us to give no credit to any thing the French should tell us, for they

are deceitful people and no credit to be given to what they say but that ~~they~~ we should adhere firmly to the Covenant Chain with you.

A B. Continued
You have likewise told us to keep open all the paths that lead to Oswego not only our own Paths, but also those of the far Indians and to give them all encouragement to come and trade there.

A B. Continued You have likewise said that the more ~~goods~~ skins are brought to Oswego the more goods will be sent there for the Indians.

A B. Continued You have likewise told us that we should [illegible] all [illegible] nobody will take care of our wives & Children. The House at Oswego is like a trap which when you

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would catch a mouse you lay a bait in it & so when the creature comes to eat the Bait he is catched and to this we compare the House at Oswego. We now repeated the [illegible] to what our [illegible] has said and shall presently give our [illegible] thereon.

A B. C. We think there is one [illegible] at Oswego where the [illegible] so many have died with the Bait.

B. C. We [illegible] there given answer to every article you have recommended to us, not only to keep open all the Paths to Oswego but to all the Settlements of all other His Majesty's Subjects as we have promised to do.

A B. C. You have told that the more Beavers & Skins Come to Oswego the cheaper the goods would be but we can't perceive that for we must now pay 2 beverskins for a Woman's petticoat, therefore we desire, that we may have our goods Cheaper than the price now is and then all the

Far Nations will Come and trade with you—

Gave a Belt of Wampum—

The Gov.r told them here

That whoever takes 3 Beaver for one Petticoat impo-ses on them and desires them to mark those traders & not deal with them, for honest traders will give them 2 spun pettycoats for 3 Heavy Bevers.

B. Coriaer: You have the Gov.r ~~likewise~~ said that you have heard that some of Our Indians have been at Philadelphia last summer and sold the Land to Mr. Penn which the Schawenoes live on ~~[illegible]~~ and that they are going to live among the French Indians at Tuckaghkondie ~~to live there~~ because we sold their Lands from under their Bodies. It is true, we have sold a small piece of Land, to Mr. Penn but not that were Schawenoes live on. it is a peice of Land that lies at a great distance from where those Indians live, and there is a great Ridge of Mountains betwixt the land we sold & that whereon they live.

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Brother We think it is Gov.r Penns own fault, that those Indians go to leave the lands whereon they now live.

Brother We think there is an old misunderstanding between Schawenoes and Gov.r Penn, & they ~~[illegible]~~ have conceiv'd some disgust ag.st Gov.r Penn & the design of the Schawenoes to leave their lands, has been in agitation some years.

B. Coriaer We say that we think it is Gov.r Penns fault & we shall give our reasons for it. It is a custom amongst the Christians that when they buy land of the Indians to take in more than is agreed for & we believe Mr. Penn has encroached on their lands & therefore they go for Protection to the French. Wherefore we desire you would

The [illegible] been a mediator betwixt Mr Penn [illegible] their going to the Council. Upon [illegible].

2d C — [illegible] when our Forefathers first met at this place [illegible] tell you what they have done before [illegible] in this place when we lodged under the [illegible] of the Tree. The Christians and we entered into a Covenant of friendship at the Tree said the Christians [illegible] and they gave them the good [illegible].

Belt — The Governour was likened unto a great Ship which [illegible] tied to a great Upper Tree but because the tree was perishable the [illegible] was lifted up and laid round the great [illegible] at Onondage and the Six Nations [illegible] take care of that Anchor that it be not removed by any Enemy.

B. — We shall not repeat a long Story of what [illegible] other [illegible] of them we shall break off here. But we shall say in few words that our Forefathers dealt uprightly & in sincerity when they first began to trade they had goods much Cheaper than we have now; yet [illegible] we have [illegible] & it is written in our Covenant. Gave a Bundle of [illegible].

3 Cr — We have now said what we had to say & conclude with a [illegible] that your Honr will order us Waggons [illegible] we thank your Honr for [illegible] our Hatchets Kettles to be mended before [illegible] our guns to be mended & the Gun Smith has refused [illegible] them because he had no orders for it, Hope your Honr [illegible] give orders to the same which was accordingly done.

The Govr further said vizt.

The reason they gett a less price for their Bev^r is that the traders gett less Of it than they did formerly Our Traders give more for your Bev^r than the French to which them belong know it.

Brethren — I am very glad that we are met here in Friendship and hope we shall part with love and affection as friends I shall order you waggons and provisions to carry you home

I am very sorry there has been any misunderstanding between Gov^r Penn & the Schawano Indians

I shall do my Endeavour to gett a Good understanding betwixt them, but as no man can answer for the ~~future~~ success of what he undertakes, I recommend to you to

I
II. keep the Schawanoes among ~~with~~ your Selves as you have done the Sateanas to prevent their going the French —

2 July 1737

The Speaker of the Six Nations named Cacijagorocedon waited on the Hon^r George Clarke Esq^r and Said

B. Corlaer You told us that you have heard that the Seawene Indians intend to remove from their Habitation on the Susquahana River to Tachsaghrondie and settle among the French Indians & recommended to the Sachims of the Six Nations that they should prevent their removall; I am Come in their Name to tell you that they will do all in their power to prevent their Removall and give them other Land among us, in Case it be sold to Gov^r Penn —

Answer of the Six Nations

Brother Corlaer

We have heard your Proposition and shall take it into Consideration, we cannot tell how soon we shall be Ready with our Answer, but we shall acquaint your Honour when we are ready

Answer of the Sachems of the
Six Nations to the Governours
Proposition the 30th June 1754

Brother Corlaer

You made Yesterday a Proposition to us in the Name of the King your Master and our Father You said Brother Corlaer that you was glad to meet us here in the City of Albany. You have also said Brother Corlaer, You spread your Arms to Embrace us with sincere Love You have Likewise told us Brother Corlaer that the reason You Embrace us with open Arms, was that we had Seen the Deadly Snares that were laid for us and that you Receive us again with hearty Friendship.

You have Likewise told us that your Chief Business here was to renew the Ancient Covenant Chain, that our Ancestors made together, to Brighten that Silver Chain which our Forefathers had Linked their hands together and to make its Lustre still more bright and Clear

Brother Corlaer

That Covenant which our Forefathers have made, you have told us that nobody can break which we always say [illegible] our Heart, and that it shall not be in the power of any Evil Tongue to make a Breach betwixt us.

Brother Corlaer

We have Remembered Every thing that has been Transacted between our Forefathers hitherto One Generation tells it to another.

Broth

Brother Corlaer

We are very Glad with the Promises that you have made to the Six Nations which you Promise to keep Inviolable on your part, and we are Come for the same End and Promise in the Name of the Six Nations to keep the same Inviolable on our part, and to make it Clearer Brighter and Stronger than Ever it had been before, we know Brother Corlaer that our Neighbouring Enemies will Endeavour to hear that we proceed to hear that we hold all together and the better we agree the more Disagreeable it will be to them. In Confirmation of all we have now said, give this Belt Wampum

rother Corlaer

You Likewise told us that you have heard that there was a Belt of Wampum amongst the Senecas sent by the Governour of Canada to Invite us to go to war with him against the Foxes. It's true Brother there was a Belt came from Canada but it was our own which was returned us. We hear that the Governour of Canada had never Disputes against us

III

We sent that Belt in place of a Letter in order to be Informed of the Truth of it. The Governour of Canada hath not accepted of that Belt but returned it to us & tell us he knew there was no truth in what we had heard but afterwards he tell us he knew that he Intended to go on an Expedition against the Foxes and their Allies but no harm was Intended us & if we were willing to go we should be welcome. But he sent us no Belt & it is a Maxim amongst us that if ever any Body Speak with us they must give a Belt, which the Governour of Canada has not done so we take no notice of it,

rother Corlaer

You have Likewise desired us to give no Credit to any thing the French should tell us for they are a Deceitfull People and no Credit to be given to what they say but that Should add more firmity to the Covenant Chain with you.

rother Corlaer

You have Likewise desired us to keep open all the paths that Lead to Oswego, not only our own Paths but all those of the Far Indians & to give them all Encouragement to come & trade there

Brother Corlaer

We have Likewise said that the more tre Brought to Oswego the more goods will be sent for the Indians:-

Brother Corlaer

You have Likewise told us that we should Still & mind no Body but take Care of our wives & Children. The House at Oswego is Like a Trap which when you intend to catch a prey you Lay a bait in it, when the Creature comes to Eat the bait he is Catched and this Trap we Compare the house at Oswego, we now rep the heads of what your honour has said & shall give Opinion thereon.:

Brother Corlaer

We think there is some reason all Oswego where Trap is sett for many have dyed with the bait,

Brother Corlaer

VI 13 We shall here and there give an Answer to Every Article you have Recommended to us not only to Keep of the Paths to Oswego, but to all the settlements of all o his Majesties Subjects which we promise to do.

Brother Corlaer

You have told that the more Traders & things Com Oswego the Cheaper the goods would be, but we Cant that, for we must pay now Seaven Skins for one ma Kettle therefore we desire that we may have the goo Cheaper then the Price now is, and then all the Far In will Come and trade with you; Gave a Belt of Won

The Governour told them here

That whoever takes Seven Beavers for one Kettle Impos them, and desires them to Mark those Traders & not De with them, for honest Traders will give them two Kettle for three heavy Beavers:.

Brother Corlaer

You have Likewise said that you have heard some of our Indians have been at Philadelphia Le

Sum

14

Summer and sold the Land to Mr Penn which the Shawnese are in, and that they are going to Live among the French Indians at Ohio because we sold their Land from under their Bodies. It is true we have sold a small piece of Land to Mr Penn but not that where Shawnese are we sold it as a piece of Land that Lies at a great Distance from where these Indians Live and there is a great Ridge of Mountains between the Land we sold & that whereon they Live.

rother

We think it is Governour Penn's own fault that these Indians go to Leave the Lands whereon they now Live. —

rother

We think there is an old misunderstanding between Shawnese and Governour Penn & they have Conceived some Disgust against Governour Penn & the Design of the Shawnese to Leave their Lands hath been in Agitation some Years.

rother Corlaer

We say that we think it is Governour Penn's fault as what you said being so. It is a Custom amongst the Christians that when they buy Land of the Indians to take in more than is agreed for & is [illegible]. Mr Penn has Encroached on their Lands & therefore they go for Protection to the French wherefore we desire you would use your Interest as a Mediator between Mr Penn and them to prevent their going to the French. Upon this gave a Belt.

rother Corlaer

In Ancient times when our Forefathers first Mett at this Place we will tell you what then happened. Before there was a House in this Place, when we Lodged under the Leaves of the Trees, the Christians and we Entered into a Covenant of Friendship and the Indians Love the Christians on account they sold them their goods Cheap.

Then Government was likened unto a great Ship which was moored behind a great Upper Tree, but because the Sea was Tempestuous, the Anchor was Lifted up and Laid behind the great Hill at Onondage and the Six Nations are to take Care of that Anchor that it be not Removed by any Enemy

Brother Corlaer

We shall not Repeat a Long Story of what happend be
our forefathers we shall treat of here; But we shall say in fe
Words that our forefathers dealt uprightly & in Simplicity w
they first began to trade they had goods much Cheaper th
we have now you said we had no memories but it is written o
our foreheads, save the Wounded Beaver,

Brother Corlaer

We have now said what we had to say & Conclude with a
Request, that your honour will Order us Waggons to Carry
us Back to Schenectady. We thank your honour for your
kindness in Ordering our hatchetts Locks & Kettles to be men
but we have a few guns to be mended & the Gun Smith has refu
to mend them because he has no orders for it hope your hon
will give orders for the same which was accordingly done

III
15

The Governour further said viz

The Reason they sell at less price for their Beaver is; that th
traders sell Less for it than they did formerly our traders
more for your Beaver &c than the French do which the matters

Brethren

I am very glad that we are met here in friendship and hope
shall part with Love & affection as friends I shall Order you
Waggons and provisions to Carry you home.

I am sorry there has been any misunderstanding between
Governour Penn & the Shawenos Indians.

I shall do my Endeavour to settle a good understanding betwe
them, but no one man Can Answer for the Success of what he
Undertakes I Recommend to you to keep the Shawenoes amon
your Selves as you have done the Tuscaroras to prevent their go
to the French.

July 1737

The Speaker of the Six Nations named Cahsagoreden,
Waited on his honour George Clarke Esq.r and said.

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you have heard that the Shawenos In
Intend to Remove from their habilation on the Susqueha

River

8

Alby 7 9mo July 1737

The Hon:ble George Clarke Esq.r Lieut.
Gov.r of the Province of N. York &c. being desirous to
purchase for the use and in behalf of his Majesty, from
the Sachims of the Onondages, Cayougos & Sinnekes, all
the lands on the South side of the lake Cadarachque, from
Oswego to the fall of Jagara, with an Intention to erect
a Fort at Tionderondequat, the Better to secure the
Five Nations and the Furr trade and prevent the ffrench
from building there, to intercept the same trade, and
draw off the Indians from their faith and Obedience
to his Majesty which if they Should Succeed therein,
would be of the utmost dangerous Consequence to this
II 117A. Province. in order to procure a purchase for said Lands
for the use of His Maj.ty, Lawrence Clase the Interpre-
ter Sumond the Sachims of the said Nations to Conven
at the House of Nicolas Bleecker in this City, who made
proposalls unto the said Sachims, that his Honour
was Inclin'd to make s.d purchase, in behalf & for the
use of their father the Great King of Great Britain, for
the use of Erecting a ffort at Tionderondequat & to have
lands for to raise provisions for Supporting and Sup-
plying the Garrison to be posted there, & if their Brethren
of this Govern.t did not make a Settlement there, the
French would probably, against their Consent and
Inclination, build there & deprive them of the Advantage
of trading w.th us.

The

The Sachims Answered.

That the two Chief Proprietors ~~are at present at~~ of said Lands. are at present at the Sinnekes Count, that they who are here have no power to ſell said lan while it has heretofore been agreed on by the primitive owners that said Lands ſhould lye for the use of their Childrens Children for Ever, not to be sold to any Christians. nor any Settlements made on it by them Being on those lands they gett their Chief Support for Hunting & fishing.

II 118 The said Lawrence Claese brought the aforesd Answer to his Honr at his lodgeing in presence of Philip Livingston, Myndert Schuyler, Rutger Bleecker & Nicolas Bleecker Esqrs wherewith his Honr was very much displeas'd. & told Lawrence that he had no directions from him to act privatelly wth said Sachims about this affair, but had orders to bring them before him, which he acknowledged, as Also that Sd Ph. Livingston or no other person, had told him to meet and treat with them in procuring a deed ~~from~~ for his Majesty for said Lands from them. but that it was his mistake imagining it had been told him ſo to act in this manner to obtain sd Lands.

Present
The hon.^ble Geo Clarke Esq.r &c
~~Abr:~~ V. Horn } Esq.rs of his
Ph: Livingston } Maj: Council
The Com.rs of Indian affairs
The Mayor Recorder & Aldermen

Proposition made by the Hon.^ble George Clarke Esq.r Lieu.t Governour and Com.dr in Chief of the Province of New York &c.a to the Schaachkook Indians in Alb.y the first July 1737

Children

I sent for you my Children to give yo fresh Assurances of the protection of the Great King of Great Brittain my Master, our Comon Father and Soveraign, & to acknowlege in this publick manner the just Sence I have of your dutifull Behaviour and fidelity to him & your affection to your Brethren, the rest of his Subjects in these parts, & in his Name, I renew with you the Antient covenant chain, that it be stronger and Brighter than Ever. in consequence of which I expect you will behave your selves in a peaceable Mann.r to all your Brethren his Maj.s Subjects especially your good neighbours at Schaahkook. that you Stay and not remove from that your old habitation to other remote places, but to keep your abode under the Branches & leaves of the great tree of peace planted for you & to perswade all those who may be removd, to return to that Shade, I shall take care you shall have land Sufficie to plant on. & that the tree may flourish and grow & if you do follow this advice you will again grow a strong & florishin people. but when you Scatter and are seperated that will be a certain means to weaken you. Gave a Belt

I make you a present in the Name of our Great Father of such things as are necessary for you, which shall be deliverd you after you shall have given your Answer.

they anſwered

Father

We are glad to ſee you here, and thankfull for the Advice you have given us which we ſhall follow as far as in our Power. we are not ready to give our Anſwer out of Hand. but ſhall Conſider of what you have recommended to & give you an Anſwer to Morrow.

Anſwer made by the Schaahkook Indians to the Hon.ble Geo. Clarke Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r &c.a the 2d July 1737.

Preſent
The Hon.ble Geo. Clarke Esq.r &c.a
Abraham V. Hoorn }
Ph. Livingston } Esq.rs of the Councill
The Com.rs of Indian affairs

Father

II
119

We are glad & rejoyc'd to ſee you here and bid you heartily welcome. we give you our han and renew the old Covenant Chain ~~made~~ w.th our Father & Grand Father & here is a token wherewith we strenghten that Chai and we are very glad to ſee you in behalf of our Father, to take the trouble to visit your Children, & that we live in peac & friendſhip & that the tree of peace may floriſh, that its Bra ches may Spread & we live under the Shade. Gave a Row Bever

And that the fire w.ch has been Kindled at Schaahkook ha been almoſt extinguiſhd. but now it begins to burn again that Smoak will not diſappear again & we now again brighten the chain & wrap this Bev.r about it. that it ma Keep clear. not only for us bu for many Generations & are glad that our father was pleaſed to ſee somany of his Children here & that we increaſed. I give this Belt in toke that we are glad. you did recommend unto us to encreas

Fast Anchor that it be not Removed by any Enemy

Brother Corlaer

We shall not Repeat a Long story of what happened to
our Forefathers we shall Speak of here. But we shall say in few
Words that our Forefathers Lived uprightly and simply in
my first when you began to trade they had goods much Cheaper than
we have now you said we had no memories but it is written in
our foreheads, and not Wounded ever,

Brother Corlaer

We have now said what we had to say & Conclude with a
Request, that your honour will Order us Waggons to Carry
us back to Schenectady. We thank your honour for your
kindness in Ordering our hatchetts Axes & Kettles to be mended
but we have a few guns to be mended & the Gun Smith has refused
to mend them because he has no orders for it hope your honour
will give orders for the same which was accordingly done

III
15

The Governour further said vizt

The Reason they sell at Less price for their Wares is, that the
traders sell Less of it than they did formerly our traders
give for your Wares &c than the french to which themselves

Brethren

I am very glad that we are met here in friendship and hope
shall part with Love & affection as friends I shall Order you
Waggons and Provisions to Carry you home.

I am sorry there has been any misunderstanding between
Governour Penn & the Shawanoe Indians.

I shall do my Endeavour to settle a good understanding between
them, but as no man Can Answer for the success of what he
Undertakes I Recommend to you to keep the Shawanoes among
your Selves as you have done the Tuscaroras to prevent their going
to the French.

2 July 1737

The Speaker of the Six Nations named Cachpagroeden
Waited on his honour George Clarke Esqr and said -

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you have heard that the Shawanoes
Intend to Remove from their habitation on the Susquehanna
River

Answer. [illegible] [illegible] among the French Indians [illegible] to the Six Nations that they should prevent their settlement [illegible] in their name to tell you that they will do all in their power to prevent their settlement and give them their Land [illegible] to Governor [illegible]

Albany 1st July 1757

The Honourable [illegible] Esq. Lieut. Governor of the Province of New York being informed the Purchase for the Use and on behalf of His Majesty from the Indians of the Onondagoe Country of the Lands on the South side of the Lake Cataraqui from Oswego to the fall of Niagara with an Intention to erect a fort at Irondequat, the better to secure the five Nations and the Fur Trade and prevent the French from Extending their [illegible] to Interrupt the same trade and Seduce the Indians from their faith and Obedience to His Majesty [illegible] if they shall succeed therein will be of the utmost dangerous consequence to this Province. In order to procure a Purchase of said Lands for the use of His Majesty Lawrence Claese the Interpreter summoned the Sachems of the said Nations to come at the house of [illegible] in this City who made [illegible] unto the said Sachems that his Honour was Intending to make said Purchase on behalf & for the use of Erecting a fort at Irondequat & to have Lands for [illegible] for supporting and supplying the Garrison to be posted there and if their Brethren of this Government did not make settlement there the French would certainly against their Consent and Inclination [illegible] deprive them of the advantage of Trading with us.

That the

16. Answer: [illegible] [illegible] sent [illegible] among the French Indians [illegible] settlement to the [illegible] Nations that they should prevent their settlement [illegible] in their [illegible] to [illegible] you that they will [illegible] in their [illegible] to prevent the settlement and give them their Land [illegible] it [illegible] to Governour [illegible]

Albany 1st July 1727

~~The Honourable [illegible] Burnet Esq. Governour of the Province of New York having endeavoured to Purchase for the Use and on behalf of his Majesty from the Sachems of the Onondagas, Cayugas & Senecas the Lands on the south side of the Lake Cadarachqui from Oswego to the fall of Niagara with an Intention to build a fort at Tirondequat, the better to secure the five Nations and the fur trade and prevent the French from attempting there to intercept the same trade and draw the Indians from their faith and obedience to his Majesty, which if they should succeed therein would be of the utmost dangerous consequence to this Province, in order to procure a Purchase of said Lands for the use of his Majesty Lawrence Claese the Interpreter summoned the Sachems of the said Nations to [illegible] at the house of [illegible] in this City who made [illegible] unto the said Sachems that his honour was [illegible] to make said Purchase on behalf & for the use of building a fort at Tirondequat & that Lands for [illegible] for supporting and supplying the Garrison to be posted there and if their Brethren of this Government did not make settlement there the French would [illegible] against their Consent and [illegible] and deprive them of the advantage of Trading with us.~~

III
16

That the

~~The Sachims Answ~~

~~That the two Chief Proprietors of said Lands are at At the Senecks Country that they who are hear have no Po to sell said Lands which it has heretofore been agreed on by Primitive Owners that said Lands should be for the use their Childrens Children for Ever, not to be sold to any Christ nor any Settlements made on it by them being on these Lands they get their Chief Support for Hunting & Fishing~~

~~The said Lawrence Claese brought the aforesaid Answer to his Honour at his Lodging in presence of Phil Livingston, Myndert Schuyler, Rutger Bleecker & Nicol Bleecker, Esqrs. wherewith his honour was very much displ and told Lawrence that he had no Directions from him act Privately with said Sachims about this affair; but Orders to bring them before him, which he acknowledg as also that said Livingston or no other Person had told him to meet and treat with them in Procuring a Deed for his Majesty for said Lands from them. but that it was his Mistake imagining it had been told him so to Act in this Manner to obtain said Lands;~~

III
17

A Proposition made by the Honourable George Clarke Esqr Lieut Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York &c to the Schaahkook Indians in Albany the first day 1737

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr &c
Abraham Van Horne Esqr of Council
Philip Livingston
The Comrs of Indian Affairs
The Mayor Recorder & Aldermen

Children

I sent for you my Children to give you fresh assurances of the Protection of the great King of Great Brittain my Master, our Common Father & Soveraign & to acknowledge in this Publick Manner the Just sense I have of your [illegible] behaviour and Fidelity to him & your Affection to your Brethren the rest of his Subjects in these Parts & in his name I Renew with you the Antient Covenant Chain, that it be Stronger & Brighter than Ever, In Consequence of which I Expect you will behave your selves in an Amicable Manner to all your Brethren his Majesty's subjects Especially your good Neighbours at Schaahkook, that you stay and not Remove from that your old habitation to other remote Places, but to keep your seats under the Branches & leaves of the Great tree of Peace planted for you & persuade all those who may be removed to return to that shade. I shall take Care you shall have Land sufficient to plant on & that the tree may flourish & grow & if you do pursue this Advice you will again grow strong and flourishing People, but when you scatter and are separated that will be certain means to weaken you [illegible]

I make you a Present in the name of our great Father of such things as are necessary for you which shall be delivered you after you shall have given your Answer,

They answered

Father

We are glad to see you here, and thank you for your advice you have Given, which we shall follow as far as in our Power, we are not ready to give our Answer out of hand, but shall Consider of what you have recommended to us & give you an Answer to Morrow

Present

The reason they gett a high price for their Bev.r
is that the traders gett less [illegible] than they did formerly
Our Traders give more for your Bev.r than the French
to which themselves Know!

Petaren— I am very glad that we are met here in Friendship
and hope we shall part with love and affection as friends
I shall order you Waggons and provisions to carry you home

I am very sorry there has been any misunderstanding
between Gov.r Penn & the Schawens Indians
I shall do my Indeavours to gett a good understanding
betwixt them, but as no man can answer for the ~~[illegible]~~
V success of what he undertakes, I recommend to you to
VI keep the Schawenoes among ~~[illegible]~~ your Selves as you have done
the Sukeronos to prevent their going the French—

2d July 1737

The Speaker of the Six Nations named Caclijagorec=dow waited on the Hon.bl George Clarke Esq.r and Said

B. Corlaer You told us that you have heard that the Seawene Indians intend to remove from their habitation on the Susquahana River, to Tuchsaghrondie and settle among the French Indians & recommended to the Sachims of the Six Nations that they should prevent their removall; I am Come in their Name to tell you that they will do all in their power to prevent their Removall and give them other Land among us, in Case it be sold to Gov.r Penn—

they answered

Father

We are glad to see you here. and thankfull for
the Advice you have given us which we shall follow as far
as in our power. we are not ready to give our Answer out of
Hand. but shall Consider of what you have recommended to
& give you an Answer to morrow.

Answer made by the Schaat
hook Indians to the Hon^{ble} Ge
Clarke Esq^{r}. Lieu^{t}. Gov^{r}. &^{c}. the
2^{d}. July 1737.

Present
The Hon^{ble} Geo. Clarke Esq^{r}. &^{c}.
Abraham V. Hoorn } Esq^{rs} of the Councill
Ph. Livingston }
The Com^{rs} of Indian affairs

Father

II
119

We are glad & rejoyc'd to see you
here and bid you heartily welcome. we give you our han
and renew the old Covenant Chain ~~made~~ wth. our Father & Gran
Father & here is a token wherewith we Strenghten that Chai
and we are very glad to see you in behalf of our Father. to
take the trouble to visit your Children. & that we live in pea
& friendship & that the tree of peace may florish. that its Bra
ches may Spread & we live under the Shade. Gave a few Bever
And that the fire w^{ch} has been Kindled at Schaahkook ha
been almost extinguishd but now it begins to burn again
that Smoak will not disappear again & we now again
brighten the chain & wrap this Bev^{r}. about it. that it ma
Keep clear. not only for us but for many Generations &
are glad that our father was pleased to see so many of his
Children here & that we increased. I give this Belt in toke
that we are glad. you did recommend unto us to encrea

119 B

And Multiply &c draw as many of our People to retur and live at Schaahkook, which we do promise to do, as much as in our power.

Answer

I give you in his Majs Name my Master & your indulgent Father a present of such things as are usefull for you & I expect you will behave your selves as dutifull Children

II

119 A

Present
The Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r Lt Gov.r
Abraham Van Horne } Esq.rs Coun.
Philip Livingston }
The Commission.rs of Indian Affairs

Answer made by the Schaghticoke
Indians to the honourable
Clarke Esq.r Lieu.t Governour
the 2 July 1737. —

Father

We are glad and rejoyced to see you here and bi you heartily Welcome, we give you our hand and Renew the old Covenant Chain with our father & Grandfather here is a token wherewith we strengthen that Chain and are very glad to see you in behalf of our Father to take th trouble to visit your Children; & that we Live in peace friendship & that the tree of Peace may flourish that its Branches may spread & we Live under the shade thereof

III 19 And that the Fire which has been kindled at Schaakkoo has been almost Extinguished but now it begins to burn agai that smoak will not disappear again & we now again strengthen the Chain & wipe this silver about it, that it may keep Clear, not only for us but for many Generations and are gla that our Father was pleased to see so many of his Children he & that we Encreased. I give this Belt in token that we are glad, you did recommend unto us to Encrease and Multiply and draw as many of our People to return and Live at Schaahkook; which we do promise to do as much as in our power.

Answer

I give you in his Majesties Name my master & yo Indulgent Father a present of such things as are usefull fo you & I expect you will behave yourselves as Dutifull Child

To all People To whom these Presents shall Come or may Concern We Henrick Thomas and Joseph — — — — — — — — —

Native Indians of Canajoharie Castel in the Province of New York Send Greeting Know Ye that for and in Consideration of Eighty Pounds Current mony of this Province — — — — to us paid and Delivered at and before the Ensealing and Delivery hereof by Docr. James Henderson John Lindsay & Johan Joost Petrie In the name and behalf of our Soveraign Lord George the Second by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c the Receipt whereof we hereby Acknowledge and our Selves therewith fully Satisfied Contented and paid Have Bargained Sold Released and for Ever Quit Claim unto our Said most gracious Soveraign Lord King George the Second his heirs and Successors all our right title Interest Claim Property Possession and Demand of in and to all the Land about three miles below The Fall Hill on the South Side of the Moquas River at the west End of a Fley thence Southerly four miles thence Easterly Seven miles thence northerly Seven miles thence westerly Seven miles thence Southerly three miles to the place it begun — — together with all and all manner of woods underwoods Trees Mines Mineralls Quarries Fences improvements hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversions and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and Profits thereof To have and to hold all and Singular the Above bargained Premisses with its appurtenances to our Said most Gracious Soveraign his heirs Successors and Assigns [illegible] and behoof of our Said most Gracious Soveraign his Heirs Successors and Assigns for Ever In Witness whereof We have hereunto Sett our hands and Seals this Second Day of July In the Eleventh Year of his Majesties Reign Annoq Dom. 1737

Henrick his mark Peter
Thomas his mark Brant
Joseph his mark

Sign'd Seal'd Deliver'd
In the Presence of
Leendert Gansevoort alderman
Lourens Claesen

New york and New England ~~and well as~~ and the Forts of Sa 38
Saratoga &c, as ~~will~~ well as Settling Some dispute
between ~~between~~ them the Traders and Inhabitants

In July & August 1746

His Excellency Governor Clinton with Several of
His Majesty's Council of the Province of New York
and Commissioners from the Province of the Massach
Bay met the Chiefs & warriors of the Six Nation
at Albany
When His Excellency Informed them of the ~~Succe~~
Success of His Majesty's Arms by the Capture of
Lousburg and the Island of Cape Breton, also the
the King in Order to prevent the unheard of Cruelti
Committed on his Subjects by the French & their India
was now Raising an Army to Attack Canada an
depend upon the Assistance of his faithfull Allies th
Six Nations

II 38 The Chiefs of the Six Nations Answered
That the Nations Assembled there were as one Man
that in Consequence of a Former desire of His Excelle
they had made use of the Hatchet against the Frenc
and now in Consequence of their Destroying Saratoga
Spilling so much Blood and His Excellency's Present
Application — they were Ready and Declared from the
Bottom of their Hearts and in the Sincerity of their
Souls that they would from that Day make use
of it against the French & their Children Meaning
their Indians.
His Excellency then Asked whether by the Words Childr
they meant all the Indians in Alliance with the French
the Chiefs said they did mean all

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Several Speeches were made on bothsides at this Treaty such as renewing all former Treaties Brightning the Chain and promises of Sincere Friendship —

From August 1746 to Jan.ʸ 174⁶⁄₇ the Commissioners appear to have been employed in Sending out Indian Scouts giving Intelligence to the Governor, and representing the State of the Frontiers. /

From Jan.ʸ 174⁶⁄₇ no ~~Minute~~ Minute or Entry of ~~of~~ any Transactions of Indian affairs appear in the Records ~~July 1748~~ — untill the 23ᵈ July 1748

~~When~~ When His Excellency Governor Clinton with four of His Majesty's Council of the Province of New York.

His Excellency William Shirley Esq.ʳ Gov.ʳ & Commander in Chief — of the Province of Massachusetts Bay with with three Commiss.ʳˢ from that Province —

with ~~with the~~ Colonel William Johnson & Sundry Gentlemen from New York & Boston,

Met the Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations at Albany;

Where they Renewed all the Former treaties made with them & their Allies Requested the Indians to pay no regard to Idle Stories or Reports but to hold fast the Chain of Friendship between them and the English — acquainting them they were Sending a number of French Prisoners to Canada for to Exchange for Some of the Six Nation Warriors that were Prisoners in that Country, and Both the Governors Expressed the Satisfaction it gave them to find the Six Nations had so readily gone in Pursuit of a Party of French and Indians who had ~~just Committed~~ Surprized and Killed [illegible] People near Schenectady in the

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~~June 20th 1739~~ from the 7th July 1737 to the 16th of August 1740. The Transactions between the Six Nations &c and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs Principally Concerned ~~the~~ Matters of Trade Some Private Disputes the ~~Encroa~~ Encroachments made by the French in Six Posts in the Indian Country and the ~~Affairs of~~ Affairs of the Trading House at Oswego as well as the Carrying Place between the Mohawk River & wood Creek

On the 16th day of August 1740

The Honble George Clarke Esq Lieutenant ~~with [illegible]~~ Governor & Commander in Chief ~~[illegible] the Six~~ of the Province of New York with three of His Majestys Council held a Treaty with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations when they renewed all their former Treaties And the Governor desired them by His Majestys Command to Make Peace with all the Southern & western Indians as far as the great River Mississippi in Alliance with his Majestys Subjects on the Continent who had put themselves under the Kings Protection -

This the Chiefs &c Promised to use their best Endeavours to do,

From August 1740 to June 1742 the Transaction between the Six Nations & Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany was Chiefly Respecting trade the Indians finding great fault at the High Prices the Traders demanded for their Goods - and about many Matters ~~of~~ which both Sides made Complaints of Each other —

from June 1742 to June 1744 The Transaction of the Commissrs. of Indian Affairs At Albany with the Six Nations was Chiefly relating to Trade the Garrison of Oswego. & Post at Saratoga the Depredations of the French & Canada Indians on the frontiers. also respecting ~~some~~ Irregularities & Hostility between Some Virginians and a Party of the Six Nations

Albany June 18th. 1744

His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Captain General Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of New York with four of his Majestys Council for of that Province

Two Commissioners for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay —

Three Commissioners in behalf of the Colony of Connecticut

and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany Met the Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations when they Renewed all their former Treaties with His Majesty and His Subjects of the Colonies & Provinces on the Continent.

The Six Nations had a Handsome Present

From June 1744 to July 1746

The Principal Transactions between the Commissr. of Indian Affairs and the Six Nations &c was Indeavouring to keep the Indians firm in their Alliance with His ~~Maj~~ Majesty & his Subjects Prevent their Joining the French and Engaging them to Assist in Defending the Frontiers of the New York

Affirmant gott home next day with much difficulty and under great Pain from the Blows & Bruises he received, which so affected him, that when on Horseback he scarce could draw his Breath without great Uneasiness, & much of the same Pain still continues, and he doubts will do so during his Life, and it was for this Reason that he, this Affirmant, could not sooner undertake a Journey to Philadelphia.

ELISHA GATCHELL.

The aforegoing Affirmation was this twenty-second day of July, 1737, taken at Philadelphia, before me, Thomas Grame, Esqr. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

THO. GRAME.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 9th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esquires.
Anthony Palmer,	Thomas Griffits,	
Ralph Assheton,		

The Minutes of the two preceeding Councils being read and approved,

The Secretary informed the Board that the Express to Maryland being returned, gave account that Govr. Ogle was gone to Virginia, whose return being uncertain, the Express after waiting two days at Annapolis, had delivered the Letter he was charged with into the hands of a Gentleman of the Governor's Household.

Came in, Clement Plumstead, Esqr.

The Assembly having mett last night pursuant to their adjournment, the President acquainted the Board that he had this morning received a Message from the House by two Members notifying their Meeting, and that if the Board had any thing to lay before the House that may contribute to the Peace and Prosperity of the Province wherein their Concurrence might be necessary, they were ready to receive it. Whereupon the President representing that he conceived it very proper that the House should be now informed of the Steps taken by our Proprietaries in England for the Appointment of a Lieutenant Governor, with what had ensued thereon, and likewise of the Pains taken since the last meeting of the House to procure an Accomodation of those unhappy Differences subsisting between this Government and that of Maryland, and the Board judging a a Message of this Nature necessary, the President laid before the Board a Draught he had prepared, which being read was, with some small alterations, approved; and It is Ordered, that the same being transcribed and signed by the President be carried down to the

House by the Secretary with the several Papers therein referred to. Which Message is as follows:

"Gentlemen:

"'Tis now a full year since, by our late Governor's Decease, the Powers of Legislation in this Province became suspended. That these might be fully restored to us our Proprietaries in England without Loss of time proceeded to another Appointment, and chose a worthy Gentleman of an advantageous Character to succeed as their Deputy; yet no sooner was His Majesty applied to, as the Law directs, for His Royal approbation, than that unkind Disposition of a neighboring Government of which we have for some years, and this last more than ever, felt the barbarous Effects, was so far exerted in England also, that a Petition from that Quarter was preferred to the King in Oppesition to that Approbation, but with so little Success that upon a Hearing before the Board to whom it was of Course referred, their Determination, as we have been assured, was wholly in our Proprietaries Favour. These Transactions, therefore, having passed in May last, we have Reason to hope for that Gentleman's happy Arrival in some few Weeks amongst us.

We are likewise to acquaint you that about the same time this application was made to His Majesty, our petition sent over in December last was also presented and referred; and tho' we are not as yet informed of the Issue, yet we cannot reasonably doubt but the Governor may bring with him such Instructions as may restore to His Majesty's Subjects on our Borders the Enjoyment of that Peace to which they have a native right, but have of late been most injuriously deprived of.

"Of the further Steps that have since your last Meeting been made on our part to procure this Peace by sending one Member of our Board and another of your House to the Governor of Maryland, in order to bring our Treaty with him on that important Subject to a period, and of the Pains that have been taken therein, you may be fully apprized by the several Papers that then passed which the Secretary will lay before you. He will also communicate to you our last Treaty with the Six Nations in this City, with which we think 'tis necessary you should be acquainted.

At a Council held at Philadia, August 10th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble **JAMES LOGAN**, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Griffitts.	
Ralph Assheton,		

The President acquainted the Board that he had lately received the Letter he was charged with into the hands of a Gentleman of the Governors Household

(Came in Clement Plumsted Esqr.)

The Assembly having met last night pursuant to their Adjournment, the President acquainted the ~~President acquainted the~~ Board, that he had this morning received a Message from the House by two Members notifying their Meeting, and that if the Board had any thing to lay before the House, that may contribute to the Peace and Prosperity of the Province, wherein their Concurrence might be necessary they were ready to receive it, Whereupon the President representing that he conceived it very proper, that the House should be now informed of the Steps taken by our Proprietaries in England, for the Appointment of a Lieutenant Governor, with what had ensued thereon, and likewise of the Pains taken, since the last meeting of the House, to procure an Accommodation of those unhappy Differences, subsisting between this Government and that of Maryland, and the Board judging a Message of this Nature necessary, the President laid before the Board a Draught he had prepared, which being read was, with some small Alterations approved, and It is Ordered that the same being transcribed, and signed by the President, be carried down to the House by the Secretary with the several Papers therein referred to. Which Message is as follows.

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, became suspended, That these might be fully restored to us, our Proprietaries in England without Loss of time, pro-
, ceeded to another Appointment, and chose a worthy Gentleman of an advantageous Character to succeed as their Deputy,
, yet no sooner was His Majesty applied to, as the Law directs, for His Royal Approbation, than that unkind Disposition
, of a neighbouring Government, of which we have for some years and this last more than ever, felt the barbarous
, Effects, was so far exerted in England also, that a Petition from that Quarter was preferred to the King in Opposition
, to that Approbation, but with so litle Success, that upon a Hearing before the Board to whom it was of Course referred,
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, Subjects on our Borders the Enjoyment of that Peace, to which they have a native Right, but have of late been most
, injuriously deprived of.

, Of the further Steps that have, since your last Meeting been made on our part, to procure this Peace by sending
, one Member of our Board and another of your House, to the Governor of Maryland in order to bring our Treaty with
, him on that important Subject to a Period, and of the Pains that have been taken therein, you may be fully apprized
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, our last Treaty with the Six Nations in this City, with which we think tis necessary you should be acquainted.

E

At a Council held at Philada. August 10th. 1737

Present

The Honble. James Logan Esqr. President
Samuel Preston   Samuel Hasell
Clement Plumsted   Thomas Griffitts   Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton

The President acquainted the Board, that he had lately received from the Honble the Proprietor, sundry Papers of such Importance, as to be very proper for their Cognizance, and laying before them a Letter addressed to the Proprietor, from the Honble George Clark Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of New York inclosing an Extract of some Transactions at Albany with the Six Nations, on a late Treaty that Governor had held with them, the same were read, & give an Account, that the Mohocks (by us called the Canyingoes) deputed two of their Sachims to speak to Mr. Clarke in private, and had acquainted him that the Shawanese Indians on Susquehannah River, to the Number of one hundred & thirty, having heard that the Cayoogoes and Sinnekaes had lately sold to our Proprietors the Lands whereon those Shawanese live, they had sent a Belt of Wampum to the French Indians settled at Tuchsaghroudie, desiring Leave to live among them, who had consented to their Request, and assured them, that they with a Number of French, would on the first Notice of their March meet them with Provisions, and conduct them to their Country, Whereupon Mr Clarke had been desired to interpose his good Offices, and in his Speech to the Six Nations had recommended to them, that they should use their utmost Endeavours to prevent the Removal of the Shawanese, since it would prove so considerable a Diminution to their own Strength, and those Nations had accordingly undertaken to do all in their Power to divert the Shawanese from settling amongst the French.

The President then laid before the Board a Message to our Proprietor from the Chiefs of the Shawanese at Allegheny accompanied with a String of Wampum, which being read is in Substance, that they are strongly solicited by the French, whom they call their Fathers, to return to them, that every year they send those Indians some Powder Lead and Tobacco, to enable them to withstand their Enemies the Southern Indians, by whom they have often suffered, & were last year attacked in one of their Towns, that they are gott so far back that they can goe no further without falling into their Enemies hands, or going over to the French, which they the Shawanese say they would willingly avoid, that if they should return to Sasquehannah, as this Government has often pressed, they must starve, little or no Game being to be mett with in those parts, and therefore as our Brethren and Allies, with whom a Friendship had been established by the Treaty held between their King Opetha, alias Opessa, and our first Proprietor, they request that we will furnish them with some Arms & Ammunition for their Defence against their Enemies, and to secure their Continuance at Allegheny.

Upon considering what the Sachims of the Mohocks had represented to Mr Clarke, It was observed that the Claim of the Shawanese of Sasquehannah to those Lands lately released to our Proprietaries is entirely new, and without any manner of Foundation, those Indians having never before made the least Pretensions of the kind, that they were at first admitted into this Province, about Forty years since, at the Desire of the Conestogoe Indians, who becoming engaged for the good Behaviour of those Strangers, they were suffered to settle amongst them, & have so continued till of late years, that for the benefit of Hunting they had removed to a greater Distance, & some of the Nation are now settled above Shamokin on Sasquehannah, & the greater Number at Allegheny, who are those from whom the Proprietor received the aforesaid Letter; On the Subject of which it was also remarked, That for these several years the French have been endeavouring to gain those Indians, for preventing which, they were invited, by Messages directed to them in the Winter 1731, to return to Sasquehannah, where a large and convenient Tract was laid out for their Accommodation, Some of their Chiefs came the year after with whom this Government renewed their Treaty of Friendship, & they returned in all Appearance highly satisfied, which their Messages since have also confirmed; That tho' it might be very improper, on this last Message from them, to send Powder & Lead, because they have thought fitt to ask them, yet as the Practices of the French on those Indians, if successfull, may prove extremely prejudicial, in case of a Rupture with France, all possible Means ought to be used to prevent their Defection, and to keep them attached to the British Interest, and as they appear to be in some Dread at present of their Enemies the Southern Indians, between whom & all those to the Northward a Peace is now mediating, by the Intercession of the Governor of Virginia, the present Juncture may be a very proper one for inviting the Chief Men of those Shawanese to visit us, & renew their Treaties with us, & likewise for concerting such other Measures as may be most expedient; The Board are therefore of Opinion, that a proper Message, accompanied with a small Present, within Ten pounds Value, should for this end be dispatched by the first convenient Opportunity to those Chiefs, and it is recommended to the President to order the same accordingly.

E

At a Council held at Philada August 12th 1737

Present

The Honble James Logan Esqr President

Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted
Ralph Assheton
Samuel Hasell
Thomas Griffitts
Esqrs

The Minutes of the two preceding Councils being read and approved.

A Message from the House, in answer to that from this Board of the 9th instant, having been last night delivered to the

Affirmant gott home next day with much difficulty and under great Pain from the Blows & Bruises he received, which so affected him, that when on Horseback he scarce could draw his Breath without great Uneasiness, & much of the same Pain still continues, and he doubts will do so during his Life, and it was for this Reason that he, this Affirmant, could not sooner undertake a Journey to Philadelphia.

ELISHA GATCHELL.

The aforegoing Affirmation was this twenty-second day of July, 1737, taken at Philadelphia, before me, Thomas Grame, Esqr. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

THO. GRAME.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 9th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble **JAMES LOGAN**, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,
Anthony Palmer,
Ralph Assheton,
Samuel Hasell,
Thomas Griffits, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the two preceding Councils being read and approved,

The Secretary informed the Board that the Express to Maryland being returned, gave account that Govr. Ogle was gone to Virginia, whose return being uncertain, the Express after waiting two days at Annapolis, had delivered the Letter he was charged with into the hands of a Gentleman of the Governor's Household.

Came in, Clement Plumstead, Esqr.

The Assembly having mett last night pursuant to their adjournment, the President acquainted the Board that he had this morning received a Message from the House by two Members notifying their Meeting, and that if the Board had any thing to lay before the House that may contribute to the Peace and Prosperity of the Province wherein their Concurrence might be necessary, they were ready to receive it. Whereupon the President representing that he conceived it very proper that the House should be now informed of the Steps taken by our Proprietaries in England for the Appointment of a Lieutenant Governor, with what had ensued thereon, and likewise of the Pains taken since the last meeting of the House to procure an Accomodation of those unhappy Differences subsisting between this Government and that of Maryland, and the Board judging a a Message of this Nature necessary, the President laid before the Board a Draught he had prepared, which being read was, with some small alterations, approved; and It is Ordered, that the same being transcribed and signed by the President be carried down to the

House by the Secretary with the several Papers therein referred to. Which Message is as follows:

"Gentlemen:

"'Tis now a full year since, by our late Governor's Decease, the Powers of Legislation in this Province became suspended. That these might be fully restored to us our Proprietaries in England without Loss of time proceeded to another Appointment, and chose a worthy Gentleman of an advantageous Character to succeed as their Deputy; yet no sooner was His Majesty applied to, as the Law directs, for His Royal approbation, than that unkind Disposition of a neighboring Government of which we have for some years, and this last more than ever, felt the barbarous Effects, was so far exerted in England also, that a Petition from that Quarter was preferred to the King in Opposition to that Approbation, but with so little Success that upon a Hearing before the Board to whom it was of Course referred, their Determination, as we have been assured, was wholly in our Proprietaries Favour. These Transactions, therefore, having passed in May last, we have Reason to hope for that Gentleman's happy Arrival in some few Weeks amongst us.

We are likewise to acquaint you that about the same time this application was made to His Majesty, our petition sent over in December last was also presented and referred; and tho' we are not as yet informed of the Issue, yet we cannot reasonably doubt but the Governor may bring with him such Instructions as may restore to His Majesty's Subjects on our Borders the Enjoyment of that Peace to which they have a native right, but have of late been most injuriously deprived of.

"Of the further Steps that have since your last Meeting been made on our part to procure this Peace by sending one Member of our Board and another of your House to the Governor of Maryland, in order to bring our Treaty with him on that important Subject to a period, and of the Pains that have been taken therein, you may be fully apprized by the several Papers that then passed which the Secretary will lay before you. He will also communicate to you our last Treaty with the Six Nations in this City, with which we think 'tis necessary you should be acquainted.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 10th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Griffitts.	
Ralph Assheton,		

The President acquainted the Board that he had lately received

from the Honble the Proprietor, sundry Papers of such Importance as to be very proper for their Cognizance, and laying before them a Letter addressed to the Proprietor from the Honble George Clark, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of New York, inclosing an extract of some Transactions at Albany with the Six Nations on a late Treaty that Governor had held with them, the same were read, & give an Account that the Mohocks (by us called the Canyingoes) deputed two of their Sachims to speak to Mr. Clarke in private, and had acquainted him that the Shawanese Indians on Sasquehannah River, to the Number of one hundred & thirty, having heard that the Cayoogoes and Sinnakas had lately sold to our Proprietors the Lands whereon those Shawanese live, they had sent a Belt of Wampum to the french Indians settled at Tuchsaghroudie, desiring Leave to live among them, who had consented to their Request, and assured them that they with a Number of french would on the first Notice of their March meet them with Provisions and conduct them to their Country. Whereupon Mr. Clarke had been so kind as to interpose his good Offices, and in his Speech to the Six Nations had recommended to them that they should use their utmost Endeavors to prevent the Removal of the Shawanese, since it would prove so considerable a Diminution to their own Strength; and those Nations had accordingly undertaken to do all in their Power to divert the Shawanese from settling amongst the French.

The President then laid before the Board a Message to our Proprietor from the Chiefs of the Shawanese at Allegheny, accompanied with a String of Wampum, which being read is in Substance, that they are strongly solicited by the French, whom they call their Fathers, to return to them; that every year they send those Indians some Powder, Lead, and Tobacco, to enable them to withstand their Enemies, the Southern Indians, by whom they have often suffered, & were last year attacked in one of their Towns; that they are gott so far back that they can goe no further without falling into their Enemies' hands or going over to the French, which they (the Shawanese) say they would willingly avoid; that if they should return to Sasquehanna, as this Government has often pressed, they must starve, litle or no Game being to be mett with in those parts; and therefore as our Brethern and Allies, with whom a Friendship had been established by the Treaty held between their King Opetha alias Opessa, and our first Proprietor, they request that we will furnish them with some Arms and Amunition for their Defence against their Enemies, and to secure their Continuance at Allegheny.

Upon considering what the Sachims of the Mohocks had represented to Mr. Clark, It was observed that the Claim of the Shawanese of Sasquehannah to those Lands lately released to our Proprietors is entirely new and without any manner of Foundation, those Indians having never before made the least Pretensions of the kind; that they were at first admitted into this Province about forty years since at the Desire of the Connestogoe Indians, who becoming engaged for the good Behaviour of those Strangers, they were suffered to settle amongst them, & had so continued till of late years; that for the benefit of Hunting they had removed to a greater Distance, & some of the Nation are now settled above Shamokin on Sasquehannah, & the greater Number at Allegheny, who are those from whom the Proprietor received the aforesaid Letter, On the Subject of which it was also remarked, That for these several years the French have been endeavouring to gain those Indians for preventing which they were invited, by Messages dispatched to them in the Winter 1731, to return to Sasquehannah, where a large and convenient Tract was laid out for their Accomodation. Some of their Chiefs came the year after, with whom this Government renewed their Treaty of Friendship, & they returned in all Appearance highly satisfied, which their Messages since have also confirmed; That tho' it might be very improper, on this last Message from them, to send Powder & Lead because they have thought fitt to ask them, yet as the Practices of the French on those Indians, if successfull, may prove extremely prejudicial in case of a Rupture with France, all possible Means ought to be used to prevent their Defection and to keep them attached to the British Interest; And as they appear to be in some Dread at present of their Enemies, the Southern Indians, between whom & all those to the Northward a Peace is now mediating by the intercession of the Governor of Virginia, the present Juncture may be a very proper one for inviting the Chief Men of those Shawanese to visit us & renew their Treaties with us, & likewise for concerting such other Measures as may be most expedient. The Board are therefore of Opinion that a proper Message, accompanied with a small Present within Ten pounds Value, should for this End be dispatched by the first convenient Opportunity to those Chiefs, and it is Recommended to the President to order the same accordingly.

At a Council held at Philadia, August 12th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble **JAMES LOGAN**, Esquire, President.

Samuel Preston,
Clement Plumsted,
Ralph Assheton,
Samuel Hasell,
Thomas Griffitts, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the two preceding Councils being read and approved,

A Message from the House, in answer to that from this Board of the 9th instant, having been last night delivered to the Presifrom the Honble the Proprietor, sundry Papers of such Importance as to be very proper for their Cognizance, and laying before them a Letter addressed to the Proprietor from the Honble George Clark, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of New York, inclosing an extract of some Transactions at Albany with the Six Nations on a late Treaty that Governor had held with them, the same were read, & give an Account that the Mohocks (by us called the Canyingoes) deputed two of their Sachims to speak to Mr. Clarke in private, and had acquainted him that the Shawanese Indians on Sasquehannah River, to the Number of one hundred & thirty, having heard that the Cayoogoes and Sinnakas had lately sold to our Proprietors the Lands whereon those Shawanese live, they had sent a Belt of Wampum to the french Indians settled at Tuchsaghroudie, desiring Leave to live among them, who had consented to their Request, and assured them that they with a Number of french would on the first Notice of their March meet them with Provisions and conduct them to their Country. Whereupon Mr. Clarke had been so kind as to interpose his good Offices, and in his Speech to the Six Nations had recommended to them that they should use their utmost Endeavors to prevent the Removal of the Shawanese, since it would prove so considerable a Diminution to their own Strength; and those Nations had accordingly undertaken to do all in their Power to divert the Shawanese from settling amongst the French.

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At a Council held at Philadia., August 12th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble **JAMES LOGAN**, Esquire, President.

Samuel Preston,
Clement Plumsted,
Ralph Assheton,
Samuel Hasell,
Thomas Griffitts, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the two preceeding Councils being read and approved,

A Message from the House, in answer to that from this Board of the 9th instant, having been last night delivered to the President, was by him now laid before the Board, & being read is in these Words:

"The Answer of the House of Representatives to the Message from the President and Council, of the 9th instant.

"May it please the President & Council:

"A Government so well qualified and circumstanced as to be in a Condition to do whatever may be necessary for its Support and honourable Administration, is no doubt most preferable. It can't, therefore, but be agreeable to hear we are again like to be in a Condition, by the Accession of a new Governor, and especially a Person of Worth and Honour, to do such Acts of Legislation as may be of real Service to this Province.

"After the unreasonable and repeated ill Usage Pennsylvania has mett with, especially of late, from the Government of Maryland, and the Cruelty exercised by their pretended Authority upon many of our peacable Inhabitants, any Attempt here or elsewhere from that Quarter to defeat our best Purposes, and to render us uneasie, is the less Surprizing. But it is a great Satisfaction for us to hear that the Opinion of those appointed by his Majesty to take Cognizance of that Affair appears to be in our Favour, and we hope for the like happy issue upon our Petition now lying before his Majesty.

"We have perused the Papers you were pleased to lay before us, and do acknowledge the great Pains you have taken in endeavouring to put a Stop to the Violences committed within those Parts of this Province lying near Maryland, and tho' those Endeavours have proved ineffectual, we are nevertheless sensible of your Care for the Peace of the Province; and we, on our parts, at the same time, think it our Duty to do what is just and reasonable for the Support of the Administration.

"As to the Indian Treaty delivered to us by the Secretary this Day, we take the Liberty to say, That as we have annual Assemblies and frequent Sessions of Assembly in one Year, we are of Opinion that the House of Representatives ought to have been made acquainted with the Nature and Necessity of that Treaty, before so great a Sum of Money had been drawn out of the Treasury upon that Occasion without the Consent of this House, by whose Order only the publick Money of this Province is to be disposed of.

"Signed by Order of the House,
"A. HAMILTON, Speaker.

"Philada, Aug. 11th, 1737."

On the latter part of which Message it was remarked that the Governor & Council having been, by a Law that continued for several years, Authorized to apply a certain Sum of the Publick Money towards defraying the Expences arising on Treaties with, and Messages to and from the Indians, the Assemblies, ever since the Expiration of that Law, being sensible of the Necessity of continuing the same prudent Methods for establishing and preserving Peace with all the Native Indians, had never objected to the Board's calling upon the Treasurer to advance such sums as from time to time, according to the particular Exigencie, they had judged proper for the publick Service, Accounts whereof had been constantly laid before the House; that not only many great Inconveniences might ensue, but it would become wholly impracticable to carry on those Treaties if they are not to be proceeded upon, or Money advanced, till the House of Representatives (as is now urged) are first made acquainted with the Nature and Necessity of them, and therefore the Board are of Opinion that this Matter ought to be properly represented to the House.

The President then informed the Board that the House had taken some Umbrage at certain Expressions in the late Indian Treaty laid before them, ordering and directing the Provincial Treasurer to pay certain Sums therein-mentioned, the same being construed as interfering with the Power of the House in the Disposal of the Publick Money; that the Speaker had waited of the President with the Treaty and pointed out the parts objected to, which being now considered of by the Board, It was agreed, for the Satisfaction of the House, to alter the Expression thus: Instead of these words, concluding the Minute of the 4th of October, *which Sums the Provincial Treasurer is hereby directed to pay*, *to say*, *And that the Provincial Treasurer advance the said Sums.* To leave out entirely these Words, concluding the first Paragraph of the Minute of the 12th of October, *And the Treasurer is directed to pay the same*, the Sense being compleat without them. Instead of these concluding Words in the next Paragraph of that Minute, *And that the Provincial Treasurer pay the said Sum*, to say, *and the Provincial Treasurer is desired to provide the same.*

Upon reading a Petition of James Le Torts, praying an Allowance for sundry Services on Indian Affairs, mentioned in an Account of sundry blank Articles to the said Petition annexed, It is left to President, to whom the said Services and the Value of them are best known, to recommend the same to the Assembly in such manner as he shall think most proper.

"A Petition of the Secretary was presented to the Board and read, setting forth that a full year is now elapsed since the Administration of the Government devolved on them, in which time, from the Multiplicity of Affairs that have come before the Board, relating chiefly to the unhappy Differences with Maryland, no less than seventy-one Councils have been held, all of which the Minutes, many of a considerable Length, have been taken by the Petitioner, & a great Number of Letters, Papers, and other Writings have passed, as by those Minutes may appear. That pursuant to Direction the Petitioner hath from time to time prepared exemplified Copies and Duplicates, under the Great Seal, of all the said Several Letters & Papers, which, in support of the just Claim & Authority of this Government, have been transmitted to the Agent in England. That by far the greatest part of the Petitioner's Time for this last year hath been wholly taken up in the Attendence of the Board & the Dispatch of those Affairs there transacted, as by an Account with the said Petition exhibited may appear. That the Allowance which for some years past has been made to your Petitioner, as Clerk of the Council, is so very small & unequal to the Service, that in some of those years it would scarce pay a Servant, even at low Wages, for his Labour in Writing only, and therefore praying that the Board would be pleased to order the said Account to be examined, and a Quantum Meruit for the Services therein mentioned (as they are not by Law regulated) to be fixed; and that the Board would be further pleased to recommend to the House of Representatives now sitting, to allow the Petitioner a Recompense adequate to his Trouble as Clerk of the Council. Whereupon, It is Ordered, that Ralph Assheton, Samuel Hasell, & Thomas Griffitts, Esqrs. be a Committee to examine the said Account, estimate the Services therein specified, & report the same to the Board.

At a Council held at Philadia., Augt. 13, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell, } Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton, Thomas Griffitts, }

The President laid before the Board the following Message, brought up to him last night from the House, and acquainted the Board that the Alterations in the Indian Treaty not proving Satisfactory to the House, had, as he understood, occasioned the said Message, Which being read, is as follows:

"A Message from the House of Representatives to the President & Council.

"May it please the President & Council:

"Upon reading the Indian Treaty delivered in at the Table by the Secretary yesterday, by Order of your Board, the House observes with great Concern that your Board have, without the Order or Consent of the Assembly, directed several Sums of Publick Money to be paid by the Provincial Treasurer, for defraying the Charges of Indian Treaties, which we humbly conceive you have no Right to do, because as well by the constant Usage of this Province as by the

Authority of the several Acts of Assembly, by Virtue of which the Treasurer is impowered to receive the said Money, the Disposal thereof is wholly in the House of Assembly; And as it is well known that the House of Representatives have from time to time, with great Readiness, Ordered the Payment of such Monies as have been advanced upon occasion of Indian Treaties, when the same has appeared to them to be for the Service of the Province, we cannot without Regret observe an Attempt made to anticipate our Allowance of the Indian Accounts by your Directing the same to be paid out of the Publick Stock, without the Order or Consent of this House.

"But as we hope the Expressions used for that Purpose in the Treaty are rather owing to some oversight than any Design, the President and Council had to claim a Right to the Disposal of the Publick Money; We humbly propose that those parts of the Treaty relating to the Payment of any Money by the Treasurer be wholly left out, as things that make no Part of the Treaty. If the President and Council cannot agree in Opinion with this House, We are desirous of a Conference with your Board to-morrow Morning at Nine a Clock, at such Place as you shall please to appoint.

"Signed by Order of the House,

"A. HAMILTON, Speaker.

"6 mo. 12, 1737."

Whereupon the following Message having been prepared, to save time, by the President, the same was read, and being approved, was transcribed, signed by the President, & ordered to be carried down to the House by the Secretary.

"Gentlemen:

"No Language in the last Indian Treaty laid before your House could give you so great a Concern as your Misunderstanding of our Intentions proves to us, which we conceive might have easily been prevented if you had sufficiently observed that the Expression in the Recommendation of the Treasurer's Accounts fully submits the whole, as the Law directs, to your House, and as we cannot be supposed insensible of this Direction of the Law in the Disposal of the Publick Money, we assure you it was never in our Thoughts to assume or claim any Power inconsistent with the same; But when Money is to be immediately advanced, since this must be done by somebody, and these Charges being expended solely for the Publick Good, have in that Light been always allowed by the Assemblies out of the Publick money, therefore a Call on the Treasurer to advance it was so natural that to express this was unavoidable; For it cannot be expected the Treasurer should part with any of the Money in his Hands without having something to show for it. Upon the whole we cannot forbear observing to your House that as both you and we can, by our several Engagements, have nothing passed, as by those Minutes may appear. That pursuant to Direction the Petitioner hath from time to time prepared exemplified Copies and Duplicates, under the Great Seal, of all the said Several Letters & Papers, which, in support of the just Claim & Authority of this Government, have been transmitted to the Agent in England. That by far the greatest part of the Petitioner's Time for this last year hath been wholly taken up in the Attendence of the Board & the Dispatch of those Affairs there transacted, as by an Account with the said Petition exhibited may appear. That the Allowance which for some years past has been made to your Petitioner, as Clerk of the Council, is so very small & unequal to the Service, that in some of those years it would scarce pay a Servant, even at low Wages, for his Labour in Writing only, and therefore praying that the Board would be pleased to order the said Account to be examined, and a Quantum Meruit for the Services therein mentioned (as they are not by Law regulated) to be fixed; and that the Board would be further pleased to recommend to the House of Representatives now sitting, to allow the Petitioner a Recompense adequate to his Trouble as Clerk of the Council. Whereupon, It is Ordered, that Ralph Assheton, Samuel Hasell, & Thomas Griffitts, Esqrs., be a Committee to examine the said Account, estimate the Services therein specified, & report the same to the Board.

At a Council held at Philadia., Augt. 13, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble **JAMES LOGAN**, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell, Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton, Thomas Griffitts, Esqrs.

The President laid before the Board the following Message, brought up to him last night from the House, and acquainted the Board that the Alterations in the Indian Treaty not proving Satisfactory to the House, had, as he understood, occasioned the said Message, Which being read, is as follows:

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Authority of the several Acts of Assembly, by Virtue of which the Treasurer is impowered to receive the said Money, the Disposal thereof is wholly in the House of Assembly; And as it is well known that the House of Representatives have from time to time, with great Readiness, Ordered the Payment of such Monies as have been advanced upon occasion of Indian Treaties, when the same has appeared to them to be for the Service of the Province, we cannot without Regret observe an Attempt made to anticipate our Allowance of the Indian Accounts by your Directing the same to be paid out of the Publick Stock, without the Order or Consent of this House.

"But as we hope the Expressions used for that Purpose in the Treaty are rather owing to some oversight than any Design, the President and Council had to claim a Right to the Disposal of the Publick Money; We humbly propose that those parts of the Treaty relating to the Payment of any Money by the Treasurer be wholly left out, as things that make no Part of the Treaty. If the President and Council cannot agree in Opinion with this House, We are desirous of a Conference with your Board to-morrow Morning at Nine a Clock, at such Place as you shall please to appoint.

"Signed by Order of the House,
"A. HAMILTON, Speaker.

"6 m$^{o.}$ 12, 1737."

Whereupon the following Message having been prepared, to save time, by the President, the same was read, and being approved, was transcribed, signed by the President, & ordered to be carried down to the House by the Secretary.

"Gentlemen:

"No Language in the last Indian Treaty laid before your House could give you so great a Concern as your Misunderstanding of our Intentions proves to us, which we conceive might have easily been prevented if you had sufficiently observed that the Expression in the Recommendation of the Treasurer's Accounts fully submits the whole, as the Law directs, to your House, and as we cannot be supposed insensible of this Direction of the Law in the Disposal of the Publick Money, we assure you it was never in our Thoughts to assume or claim any Power inconsistent with the same; But when Money is to be immediately advanced, since this must be done by somebody, and these Charges being expended solely for the Publick Good, have in that Light been always allowed by the Assemblies out of the Publick money, therefore a Call on the Treasurer to advance it was so natural that to express this was unavoidable; For it cannot be expected the Treasurer should part with any of the Money in his Hands without having something to show for it. Upon the whole we cannot forbear observing to your House that as both you and we can, by our several Engagements, have nothing but the common Interest & the Good of the Publick in View, & it has ever been found by Experience that nothing more effectually contributes to this in Government than a due Harmony between all the Parts of it, it is our earnest Desire that every thing interfering with this may be most carefully avoided; And tho' we cannot see any Inconveniency in an Expression directing the Treasurer, in whose Hands the Money lay, to make the Payments that the Exigency of the Affair at that time required, yet as you desire that in the last Treaty with the Indians laid before you, all those Directions may be left out, for your Satisfaction we have ordered it so accordingly; But request that your House would so far consider the Nature of such Transactions that those who can have no Interest of their own to pursue, but freely give their Attendance for the Benefit of the Publick, may not be laid under such Difficulties as may render the carrying on those Affairs, intended solely for the common Utility, wholly impracticable."

The Committee to whom it was referred to examine the Account of the Secretary, exhibited with his Petition, & to make an Estimate of the Services therein mentioned, reported that upon Inspection of the several Papers and Writings, they had made a Calculation of the said services, amounting to upwards of Eighty pounds, exclusive of the Fee of half a Crown by Law given on each Warrant for affixing the Great Seal, & besides the Allowance which ought to be made to him for his extraordinary Trouble this year as Clerk of the Council, but being willing to reduce those Calculations to even the very lowest Rate, that the Assembly might have Room to increase it, they, the said Committee, had agreed on the following Report, in Writing, which was read in these Words:

"By Direction of the President & Council, We have viewed & considered the Account exhibited by the Secretary, & as from our own Attendance in the very many Councils of this last year, We are Witnesses of the great Labour & Pains that have been taken in the public Administration, We are sensible that his part in the Writing has been vastly Laborious, not only on the Originals, but the many Exemplifications & Duplicates of these drawn out and certified, to be sent to the Agent in England, several of which take up many Sheets, as we have observed by the Originals remaining in the Office. Particularly we observe that there are above thirty Warrants for the Great Seal to Exemplifications, most of which contain many Sheets, as comprizing a considerable number of Copies put together under the same Certificate. And we are of Opinion, upon the whole, without being able to rate each Particular or Article, that no Person in Philadelphia, at the rate paid to common hired Writers by the Day, would do the same for fifty pounds. As to his Services as Clerk of the Council, the Assembly can be at no Loss to Judge how far the business of this year has Exceeded whatever has been known before, And we cannot but observe that the common Allowance at any Time has been extremely small.

"RA. ASSHETON,
"SAM. HASELL,
"THOMAS GRIFFITTS.

"Philadelphia, 13th 6 Mo. 1737."

And the Board approving thereof, It is Ordered that the Secretary deliver the same to the House, together with his Account.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 26th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Thomas Laurence,	Thomas Griffitts,	
Ralph Assheton,		

The Minutes of the two preceeding Councils being read and approved,

The President acquainted the Board that in the evening of the thirteenth instant, when the House adjourned, he received an Order which he now produced, for six hundred pounds, and the same being read, is in these Terms: "Augt. 13th, 1737, pay into the hands of James Logan, Esqr. President, the Sum of Six hundred pounds, towards defraying the extraordinary Charges which arisen in the Administration of the Government this year, by the many & chargeable Messages & Treaties for obtaining Peace, & the Relief of our innocent Inhabitants.

"Signed by Order of the House,
"A. HAMILTON, Speaker.

"To SAMUEL PRESTON, Esq., Provincial Treasurer."

Touching which Order the President said he would hereafter speak further.

He then laid before the Board a Letter from Governor Belcher, inclosing a Declaration of Rowland Houghton, confirmed by those of John Seton & Benjamin Bagnal, in Answer to the Letter from this Board touching the counterfeit Bills for which William Neal had been apprehended here, and it appearing that Houghton is innocent in the Matter, having received those Bills and paid for them as true & genuine, from one Susannah Buckler, a Person who had been guilty of several gross Impositions on the People of New it may be imagined to proceed from the Injury and Loss he himself has sustained, while on the other hand, a Complyance with their Request in suffering so heinous a Crime to pass unpunished, cannot but be attended with many ill consequences, more especially as the insolent Behaviour of the Negroes in and about the city, which has of late been so much taken notice of, requires a strict hand to be kept over them, & shows the Necessity of some further Regulations than our laws have yet provided. The Board, on considering the Matter, are of Opinion that so daring a Crime ought not to pass unpunished, yet being willing to pay some Regard to the Application that has been made, It is Ordered, that the Execution of the Negroe awarded for this day be respited for three Months, that is to say, to the third of December next ensuing, and the President is desired to sign a warrant for staying the said Execution accordingly.

At a Council held at Philadia., September 12th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Clement Plumsted,
Thomas Laurence,
Ralph Asshcton,
Samuel Hasell,
Thomas Griffitts, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the two preceeding Councils were read and approved.

Upon the President representing to the Board that a venire had been issued by Jeremiah Langhorne and Thomas Grame, Esqrs. Justices of the Supreme Court, returnable to-morrow, for the Tryal of Sundry Persons now in Goal in the County of Bucks for Capital Offences, but that the last-named Gentleman is at this time so greatly indisposed as not to be able to attend the Service, a special Commission of Oyer & Terminer, which had been prepared by the Secretary, was now filled up, associating unto the said Supreme Justices William Biles, Joseph Kirkbride, Junr. and Mathew Hughes, Justices of the Peace for the said County, and assigning any three of them, Mr. Langhorne or Mr. Graeme being one, Justices for the Tryal and Goal Delivery aforesaid, Which Commission being signed by the President & Members present, is ordered to be forthwith sealed & sent into the said County of Bucks by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, who is setting out thither.

At a Council held at Philadia., September 27th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Griffitts,	
Thomas Laurance,		

The Minute of the preceeding Council being read and approved,

The President laid before the Board a Letter he had received from the Governor of Virginia, bearing date the third instant, by John Mundell, a special Messenger, sent Express to receive from Lancaster Goal two Persons who had committed a Murther in Orange County, in that Colony, and to bring them to Williamsburg in order to their Tryal, which Letter further gives an Account, that the Messenger sent to the Cherikees and Catawba Indians had, in a Letter just then received, informed the said Governor that at the very time the Messenger was treating with them, the Northern Indians or Six Nations had killed three of the Catawba Nation, and five of their Horses, as they were returning from Hunting, and having had eight more of their Men killed since April last, they are so exasperated that they will hearken to no terms of Accomodation, at least till they have their Revenge; but the Cherikees having fortunately found Means to fall into a friendly Conversation with a party of the Six Nations, had sent with them Deputies to conclude a Peace for themselves, and it being probable that in their way they may pay a visit here, the Governor of Virginia having made them sensible how much they owe to the friendship of this Government, he therefore reccommends them to its further Favour, in procuring for them a good Correspondence with the Indians of this Province, as the likeliest Method to facilitate a Peace with the Six Nations, and as it may prove a good Step to induce the Catawba Indians to pacifick Measures. The Board hereupon thinking it necessary that a Message should be sent to the Six Nations to acquaint them with what had past, and to advise them to establish a firm Peace between them and those Cherikees & Catawbas, the following Message drawn up by the President, was by him laid before the Board, and being read & approved, is Ordered to be forwarded by Conrad Weyser, now in town.

"The Proprietor, Thomas Penn, and the Council of Pennsylvania send their Salutations to their Brethren of the Six Nations, and say thus:

"As soon as our trusty Friend and Interpreter, Conrad Weyser, returned last Spring to Philadelphia, and brought us an Answer from our Brethren to the Message he carried to them, with a Belt, in Confirmation of their agreeing to a Cessation of Arms with their Enemies to the Southward, the Cherikees and Catawbas, for one year, We immediately sent a Letter to the Governor of Virginia to acquaint him with it, and to desire him forthwith to send a Message to those Southern Indians, to require of them that they should for the same time forbear all Hostilities against the Six Nations and all their People, until they should mutually treat with each other in order to settle a Peace between all these Nations; accordingly the Governor of Virginia sent his Messenger to the Cherikees and Catawbas, & many days after received an Answer from them, which Answer he has sent to us, and it is this:

" That while his Messenger was treating with the Catawbas some of the Six Nations killed three of their Nation, the Catawbas, and five of their Horses, as they were returning from Hunting, and had, also, before killed eight of their Men since April last (that is since their Corn was planted), and therefore they could not hearken to any treaty of Peace at least till they were revenged for this Action. But the Governor of Virginia further said in his Letter that the Cherikees, having fallen into a friendly Conversation with a Party of the Six Nations, had sent with them Deputies to conclude a Peace for themselves.

" This is the Answer we received a few days since, and we thought it proper immediately to send Notice of it, by Messenger on purpose, to our Brethren of the Six Nations, that they may know of this Refusal and the Catawba's intention to seek Revenge, that they may not be surprized, for we think ourselves concerned to acquaint our Brethren of every thing that may relate to their Safety, or expose them to any Hazard or Danger, for so it becomes friends to act by each other.

" But we further most earnestly desire our Brethren the Six Nations to use their utmost Endeavours to settle a Peace with those Southern Indians, for they may clearly see that by their Wars they only lessen their Numbers and weaken themselves, and render themselves less able to defend their Country, their Women and Children, against Enemies who may hereafter attack them; They know, and we grieve to see that their Numbers are much lessened within these twenty years, and if they proceed to send out their young Men against People that live at so great a Distance from them, they will still continue to lose more and more, for the hazards they run are great, and yet the destruction of a hundred Enemies at a distance adds not one Man to themselves; this we earnestly desire our Brethren to consider. We advise them as their true friends, and if they take our Advice they will themselves find the advantage of it.

" Signed in behalf of the Propr^{rs} & Council,

" JAMES LOGAN."

At a Council held at Philadia., October 4th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Samuel Preston,	Ralph Assheton,	Esqrs.
Anthony Palmer,	Samuel Hasell,	
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Griffitts,	
Thomas Laurence,		

Returns of the Elections of Sherifs and Coroners throughout the Province for the year ensuing, being made, the following Persons were appointed to those Offices:

For Philadelphia City & County, Joseph Brientuall & Isaac Leech being returned for Sherifs, & Owen Owen & David Evans for Coroners, Joseph Brientuall is appointed Sherif, & Owen Owen Coroner.

For the County of Bucks, John Hart & Charles Biles being returned for Sherifs, and William Atkinson and Jonathan Wollston for Coroner, John Hart is appointed Sherif, and William Atkinson Coroner.

For the County of Chester, John Owen & John Wharton being returned for Sherif, and Stephen Hoskins and Evans Ellis for Coroner, John Owen is appointed Sherif, and Stephen Hoskins Coroner.

For the County of Lancaster, Samuel Smith & James Mitchell being returned for Sherifs, and Michael McClare & William Caldwell for Coroners, Samuel Smith is appointed Sherif, and Michael McClare Coroner.

And Commissions are ordered to them accordingly, the Sherifs giving Security as the Law directs.

At a Council held at Philadia., October 7th, 1737.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Thomas Laurence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton,	Thomas Griffitts,	

Whereas, a Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster was presented and read at this Board the 25th day of January last, setting forth the Want of a high Road from the town of Lancaster to Coventry Iron Works on French Creek, in Chester County, & praying that proper Persons of each County may be appointed for laying out the same from Lancaster town aforesaid to the said Iron Works, forking the said Road near to the Plantation of Widow Roberts, to lead to a new Furnace on the said Creek

Sept^{r} 27, 1737

The Proprietor Thomas Penn and the Council of Pennsylv^{a} send their Salutations to their Brethren of the Six Nations and say thus.

As soon as our trusty Friend & Interpreter Conrad Weiser returned last Spring to Philad^{a}, and brought us an Answer from our Brethren, to the Message he carried to them with a Belt in Confirmation of their agreeing to a Cessation of Arms with their Enemies to the Southward, the Cherokees and Catawbas, for one year, We immediately sent a Letter to the Governor of Virginia to acquaint him with it, & to desire him forthwith to send a Message to those Southern Indians to require of them, that they should for the same time forbear all Hostilities against the Six Nations and all their People untill they should mutually treat with each other in order to settle a Peace between all these Nations, accordingly the Gover^{r} of Virginia sent his Messenger to the Cherokees & Catawbas and many days after received an Answer from them, which Answer he has sent to us, and it is this.

That, while his Messenger was treating with the Catawbas, some of the Six Nations killed three of their Nation the Catawbas, & five of their Horses as they were returning from hunting and had also before killed eight of their Men since April last [that is since their Corn was planted] and therefore they could not hearken to any Treaty of Peace, at least till they were revenged for this Action; But the Gover^{r} of Virginia further said in his Letter, that the Cherokees having fallen into a friendly Conversation with a party of the Six Nations had sent with them Deputies to conclude a Peace for themselves.

This is the Answer we received a few days since and we thought it proper immediately to send Notice of it by a Messenger on purpose to our Brethren of the Six Nations, that they may know of this Refusal, and the Catawbas intention to seek Revenge, that they may not be surprized for we think ourselves concerned to advise our Brethren of every thing that may relate to their Safety, or expose them to any Hazard or danger, for so it becomes Friends to act to each other.

But we further most earnestly desire our Brethren the Six

Nations to use their utmost Endeavours to settle a Peace with those Southern Indians, for they may clearly see, that by their Warrs they only leſsen their Numbers, and weaken themselves, and render themselves leſs able to defend their Country their Women & Children against Enemies who may hereafter attack them, They know, as we grieve to see, that their Numbers are much leſsen'd within these twenty years & if they proceed to send out their young Men against People that live at so great a Distance from them, they will still continue to lose more and more, for the Hazards they run are great, and yet the Destruction of a hundred Enemies at a Distance adds not one Man to themselves, this we earnestly desire our Brethren to consider, we advise them as their true Friends, & if they take our Advice they will themselves find the Advantage of it

Signed in behalf of
the Proprietor and Council
James Logan

Philada 27th of Septr 1737.

1737
17 Dec

Gov. Jonathan Belcher of Masschusetts and Commissioners discuss boundaries of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO 5/880.

Maſsachuſets.

New Hampſhire.

Letter from Mr. Belcher Govr. of ye Maſsachuſetts-Bay & New Hampſhire, dated at Boſton ye 17th of December 1737, tranſ=mitting publick Papers relating to both thoſe Provinces, and the proceedings relating to ye settling the Boundaries between the sd Provinces.

Recd. Janry. 19th. 1737/8.

the 6 Nations that they should prevent their removal. I am come in their name to tell you that they will do all in their Power to prevent their removal & give them other Land among us in case it be sold to Gov^{r} Penn."

(P. 184.) Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} Clarke having referred to the Commiss^{rs} of Indian Affairs to consider of & give their Opinion upon the Subject of the French getting leave from the Senneca's to build at Irondequat.

They give it as their Opinion, that some proper Persons be sent to reside amongst the Senneca's for the ensuing year & that they be furnished with presents to the value of £60 or £70. to distribute properly amongst the leading Sachems in order to keep them to the performance of the solemn promises they have made in the foregoing Conferrence not to suffer the French to build on any part of their Land.

They give it further as their Opinion that for the Security of the Indians & Fur Trade that a Fort be erected at Irondequat & a Garrison posted in it.

M^{r} Clarke being desirous of purchasing in His Majesties Name all the Indian Lands on the South side of Lake Cadaraqui or Lake Ontario from Oswego to the Falls of Niagara [in order] in order to erect a Fort at Irondequat, from the Onondaga Cayouge & Senneca Indians, he gave orders to the Interpreter to summons the Sachems of those Nations before him, but the Interpreter Laur Claasse (who afterwards confessed he mistook the Order) summon'd them to meet at the House of One Blicker & there made them his honours proposals for the aforesaid purchase. The Sachems made Answer, that the Two Cheif Propietors of s^{d} Lands were in the Senneca's Country & that the Sachems there present had no right to dispose of the same.

And that it had been formerly agreed on by the primative Owners of said Lands that they should remain for the use of their Childrens Children forever & not be sold to any Christians nor any settlements made on it, because on those Lands they get their Cheif support in Hunting & Fishing.

Gov^{r} Clarke was very angry the Interpreter should make this Proposal to them by himself & not bring the Sachems to him the

Interpreter excused himself as above. but I suspect the Interpreter was influenced by some Albanian Politics in this affair.

(P. 185.) Albany 1 July 1737. Lieut Govr Clarke renews the Covt with the Schaahkook Indians & exhorts them not to seperate but live together & endeavour to bring back the deserted Indians to their Native Country.

They in return renew the Covt Chain on their side & promise to use their Endeavours to keep together in a Body & to prevail on those who have deserted to return.

23 July The Govr having appointed Laur Claasse & 5 other Persons to reside in the Sennecas Country for the Year unsuing, they are dispatched thither by the Commissrs with proper Instructions

2d Janry 1737/38 The Commissrs receive a Letter from Laur Claasse from the Sennecas Country wherein he writes. That there are Three Frenchmen there who have used all their Endeavours to get leave from the Indians to settle at Ierondequat, but that he has defeated all their Schemes & that they rather loose than gain ground. he writes that he believes he could now purchase the sd Land from the Indians were he properly furnished, but that he dos not choose to lay out his own Money. he writes that the Sennecas are in a bad state by reason of the great Quantity of Rum wch is brot amongst them.

The Commissrs transmit a Copy of this Letter to the Lieut Govr & recommend the furnishing Laur Claasse with Money to make the aforesaid purchase wch they say will not in their Opinion cost much

Albany 26 Janry 1737/8. Lieut Govr Clarke having referred the Four following Queries to the Commissrs viz

1. What number of Indians are within the Boundaries & imediate Influence of this Govt?
2. What is the Strength of the Neighbouring Indians?
3. What is the Strength of our European Neighbours French & Spanjards?

4. What Effect have the French or Spanish Settlements on the Continent of America upon his Majesties Plantations especially this Colony?

The Commiss^{rs} answer the aforesaid Queries in the following Manner.

To the 1st The Six Nations of Indians including the River & Schaahkook Indians are about 1500 Fighting Men[1] of w^{ch} Number (p. 186) about $\frac{1}{8}$ part incline to the French Interest, being partly overawed by Fear, the French having their Interpreter continualy among the Sennecas who has a great Influence over them, & they often send Messengers with presents among the Six Nations.

To the 2^{d} Quere.

The Indians living near the Neighbourhood of Montreal & Quebec are about 1000 fighting Men besides a vast number of other Forreign Indians where the French have 16 Fortifications amongst them.

To the 3^{d} Quere

The French Europeans settled on the River S^{t} Lawrence in Canada consisting of y^{e} Three Governments of Quebec, Montreal & Trois Rivieres computed at about 10,000 fighting Men including 32 Companies of Regular Forces.

Of Spanish Settlements none within the Boundaries of this Province.

To the 4th Quere.

The Metropolis of New France is Quebec a Strong Fortified Town being inclosed in a very good Wall & has a strong Fort sittuated on a Rock, being the Sea Port on the North side of the River S^{t} Laurence; about 60 Leauges S. W. thereof is Montreal on the same side of the River, it is regularly Fortified & surrounded with a Strong Stone Wall, having Bastions & a large Trench round the N. E. & West sides thereof & to the South the River.

About 7 Leagus South from Montreal is a Village called Chambly sittuated on the River runing out of Corlaers Lake w^{ch}

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[1] in the year 1711. 814 fighting Men of the Indians being then but 5 Nations besides Schaahkook River & High Land Indians joined our Army in the Exped^{n} against Canada of the 6 Nations in are reckoned fighting Men

by the French is called Lake Champlain & emptys itself into the River S^t^ Laurence at Soriel. there is a good strong Stone Fort at the side of the River at the upper end of a Bason.

They have also a very strong Fort to the West of Crown Point called by the French La Pointe au la Chevleares, at the side & South end of Corlaers Lake before mentioned about 70 Miles to the Northward of our farthest Settlements built in the Year 1736. for a Retreat when the French should at any time come to disturb or Anoy our Frontiers either in this Province or New England. They likewise by that means have extended their Limits having encroached upon Lands belonging to His Majesty.

They have likewise a Strong Fort at Cadaraqui at the N. E. end of the Lake Ontario w^ch^ empties itself in the River S^t^ Laurence, made there not only in order to entice the 6 Nations of Indians into their Interest & to have an awe over them,[1] but also (p. 187) for a retreat for the French when at any time they may Attack or Annoy the 6 Nations & likewise to hinder the irruption of the 6 Nations upon Canada in time of War.

They have also a Strong Fort at Niagara lying at the S. W. end of Cadaraqui Lake below the Falls of that name 3 Leagues, where there is a carrying Place, it borders near the 6 Nations & in a great Measure commands the Indian Trade from the Westward & overaws the Sennekas.[2]

They have the several Settlements as above observed, & Forts of Less Note among the upper Nations of Indians upon the Chief Passes where those Indians must come from their Hunting in order to intercept the Fur Trade & to keep an Awe & Command over them.

Albany 6 March 1737/8. The Commiss^rs^ send an Express to Laurence Claasse to the Sennecas Country to accquaint him that Deputies are Expected at Albany this Spring from the Cherokees & Cattabaws to make a firm Peace between them & the 6 Nations & direct him to publish this News amongst the Sennecas & the rest of the 6 Nations & use his best Endeavours to prevent any of them from going out a fighting against those Nations.

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[1] And upon Land belonging to the 6 Nations & contrary to their Consent as may be seen in the former part of these Abstracts.

[2] this Fort is also settled on Land belonging to the 6 Nations & surrended & subjected to the Crown by a solemn Deed in 1701. that surrender acknowledged & in effect renewed in 1726.

27 May 1738. In a Letter of the Commiss^rs to the Gov^r Clarke they refer him to theirs of the 2^d Jan^ry last about enabling Laur Claasse to purchase the Land at Irondequat from the Indians, they say they continue to think he may yet do it on easy Terms & that if he dos not the French will, & that some Sachems have declared themselves of the same Opinion.

1 June the Commiss^rs write Laur Claasse to purchase as much Land about Irondequat from the Indians in His Majesties Name as he can & they doubt not the Assembly will make the purchase Money good to him.

(P. 188.) Albany 26 July 1738. Laur. Claasse the Interpreter being returned from the Sennecas Country where he had resided for near a year past makes the following report to the Commiss^rs —

That upon several Indians going out to fight against the Cherokees & Cattabaws he had endeavoured in conjunction with several Sachems to stop them, but they made answer that he was certainly jesting with them for if Corlaer wanted them not to go he ought according to Custom to have sent a Belt of Wampum, but as Laur. Claasse spoke without one they should not lay aside their Expedition.

That after much Enquiry & with some Difficulty some of the Chief Sachems & Warriors did confess they had given Jean Coeur leave to build a House at Irondequat. who had made them many fair Promises &^c that upon Laur. Claasse^s representing to them the many fatal Consequences w^ch would ensue to them & all the British Subjects in North America by giving the French Possession of that Post, & putting them in Mind under what artful Pretences & with how many fair & false Promises the French had deceived them into the Building at Niagara &ᵉ The Sachems met the day after & told Laur Claasse that they had expressly forbid Jean Coeur to build at Irondequat & that they would never suffer a Frenchman to settle there.

That upon his Departure he had convened the Sachems & told them his time of Residence was now expired & desired to know if they had anything to say to the Govʳ or the Commissʳˢ — They said they had staid at home from Hunting in expectation of the Deputies of the Cherokees & Cattabaws coming to Albany according to the Message they had received from Corlaer. but they found now those Nations had cheated them for they had lately murdered a Caouge Indian.

They further desired a Smith might be sent them. That he parted from the Sennecas Country with Jean Coeur who went to Canada in Compʸ with 14 Indians & 6 Squaas. —

25 Augᵗ 1738. The Commissʳˢ write a Letter to the Lieuᵗ Govʳ & accquaint him that some Deputies from the Mohawks have been with them & proposed to send Ambassadors from the 6 Nations by Sea to Virginia in order to treat of Peace with the Southward Indians as the time for their coming hither is elapsed. but the Commissʳˢ say they think this is all Sham as numbers of their Warriors are going out a fighting & the War seems to be carried on with (p. 189) Additional Vigor. The Commissʳˢ recommend to his honʳ his Endeavʳˢ to bring about a Peace between our Indians & those to the S.ward as an Event wᶜʰ will be very beneficial to all his Majesʸˢ Colonies in N. America.

They earnestly recommend that Irondequat may be taken into our Possession at the Charge of the Province wᶜʰ will prevent the French making a Settlement there wᶜʰ if they do will be a very great prejudice to the Fur Trade & Security of this Colony.[1] —

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[1] Irondequat is about 40 Miles West of Oswego on the S. side of Lake Ontario.

Albany 7. of October 1738. Gov^{r} Clarke Issues a New Commiss^{n} for Indian Affairs, w^{ch} sets forth that whereas the Gen^{l} Assembly of this Province in an Address to him had given it as their Opinion that the Commiss^{rs} for Indian Affairs had generally been too Numerous by w^{ch} the public Expence hath been increased, and that they thought Nine in Number were suff^{t} Three of whom to be a Quorum. The Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} accordingly in this Commiss^{n} nominates Nine Persons as Commiss^{rs} for Indian Affairs.

6 Jan^{ry} 1738/9. I find an Oath of Fidelity Administred to the Interpreter. — And this is the first I find recorded throughout the whole Indian Records. — It surely dos not require any detail of Reasoning to evince how very important the Capacity & Integrity of an Interpreter is to the public. how well Qualified former Interpreters have been I cannot judge. but as to the Capacity of the present One, it is well known & I dare venture to pronounce it very unequal to his office. he may understand the Indian Language, but I am confident he is a very indiff^{t} Judge either of the English or Dutch, I have tried him in both & can scarce make Sense [out of him] when he translates out of Indian into either. As to his honesty I know nothing about it.

The Salary is £60. p^{r} Ann^{m} this Curr^{y} tis [much] too little for any Man of Genius & Character. They have always been Indian Traders they never ought to be any ways concerned for manefest Reasons. by residing in or about Albany they will be subject to a partial Influence. however as One must be there, I think there ought to be Two, & One to reside at New York under the Gov^{rs} imediate Comm^{d} —

(P. 190.) Albany 7. June 1739. The Commiss^{rs} receive Advice that the French were preparing to settle some Families along the Wood Creek w^{ch} is between Albany & Crown Point & a place the Lieut Gov^{r} had appointed to settle some Scotch Highlanders who were expected over & many Miles within the undoubted Boundaries of this Province.

Upon w^ch^ by his honours Directions the Commiss^rs^ write to the Rev^d^ M^r^ Barclay Missionary amongst the Mohawks to dispatch some Sachems of that Nation to the Wood Creek to see if thee French are there if not to go to the Crown Point to tell them that the said Land belongs to the Crown of Great Britain & forbid them to settle there.[1]

11 July. Sundry Mohawk Sachems come to Albany in order to confer with the Commiss^rs^ upon the Intelligence that the French intend to make a Settlement at the Wood Creek, they own themselves sensible of the Injustice & bad Consequences of such an Encroachment of the French & are ready & willing to go & warn them not to Attempt such a settlement. They say in their Conferrence. "That the Lands at the Wood Creek, Crown Point & as far North as Ochjarego belong all to us, & all the Lands on both sides the Lake[2] as far as Ochjarego[3] & all the Lands on the carrying place to the Southward of Crown Point belong all to the 6 Nations"

7. Aug^t^ The Mohawk Deputies return from Crown Point where the French Officer received them very kindly heard their Message but said he could give no Answer to it, but would send it to the Gov^r^ from whom they should hear.

11 Aug^t^ M^r^ Myndertse who was Commissioned as Resident amongst the Sennecas returns & reports that during his abode there several French Emissarys have been amongst them to prevail on them to join the French Army who are marching against the Chickasaws a Nation bounding on Virginia & Georgia, but that by his Influence & Management not one Seneca would (p. 191) consent to go with them w^ch^ was a great Disappointment to the French.

That Jean Coeur is labouring & using every Artifice in his power to get leave to build himself a House at Irondequat, but M^r^ Myndertse defeated his Intrigues &

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[1] There is a note on Mr. Barclay in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, vi, p. 88. — ED.

[2] Lake Sacrament

[3] I take to be Otters Creek

Present
Colt. Myndert Schuyler
Rutgert Bleeker
N. Bleecker
Jo. Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse
Hr. Groesbeck
John Schuyler

At a meeting of the Comrs. of Indian affairs att Albany the 6th March 1730/1

The Following letter was wrote to Lawrence Claese the Interpreter

Mr. Lawrence Claese

Hier inleggende hebt UE copy van een brief van onse Govr. als mede een copy van een brief aen onse Governeur van d'Govr. van Philadelphia ook copy van twee brieven te weeten een van d'Cherikeys & een van d'Cattabaws geschreven aen d'Govr. van
II Virginia waer by gy sult sien dat deese Naties geresolveert syn om vroegh int voorjaer persoonlyk hier in Albany te coomen om die Vreede te besluiten met de Ses Naties, waer so lange van de seeden al van gesproken is. derhalve so de wy Ed. Verplanck den brenger deser met twee Maquase Wilden aen UE so doende wy op d'ontfangst van deser om sulks bekent te maken int Sinnekes Landt en dan opstonts af te commen na Onondage ende daer het selve bekent te maken aen d'rest van d'Sess Naties, d'brengers deser hebbe last het selve te doen int passant van d'Casteels so versoeke wy UE dat ghy UE tevier sult doen, dat de Ses Naties geen molestatie sullen doen aen d'voorgenoemde Wilden ende so trae als wy de dagh sullen weeten wanneer sy hier sullen weesen, dan sullen wy aenstonts een gesant opsteuren aen UE ende de Sess Naties om UE ende haer te laete weeten. wy hebben verstaen van de Maquase Wilde dat die Wildt die daron vry gemaeckt heeft doen hy gevangen was. Nu een gevangen is in Onondage, so versoeke wy UE om UE devoir te doen dat hem geen

[illegible] ende dat wy de Onondages segh
dat wy verwaghten dat [illegible] meede Brengen al
[illegible] om de vreede te besluyten [illegible] orderon
Kon zy te [illegible] d gedeputeerden die hier sullen
coomen om de voorseyde Vreede te besluyten.
De Cherikees syn de Stadt Conyen ende de Cattabaw
[illegible] wy verwaghten UE antwoort
by den [illegible] deses de selve

Instructies van d Comms Van de Wilden
Affairen Voor Corns Verplank.

Gy sult opstonts te gaen met dese twee Maqua, Wilden na het Maquase Casteel tot Fort Hunter, ende daer de twee voornoemde wilden te laete seggen dat de Cherikees & Cattabaws hier te Albany moegh in het voorjaer sullen coomen om vreede te besluyten met de Ses Natien, en [illegible] de selve boodschap te laete seggen in Canajohere, Oneyde, Onondage Tuskarorie & Cajon ende daer van daen te gaen so spoedelyck als moogelyck is na het Sinnekes landt ende daer die brief die UE hier gelevert wordt te bestellen aen Lawrence Claese, wensche UE een goede reys

by order van d Comrs van
d Wilden Affaire,
Ph Livingston, Secr

The Comrs agreed with Corns Verplank to go wit two Indians to acquaint the Six Nations, that the Cherikees & Cattabaws Intend to come to Albany this Spring to conclude a peace with them & to carry a lett to the Interpreter at the Sinnekes country for which he is to have Six pounds & 1 lb. Knives.
Ordered that Mr. Becker pay the Indians Each a Blanket Strouds a Shirt a pr Stocking a Laps a Shoe 1 Kegg Rum.

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES

Marmette

Paroles des Onnontagués à M. le Marquis de Beauharnois du 22e. Juillet 1738.

Premier Collier

Mon Pere, nous avons apris avec bien du chagrin, a notre arrivée au fort frontenac, la perte que vous aviez faite de M. votre frere, Nous jettons ce Collier sur son Corps, les Cinq Nations Iroquoises se joignent ensemble pour luy rendre ce dernier devoir.

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Deuxieme Collier

Mon Pere, nous vous donnons ce Collier pour Essuyer les Larmes que vous avez versée sur les Mortalitez de votre famille.

Troisieme Collier

Mon Pere, nous Sommes fâchés de voir par les mauvaises Nouvelle que vous avez reçeuë cette année que votre Natte Soit Sale, Nous

Voulons la Nettoyer par ce Collier Et allumer En même tems un feu Nouveau, ou les Cinq Nations se puissent Chauffer avec Vous.

Quatrieme Collier

Mon Pere, nous Vous donnons par ce Collie une Medecine douce pour nettoyer Votre Coeur, Et luy faire oublier tous les Chagrins qu'il pû avoir, Et Comme le Soleil a parû obscurcy par ces tristes Nouvelles, Nous en détournons l Nüages, affin que les Cinq Nation Et tout le reste du monde le puisse Voir avec plaisir.

Cinquieme Collier

Mon Pere, Ecoutez Nous, Ce Collier Est pour vous prier de ne point ajoûter foy a toutes les Mauvaises Nouvelles qu'on peut v dire, nous Vous assurons que quand il y en aura nous Vous les ferons Sçavoir nous mêm c'est Nous, Mon Pere, qui Vous avons donn le nom que Vous portez ce même nom qui Signiffie la Paix, fait Esperer a tous vos Enfans qu'ils seront Toûjours dans vos bonnes graces.

Sixieme Collier

Mon Pere, du tems de vos Ancêtres nous voyons toûjours de nos Enfans Chez nous, jls nous faisoient part de tout ce qui se passoit, nous vous demandons aujourd'huy la même grace. Et ce Collier Est pour vous dire que nous tiendrons toûjours les Chemins Nets, que nous ôterons toutes les Roches qui sont dans les Rivieres, affin que les hommes qui jront Et viendront d'une Nation a l'autre puissent marcher Librement Et ne risquent point de briser leurs Canots.

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Septieme Collier

Mon pere, nous sommes tous fâchés des mauvaises Affaires qui se sont passées cy devant par Nous Et par nos freres, nous vous en faisons nos Excuses, jl n'y a que la boisson qui a pû les causer, par ce Collier nous Enterrons le tout affin qu'il n'en soit plus parlé.

Huitieme Collier

Mon Pere, L'arbre de Paix que vos ancêtr
Et nous avions élevé jusqu'aux Nuës, vous
L'avez par les bonnes affaires élevé jusqu'au
Ciel, Nous vous prions par ce Collier de
L'Entretenir, Et de notre part nous vous promet
d'y tenir toûjours la main pour L'affermir Et
L'empêcher de tomber.

Neuvieme Collier

Mon Pere, depuis que nous avons frapé s
les racines de L'arbre de Paix élevé Entre vous
Et nous, Nous nous Sommes apperçûs qu'il y
avoit trois feüilles Séches Et de Couleur de Sa
nous venons aujourd'huy par ce Collier les
Arracher, et en remettre trois autres toutes
vertes a la place, Enterrer bien avant celles
qui Etoient gâtées, affin qu'il n'en soit plus p

Par une branche de Porcelaine

Mon Pere, dans le tems que l'on fit La Paix avec toutes les Nations du Côté du Soleil-Couchant, Notre Pere Nous dit, Mes Enfans, ne toûcher point du tout a ce Côté-la par ce que c'est ou habitent tous mes Véritables Enfans, mais comme je Sçais que vous autres Iroquois ne poüvez demeurer en Repos n'y vous passer de Guerre Et ayant apris qu'il y a une nation que vous ny moy ne connoissions pas, qui ont la Tête platte, Voila un Cassetête dont je vous fais présent pour vous Aller divertir Chez Eux.

Comme jl y a trois ans, Mon Pere, que nous Entendons dire que cette Nation les Têtes-plattes viennent pour demander La Paix Et que nous ne Voyons aucun Effet de cette Nouvelle, Nous n'en Croyons Encore rien, Mais nous Sommes Toûjours bien-aise de vous En donner avis.

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

[illegible]
[illegible] Schuyler
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Bleecker
Mr. Bleecker
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Affairs
[illegible] of the Com[illegible] Indian
Affairs —

About [illegible] Sachim
[illegible] came [illegible] Affward
at this board & made the following Speech

Brethren
I desired you last winter [illegible] Good [illegible] received [illegible] made [illegible] that some of our Indians [illegible] concerning the Affair of the Carrying place. the first thing you said to them was concerning the Batoes one of which you said we burnt & that we carried away the other which Batoes you told us were for the use of the Garrison att Oswego. the one that was carried away we brought again to its place but the other is burnt without orders from the Sachims Gave a String Wampum.

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Brethren. What has been done at the Carrying place has been done without consent of the Sachims who hate it & I shall use my utmost endeavours to putt a stop to the same & dont doubt but I shall effect it.

Last winter you sent a Messenger to acqt us that the Govr of Virginia had sent word to meet us here early in the Spring we have expected him all summer & now it is allmost fall & we have yet heard no further of it. I desire you would tell us the reason if you know it. I dont believe there is any truth in it because they have killed severall of our people at Pehawenau this Summer —

A [illegible] cloth & 2 [illegible] desire the Com.rs [illegible] have Commission [illegible] sufficient [illegible] the same.

[illegible] to give the Indian [illegible] them —

Ordered that Mr [illegible] Livingston give the Indians each a Blanket Stroude & also a Blanket Stroude to [illegible]

[illegible] 23 Aug.th 1730. Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affs

Present
Ph: Livingston
Myn: Schuyler
Rut: Bleeker
Ph: Schuyler
[illegible]
Joh.s Lansingh

The following Letter was wrote to His Hon.r the Lieu.t Governour —

On the 2.d Instant were here some Sachims of the Mohoggs who among Other matters made a proposall to have a Vessel to Convey one of the Sachims of the Six Nations as Deligates to the Southern Indians to make a peace with them while the time appointed for those Indians to be here is long since Elapsed — we take that to be a Shame while sundry of our Indians are actually gone out [illegible] [illegible] will be still [illegible] to follow them so long as [illegible] cant be Stoped in their Intentions, [illegible] [illegible] Removed which in the Summer [illegible] will be required [illegible] [illegible] could be found and to conclude a firm and Lasting peace with s.d Indians Nothing — will be wanting on Our side to forward so — Good a thing as this would be to the British Colonies —

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2 [illegible] [illegible] desire the Com^rs
[illegible] have Compassion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the same
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to give the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them

Ordered that Mr [illegible] [illegible] give the [illegible]
[illegible] each a Blanket Stroude & Also a Blanket
Stroude to [illegible]

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Ph: Livingston
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Rut: [illegible]
[illegible]
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We hope your Hon^r will be pleased to recommend to the Gen^ll Assembly the payment of those persons who have been sent to the Sinnekes Country these two years past.

When we Reflect on the growth of Canada their Continual encroachments on his Maj^ts empire here, that of their settling Tierondequat at the S^o Side of the Cadaracqui Lake ab^t 40 Miles to the west of Oswego we presume is of the most Consequence to this province, wherefore we hope that Effectual Care will be taken by our Legislature to prevent the French Settling that place, which we humbly beg leave & think it our Indispensable Duty to say can't be done but by taking that place in possession at the Charge of this Province in Order to secure the Six Nations of Indians to the British Interest & the fur trade at Oswego to the Inhabitants of this province.

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We think it very necessary for his Maj^ts interest that some proper persons w^th a Smith & Armorer be sent at the charge of the Governm^t to the Sinneke Country to reside there for a Year to keep the Indians firm to their allegiance to his Majesty & prevent the French Settling at Tierondequat.

y Lords

His Majesty's Ship the Sea-horse, Cap^{tn} Compton, I have sent the
nals of Council, in which there is but one remarkable Occurrence
I judge deserve your Lordship's Attention.

now about twelve Moneths ago, that, at the earnest Request of
herikee and Cattawba Indians, Nations on the Back of Georgia
South Carolina, I have endeavoured to Negotiate a Peace
ween them and the Indians under the Government of New York
monly called the Six Nations, who for a long time have Harrassed
n with continual Incursions, as they have all other Indian
ions on the british Continent, who would not become Tributarys
ncorporate with them. At last I obtained from the L^t Governour
ew York a Promise, that the six Nations should treat, and a day
fixed for the Purpose, which was to have been the eighth of the last
nth, and in the mean time all Hostilitys should cease: But under the
d Terms that the Southern Indians should send their Deputys eight
dred Miles to meet the Northern Indians at Albany, where and at
her Place they would treat; and that this Government should not
subsist the Chiefs of the six Nations during the Treaty, but furnish
ents to them as usual on the like Occasions; Which, I own, I thought
y unreasonable, since Virginia had no other Interest in the
egotiation, than what was common to all His Majesty's Subjects, the
Protection of a People, who, by a solemn Treaty made at your
Lordships Board, had submitted to His Majesty's Government, and
were thereby admitted, if not as Subjects, at least as Allys and ought to
be considered as such, by all that own the same Allegiance. However,
the six Nations soon put an End to this Treaty, by a treacherous Attack

on the Cattawbaws during the Ceſsation, which so Exasperated that nation, that they Pursued their northern Enemies as farr as the River Cahongarooton, and gave them a notable Defeat. But the northern Indians that Escaped, upon the Retreat of the Cattawbaws fell upon three Familys of the English Inhabitants on the back of the Mountains and barbarously maſsacred eleven of them. On notice whereof I imediately sent to the nearest Towns of those Indians to demand the Murderers, but they pretend to know nothing of the matter, and endeavour to Charge it on the French Indians from Lake Eri. But if it was the French, as I am very sure it was not, the six nations ought to be accountable since it must be them that taught the French the way to our Frontier.

It will no doubt my Lords seem very Strange that a nation of Indians supported by a British Government, at a very great Expence to the nation should be suffered to employ their Force to destroy other nations under the same Protection with themselves, and at the same time entertain an alliance with the French whose aim is to demolish both them and their Protectors: But it is much more so, to find a nation supported by English Garrisons at the same time Butchering English Subjects and that no Redreſs is to be had without applying to them at Albany.

To explain this misterious Conduct in our Neighbours, it must be considered that the Dutch were the first Poſseſsors of the Province of New York, who finding the Skinn Trade very profitable, encouraged the five nations, as they were then called to the subduing all other Indians that could poſsibly interfere with them in their Hunting, from which the Profit of that Trade did arise; teaching them at the same time to look on the People in the neighbouring Colonys as Strangers; which perhaps might be allowed a commendable piece of Policy in the Dutch, but very unfit to be Practised now New York is a british Province. For tho the Government is changed, the People, in this respect, are still the ime, and the like Arts to manage the Indians have been continued ver since. Thus this Commerce of theirs is under the Direction of Dutch mmissioners, their Traders and Interpreters are Dutch: By these those ndians are taught to esteem all the other Governments as Strangers, and s no Wonder if according to their savage Way of Reasoning they reckon ll Strangers Enemies.

he Priviledge these Northern Indians claim of treating with His Majesty's Governments only at Albany owes its original to the same Cause, and might be proper to be insisted on then when under a distinct Nation, but a very great Indignity at present to His Majesty's other Provinces whose Governours have been Obliged to purchase Peace at the Expence of truckling to servile Attendance on their Sachems at Albany, than which nothing can Create a greater Contempt of them in the Minds of their Indians.

It is, My Lords much more Easy to expose the Inconveniencys arising from the present Method of Managing the Indians than to offer proper Remedys; which would, without Question be Obstructed by all those who find their Account in Engrossing to themselves the Indian Trade.

New York especially would be much Alarmed at any new Regulation to render the Indians less dependant on them, and to facilitate an Intercourse with their Neighbours. But since it is very reasonable, that if His Majesty's other Plantations are to be excluded from any benefit by the Indian Trade, they should be Secured from all Injuries, the People of this Country would be contented to quitt the small share they have of the one from the Northern Indians if they could be freed from the Danger of the other.

For which Reason My Lords I would humbly Propose that the several Nations of Indians may be confined in their Hunting and only Range within the Limits of the respective Governments to which they belong, allowing them, as farr Westward as they Please, provided they dont Enter into any Confederacy with the French or Spaniards; and that each Government be answerable for the Behaviour of their own Indians. And if any Body of Indians should go out o' the Bounds aſsigned them, it shall be no Breach of good Correspondence to fall on them, Destroy or Transport them.

And now, my Lords, as the Determination of the Dispute about the Boundary of the Northern Neck is of the utmost Importance to this Country, Your Lordships will Excuse me, if I recommend the dispatch of it; for a great number of People are already settled in the controverted Part, and many more Waiting to settle there, especially if it falls into the King's hands, no time should be lost to encourage the Seating of it; for it would soon become a very formidable Barrier against the French and Indians, and in a few Years enable us to gain Poſseſsion of the Lakes. I am my Lords, with great Respect

Your Lordships

Most Dutiful and Faithful
humble Servant

Sep^{ber} 20th 1738

William Gooch

PETITION OF MOHAWK INDIANS.

[From the autograph collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis.]

Petition of the Mohawk Indians for the continuance of a minister among them and for the building of a Stone Fort, Oct. 5th, 1738.[1]

Bretheren Corah [*Corlear*[2]] *Queder.*

> *To our Honour'd Bretheren the Governour Council and Representatives of the Colony of New York in General Assembly Met and Conven'd:*

Upon our first embracing Christianity you Express'd great Joy and wished us to continue steadfast in our Profession, and promised to furnish us with a Faithful Pastor to instruct us in the way to Happiness. We gratefully acknowledge your kindness in furnishing us at length with such a one after we have been long destitute.[1]

Bretheren:

We were likewise promised that a Fort of Stone should be built amongst us, whereas we have only had one of Timber which is now quite decayed.[2]

Bretheren:

We Intreat you to attend to our Petition.

We earnestly and humbly pray that (according to the Promise made us), we may have a Stone fort built among us. Stone being very Plenty and easily fetch'd, We hope that this our request may not be rejected but that a minister and a Fort may always be continued among us.

Bretheren:

We have one request more; pray lend us your attention. The too free use of Strong liquors has been very detrimental to our People and causes frequent disturbance to our Bretheren that are settled near us: We therefore earnestly pray that all persons inhabiting near our Castles may be Strictly prohibited the Selling any Strong liquors to any Indian, and we Should be very Glad it might be prohibited from Schenectady to the Falls[1] that our minister may not be Frightened away from us as the Former Minister was by our excessive drinking and that we may live in love and friendship with our Bretheren.

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[1] In the year 1710, Colonel Peter Schuyler went to England on a mission for the province of New York, taking with him four Indian chiefs who were representatives of four of the Six Nations, who composed the Iroquois confederacy. The objects of the mission were to have the heads of these nations impressed with the greatness of the English nation, and thereby detach the wavering ones from the French interest; and to arouse the British government to the necessity of assisting the Americans in expelling the French from Canada. Colonel Schuyler bore an Address to Queen Anne from the Colonial Assembly of New York, and his confederate "kings," as the chiefs were called, received much honor. The Queen took great interest in them and their people, and from that time forward, Missionaries among the Mohawks were supplied by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In a church occupied by the remnant of the Mohawk nation, on the Grand river, in Canada, I saw, a few years ago, a set of silver communion plate, which Queen Anne presented to the nation when they were in the Mohawk valley. It bore the following inscription: "THE GIFT OF HER MAJESTY ANNE, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, AND OF HER PLANTATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA, QUEEN, TO HER INDIAN CHAPEL OF THE MOHAWKS. The Mohawks were strongly attached to Colonel Schuyler and his family, whom they familiarly called "Brother Quidir."—[EDITOR.]

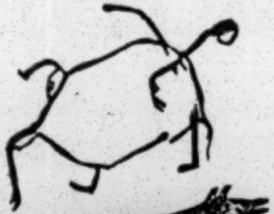
[2] Has not the transcriber mistaken *Corlear* for *Corah?* Corlear was a Dutchman, who lived at Schenectady. He was a very humane man, and was greatly beloved by the Mohawks. Because of his kind services to them, the Governor of Canada invited him to his capital. Corlear was drowned in Lake Champlain, while on his way thither. For a long time, the Indians, in memory of their friend, called it Corlear's lake; and down to the period of the petition, and later, in their treaties and speeches, they designated the Governor of the province of New York, by the title of Corlear. They also called Schenectady, Corlear.—[EDITOR.]

[1] From the scarcity of clergymen, and the smallness of the salaries given, the Society could not, at intervals sometimes of considerable length, supply the Mohawks with a minister.

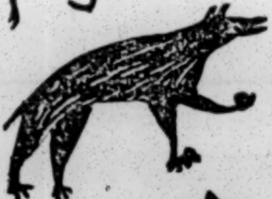
[2] This was probably Fort Hunter, (so named in honor of Governor Hunter, who was appointed in 1710,) and stood on the right bank of the Mohawk river, not far from the mouth of Schoharie creek. It appears to have been the first and largest of the forts built in the Mohawk valley. There were cannon at each bastion, and in the Fort was a church or chapel. This was probably the chapel for the use of which Queen Anne presented the communion plate. It was a stockaded fort, and very strong, originally.—[EDITOR.]

Bretheren :

Attend to our Request and by so doing you will oblidge us always to continue who now sincerely are your affectionate Bretheren.[1]



SETH.



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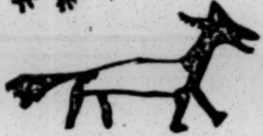

GEDION.

For the
Mohawk
Castle.

Virginia

1738 Ch.
December 6
Letter to Major
Gooch Lt Governor
of Virginia

To Major Gooch Lieutenant Governor of Virginia

Sir

We have receiv'd your Letter of the 20th September last, and as the Subject Matter thereof seems to be of very great Importance We were willing to lay hold of the first Opportunity of sending you our Sentiments thereupon.

Altho' the Cherikee and Catabaw Indians lying on the back of Georgia and South Carolina are not Inhabitants of or immediate dependents on the Colony of Virginia, Yet We apprehend you have enter'd upon a very laudable undertaking in endeavouring to Negotiate a Peace between them and the five Indian Nations under the Government of New York.

It may perhaps be troublesome and expensive to enter into a Treaty with those Nations at Albany But as to the Place of Treaty thô it may be inconvenient, it is what has been Submitted to on former Occasions by other

Colon:

1738
December 14th

Governm^{t} and particularly by that now under your Care, in the Year 1722, as you will See by a former transaction between Colonel Spotswood and them, of which We send you a Copy enclosed.

In that transaction you will find Several material Articles agreeable to your own Propositions of restraining the Indians within certain Bounds, in consequence of Acts of Aſsembly paſsed in your own Colony which must probably have escaped your Observation when you had this Matter in your thoughts, and tho$^{\text{'}}$ the Transaction or Treaty above mentioned has no relation to the Cherokees and Catabaw Indians yet it may serve as a precedent to go by in their Case, and as it Seems to us that the five Nations have been guilty of a breach of their Treaty wth Virginia by going out of the Bounds thereby prescribed them and Committing Acts of Hostility in the Colony it will import the Colony of Virginia whenever new Conferences shall be had upon the Subject Matter of the present Dispute to take care of their own Interest also with respect to the forementiond Treaty.

We

Virginia

1738.
umber 6th

We are very sensible that the length of the Journey to be made by the Deputys of the two Indian Nations, for whom you interest your self, and the manner of Treating at albany must be expensive, but We do not conceive why it should fall upon Virginia only; on the contrary it would seem reasonable that the Provinces of South Carolina & Georgia should bear their proportion. However we would recommend to you if poſsible not to let so good a Work lye unattempted till the formal Resolution of those Provinces can be had upon the subject.

It must certainly be allowed to be a very great Grievance that the Indian Nations dependent on the Crown of Great Britain should do the work of our common Enemy by destroying each other. This is a folly not pardonable even to Savages, much leſs so to his Majestys own Subjects, if any of them are capable of fomenting so pernicious a proceeding. Little differences and contentions about Trade and Profit will always subsist between Neighbouring Colonys; But we hope they will never push them so far as to destroy their

common

Virginia

1738
December 6th

common Security, and as We are sensible that no one Maxim can contribute more to the security of the British Interest in America than to perswade the Indians that all the English thrô that whole Continent of America have but One common Prince and Father, So We hope that all his Majestys Governors will constantly promote that Principle amongst them.

We are so well perswaded of your prudence even by the present Instance, that We have no doubt of your being in that way of thinking and We shall explain Ourselves very fully upon this subject to the Governor of New York & recommend to him the facilitating this Matter as far as may lye in his power.

We acquainted you in Our Letter of the 9th of August last, that the Dispute relating to the Boundaries of Lord Fairfax's Land was before the Treasury, and so We bid you heartily farewell and are

Whitehall
December 6th 1738

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants
M: Bladen.
Ar. Croft.
R: Plumer. Ex.

P.S.

We have receiv'd your Letter of the 6th of August last with the accounts enclosed.

Albany 7. of October 1738. Gov^{r} Clarke Issues a New Commiss^{n} for Indian Affairs, w^{ch} sets forth that whereas the Gen^{l} Assembly of this Province in an Address to him had given it as their Opinion that the Commiss^{rs} for Indian Affairs had generally been too Numerous by w^{ch} the public Expence hath been increased, and that they thought Nine in Number were suff^{t} Three of whom to be a Quorum. The Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} accordingly in this Commiss^{n} nominates Nine Persons as Commiss^{rs} for Indian Affairs.

6 Jan^{ry} 1738/9. I find an Oath of Fidelity Administred to the Interpreter. — And this is the first I find recorded throughout the whole Indian Records. — It surely dos not require any detail of Reasoning to evince how very important the Capacity & Integrity of an Interpreter is to the public. how well Qualified former Interpreters have been I cannot judge. but as to the Capacity of the present One, it is well known & I dare venture to pronounce it very unequal to his office. he may understand the Indian Language, but I am confident he is a very indiff^{t} Judge either of the English or Dutch, I have tried him in both & can scarce make Sense [out of him] when he translates out of Indian into either. As to his honesty I know nothing about it.

The Salary is £60. p^{r} An^{m} this Curr^{y} tis [much] too little for any Man of Genius & Character. They have always been Indian Traders they never ought to be any ways concerned for manefest Reasons. by residing in or about Albany they will be subject to a partial Influence. however as One must be there, I think there ought to be Two, & One to reside at New York under the Gov^{rs} imediate Comm^{d} —

(P. 190.) Albany 7. June 1739. The Commiss^{rs} receive Advice that the French were preparing to settle some Families along the Wood Creek w^{ch} is between Albany & Crown Point & a place the Lieut Gov^{r} had appointed to settle some Scotch Highlanders who were expected over & many Miles within the undoubted Boundaries of this Province.

Upon w^{ch} by his honours Directions the Commiss^{rs} write to the Rev^{d} M^{r} Barclay Missionary amongst the Mohawks to dispatch some Sachems of that Nation to the Wood Creek to see if thee French are there if not to go to the Crown Point to tell them that the said Land belongs to the Crown of Great Britain & forbid them to settle there.[1]

11 July. Sundry Mohawk Sachems come to Albany in order to confer with the Commiss^{rs} upon the Intelligence that the French intend to make a Settlement at the Wood Creek, they own themselves sensible of the Injustice & bad Consequences of such an Encroachment of the French & are ready & willing to go & warn them not to Attempt such a settlement. They say in their Conferrence. "That the Lands at the Wood Creek, Crown Point & as far North as Ochjarego belong all to us, & all the Lands on both sides the Lake[2] as far as Ochjarego[3] & all the Lands on the carrying place to the Southward of Crown Point belong all to the 6 Nations"

7. Aug^{t} The Mohawk Deputies return from Crown Point where the French Officer received them very kindly heard their Message but said he could give no Answer to it, but would send it to the Gov^{r} from whom they should hear.

11 Aug^{t} M^{r} Myndertse who was Commissioned as Resident amongst the Sennecas returns & reports that during his abode there several French Emissarys have been amongst them to prevail on them to join the French Army who are marching against the Chickasaws a Nation bounding on Virginia & Georgia, but that by his Influence & Management not one Seneca would (p. 191) consent to go with them w^{ch} was a great Disappointment to the French.

That Jean Cocur is labouring & using every Artifice in his power to get leave to build himself a House at Irondequat, but M^{r} Myndertse defeated his Intrigues &

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[1] There is a note on Mr. Barclay in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, vi, p. 88. — Ed.

[2] Lake Sacrament

[3] I take to be Otters Creek

to prevent any such Settlement a Senneca Sachem is gone to settle there himself & desires the Commiss^rs would send up some Neighbours for him at least to stay this Winter. —

Albany 10 Sep^r 1739. A Deputation from the Mohawks to the Commiss^rs They say they have not yet received the Gov^r of Canadas Answer about the Settlement at Wood Creek but expect it speedily.

They say the Cov^t Chain with the upper & Western Nations is not kept so bright as formerly, & that the French on the contrary have so great an Influence over them that they direct them as they please.[1]

That they hear the Sennecas are going in conjunction with other Western Indians to join the French Army against the Chickasaws, & that proper Persons should be sent to reside amongst the Sennecas to support the Interest & Influence of this Gov^t [2]

That they think the French should by no Means be suffered to settle Irondequat & that the only effectual Prevention will be for us to make a Settlement there w^ch they are assured the Sennecas will consent to.

The above Intimations from the Mohawks were communicated (p. 192) to the Lieu^t Gov^r in a Letter from the Commiss^rs who say they hope the Assembly will enable his honour to settle Irondequat & that the Sennecas make us the Offer to do it & are desirous we should that otherwise the French certainly will do, w^{ch} must very much distress our Fur Trade & encrease their Influence over the Western Indians & the Sennecas. (Vide the note.)[1]

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[1] this Observation of the Mohawks seems to be well grounded, for I have not met with any conference or Negotiation in the Records for several years past with the Western Indians. Whether the Trade being opened again between Albany & Canada prevented it I cant be possitive, but it seems likely, for y^e other ceased from y^t time. Trade with them there was at Oswego, but no Negotiations.

[2] this also was prudent Advice & when a good Choice has been made always turned out to our Advantage, tis there the French chiefly push their Politics & tis there we should be prepared to resist them. I make no doubt from M^r Clarke's great Capacity this would have been done & Irondequat put under the Marks of Possession. but he was distressed by Faction, & what has been often & I fear will be long the Fate of this Colony the public good & many salitary measures sacrifized to that Personal Animosity w^ch takes the lead amongst People of the chief Capacity in this Country w^ch is aided by the Ignorance & mean subserviency *of a Body of Men* who are led in strings like Calves. Gov^rs also have wanted Spirit, Integrity or Capacity to over awe these Factious Leaders.

Albany 24 Sep^{r} 1739. Four Persons are Commissioned by the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} to be residents among the Sennecas in behalf of this Gov^{t} for the Space of One year who receive proper Instructions to support the British Interest & Influence amongst the 6 Nations & the far Indians in Opposition to the French Intrigues & Designs. And to tell the Sennecas [the] we expect shortly that a small Party of Men will be sent to settle at Irondequat.

8 Octo^{r} In a Letter from the Commiss^{rs} to the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} is the following Paragraph.

"We have been in expectation that the assembly would have raised a fund to have enabled us to send four Men to take possession in a formal Manner of Irondequat in his Majesties Name & keep it till they be relieved by others — We shall use our Endeavours to get People to go on Credit of the Gov^{t} but doubt much whether we shall be able to get proper Persons to go, while for[2] Three years past no Manner of Provision has been made[3] for those who resided in the Sennecas Country.

(P. 193.) Albany 26 October 1739. The Gov^{r} of Canada's Answer to the Message sent to him in July last by four Mohawk Indians in the Name of that Nation about settling at the Wood Creek. viz.

"That the King of France claims all the Land South, North, West & East lying on all the Rivers & Creeks that empty themselves towards Canada even to the Carrying Place & Lake of St. Sacrament & that he will not suffer the English to make any Settlements upon any of these Lands —— but notwithstanding he would give all his right to the forementioned Land from the Crown Point to the Carrying Place to our Mohawks & his Indians as a deed of Gift to make use of it for a hunting Place for them & their Posterity at y^e same time assured them no French should settle there."

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[1] Apparently note 2 on page 214 is meant. — ED.

[2] [Whether] what Light this places the Assembly in, let those who peruse these Abstracts judge, & if they will attend to & recollect [to] those Reflect^{ns} w^{ch} are put down in the manner of Notes to these Papers they may enter into & be tollerable Judges of the Merits of the Cause, Discretion will not admit my being so explicit as I [could be] might on this Subject.

[3] by the Assembly. Gov^{r} Clarke had been at this time in the Chair of Gov^{t} about three years. he was kept in a state of Warfare. his Abilities & knowledge of the various Interests of this Cont^{t} in general & this Colony in ^{p}ticular (as I have heard from good Judges) were never exceeded by any man. —

17 December 1739. I find a new Commission for Indian Affairs Issued by Lieu^t Gov^r Clarke in w^{ch} 16 Persons living at Albany are nominated besides the Gent^n of His Majesties Council

19 March 1739/40 An [Oneida] Onondaga Indian is sent down by his Castle to the Commiss^{rs} with 7. hands of Wampum to accquaint them that the Sachems of their Castle intend as soon as the Waters are open to go to Canada to condole the Death of Jean Coeur & to invite the other Sachems of the 5 Nations to join them in this Ceremony. — Upon this Laur. Claasse is sent to the Mohawks & to the Oneidas to influence them to prevent this Embassy & that no Belt of Wampum be sent by the other 5 Nat^s to accquaint them that the Lieu^t Gov^r intends to meet them in the Spring & that he would take it extreamly ill to have them absent in Canada condoling the Death of a Man who had ever been an inveterate Enemy to this Colony. to inform them also that open war was declared between the English & the Spanjards but not yet with the French & when that happened they should know —

31 March 1740 — Laur Claasse returns from the Above Journey & reports that the Mohawks would not join in the Embassy or sending a Belt of Wampum to Canada until they had spoken with the Lieu^t Gov^r The Oneidas said they did not intend to go to Canada & the reason was that no Conference had been held with them by the Gov^r for so long a time. They add,

You may say that Love & Affection may be as strong in Absence as when present but we say not, (P. 194.) Nothing more revives & enlivens affection than frequent Conferences.[1]

Albany 11 April 1740. [a] Messages are dispatched thro the 6 Nations to accquaint them that Gov^r Clarke cannot meet them so early this Summer as he intended because he is ordered by the King to stay at New York to forward the Levies raising for the West Indies, but that he will meet them as soon as possible. And to tell them not to go out against the Southern Indians because he has a power from them to make a Peace with the 6 Nations.

16 Aug^t 1740. Lieu^t Gov^r Clarke meets the 6 Nations at Albany & opens the Conference with a very Eloquent & pathetic Speech —

He tells them the reason he did not meet them last year was upon Account of the small Pox then at New York & was affraid lest the Infection of that Disorder so fatal to them might be brought up there. he represents to them the Arts of the French in deluding their Warriors to join in their Parties against the Forreign Indians & exposes to them their own Weakness in being seduced to go out to War against the Nations who have never offended them, that it is both unmanly & impolitic. that they are thereby weakening themselves & aiding the Ambitious & insidious Designs of the French who when they have by these Means weakened & diminished their Numbers & strengthened their own Interest & Allies will root out & destroy the 6 Nations. he places before them in an opposite View, the pacific Dispositions the Benevolent & Friendly Conduct of the English towards the Forreign Indians & themselves & tells them they may hence see

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[1] this Observation of Oneida Sachems is I believe very just with regard to the Indians, as far as the public can bear the Expence they should provide for them as frequently as possible. for the French are ever watchful to improve their Interest on our Neglect. Unless the Assembly make a Provision a Gov^r cannot go up to Albany. this they generally do every other Year, unless want of Confidence or the Machinations of Faction prevents. It was now 3 years almost since M^r Clarke met them, prevented [because] by the Small Pox.

The following Letter was wrote to the In
-preter

Mr. Lawrence Claese

We desire you that when any Indians come down to speak with us that y
Always come down ~~to speak with us the~~ [illegible] with them for if we are Obliged to send an Express for you. you must expect to pay the Charge we desire you will not fail herein. We remain.

II/156

Present
Ph. Livingston Esqr.
Capt. Commandant
Mr. Mayor
Mr. Sheriff

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian Affairs held att Albany att the city Hall of the said City the 6th. day of Janry. 1738/9.

Ohosonout a Sachim of the Oneydes appeared att this Board & said as follows

19
Bro. Queder I am a Sachim & as Such am Sent here. I am much Surprised you Should meet in this place which is sett apart for The correction of Rogues and theives & if you do not see fitt to appoint some other place to meet in I Shall go away without saying any More

The Commissioners told him —
They Were order'd by their Commission to meet in any place except a Tavern & that this was the place to transact publick Affairs & that formerly Conferences with the Six Nations used to be held in this place. then he said He Was Surprised no to see the faces of those which formerly used to b Comrs. & with whom the Antient Covenant Chain h been made & that he Imagined the Ruin of the Se

15b a

Nations was Inevitable.

The Comrs Answered

That it was in the Govrs Breast to appoint Comrs whom he pleased & that he had been pleas'd to appoi[illegible] those here present & that it was not for him to dispute What the Governour Did.

The following Oath was Administred to the Interpreter.

II
15b r.

You do Swear that you Will faithfully & truly Execute the Office of Interpreter to the Comrs of Indian Affairs & that you will not Conceal any thing that shall come to your Knowledge as Interpreter & do all in yr power that shall tend to the good of the Province with Respect to the Six Nations of Indians According to the best of Your Knowledge So help you God

Present
Philip Livingston Esq.
The mayor
The Comandant

At a meeting of the Comiſs.^{rs} of the Indian affairs at Albany this 9th April 1739

A Letter from Sundry traders to Oswego at Schonechtady, being produced to this meeting Setting forth that they are Credably informed that the Oneyde Indians are aſsembled at the Great Carrying place to hinder the Germans from Rideing over their goods as they did last year &^{c}. desireing the Com.^{rs} to take Effectual care to prevent such practices for the future

II
158

Resolved that Laurence Clase or some other fitt person be sent up thither with a man to accompany him, to desire the Sachims of Oneyde that may be at the Carrying place or to go to the Castle if leſs then the number of six be there to come to Albany before the Com.^{rs} to treat about that affair and that the Charge of this Meſsage be paid by the Comſ.^{r} and that the mayor be desired to sende the meſsenger from Schonechtady.

Present
Philip Livingston Esq.r
M.r Mayor
M.r Recorder

Att a meeting of the Com.rs for the Indian Affairs in Albany the 18th April 1739

Lourence Clase the Interpreter who was Sent by this Board with a message to the Oneyde Sachims desireing Six of their Chiefs to come hither being returned from the Carrying place which leeds to Oswego; where most all the Nation of ye Oneydes are Removed with their familys, Relates that he has treated with the Chiefs of said Nation desireing some of their number to come to Albany before the Com.rs whereon they answered that it was now bad traveling but would come down to Albany about three weeks

II
158 A
hence.

That Interpreter asked them why they Exacted on the traders to carry over their goods & hindered the Palatines to ride over their goods, wch is in Reality stoping up the Road, wch has always by Repeated promisses from the Six nations been kept open for all travellors, and now I hear, says he that you have forced the traders to pay a Blanket for Liberty to have one load rid over to wood Creek and they must also pay the Rider, that is stoping up the Road wch cant be suffered by the trader, on wch they Returned the Blankets wch they had taken & seemed to be consious of what they had done,

But they have comitted severall thifts in carrying over the goods, and made the traders pay Six Shillings for every three ps of Strowds or for a bagg of Bread and so in proportion for so much weight & forced the traders to suffer ym to carry over their goods.

They asked Lowrence why he came to hinder them from carrying over goods & earning some money, they said they ought to have that Liberty as well as the Palatines while it was their own land they thought there was no harm in what they did. The Onnendages they said would go to do the same at the Fall at the End of the wood Creek. they would only carry over the small goods and the Palatines might ride over the Barrels & Bat but the Provisions that are sent up for the Garis. they would not insist to carry over.

Resolved that Lowrence Clase the Indian Interpreter with some other person should go to the Carrying place and indeavour to prevail on the Indians to come to Town to treat with this board about that affair, Whereupon Mr. Peter van Brugh Livingston was desired to go, who accordingly consented, but would have nothing for his trouble, and only desired that his Charges might be paid by the Comrs. and that they would hire a man & two horses, which the Comrs. consente to, and the following Orders were delivered to him II 159

Instructions by the Comrs. of Indian affairs to Mr. Peter van Brugh Livingston

Sir We Desire you to go to the Carrying place leding to Oswego with Lowrence Clase the Indian Interpreter & Speak to the Oneyda Indians in our name in the following manner.

Brethren

I am directed by the Com.rs to demand the Reason that you took no Notice of the message sent to you so lately by their Interpreter. they look on your behaviour in that Respect as very uncivil & not like Brethren, and as if you sought for a Pretence to break the Covenant Chain; They admire you have forgott the promisses, you & your Forefathers have so often repeated to them & their Ancestors to keep open the Path, and more particularly renewed last fall with Mr. Lansing one of their members on which you gave this Belt as a token of your Friendship, & that you would not Interrupt the Passage to and from Oswego, but would keep

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the Path clear & free from all weeds and brush so long as the Sun & moon endure. The Com.rs say that if you forgett a thing so often & so lately repeated they can no longer Depend on your promisses, and therefore desire a number of your chiefs Immediately to go down to them, and give an Account of your Behaviour in this case, and let them know what you really intend to do, about the Road over the Carrying place, wether you incline to give a free Passage to the Brethren as usual, or to Stop it up and declare your Selves Enemies, They being Resolved for either.

The Governour is expected at Albany very early this Summer to treat with the Brethren of the Six Nation and to renew the old Covenant Chain with them. But the Com.rs are ashamed that your behaviour should reach ~~the~~ his Ears and therefore expects you'll go down and make up matters before he comes there, That you may not be ashamed to look him in the face;

You can gett much more by your honest Industry of Hunting & Planting than by carrying goods for the traders, or pilfering & stealing from them, I therefore insist that you do not further molest the traders or those Pearsons imployed by them to carry their goods till ſuch time you go to Albany and treat there on that Subject.

Our and your ancestors have lived in friendship and amity for above one hundred and ten Years which has always been kept inviolable on our

ſide, & therefore we are mightily ſurprized that you should make the least attempt to break it.

I am ordered to tell you that if you or your people comes to ſuffer, the blame will lye at your own door, for the Government is resolved to keep open a paſsage for the trade to Oswego. By your imposeing on our Traders and oblidgeing them to pay so extravagently for carrying their goods, you mightily wrong the upper nations & far Indians in oblidgeing them to pay dear for their merchandire, which may in time be a means to make them your Enemies and ingage you in a War among your selves as well as with us.

I therefore insist on your giving me a Posative answer and ſend down with me five or six of your principal Sachims and as many of your Chief Warr=ors, to the Com^{rs} and that In the mean time the

Rest

No 7

[illegible] of your peoble desist from troubling our Traders or those imployed by them till you return, on which I give you this belt of wampum.

You may speak words of your own, if you see Occasion, provided they be the same in Substance and not tending to widen the breach between us & the Indians. Given under our hands this 18th April 1739

Ph: Livingston
Ed: Holland
Dirck Ten Broeck

II
No.

Present
Philip Livingston Esqr.
Capt. Edward Clarke
Capt. Peter Winne one of the members for the City & County
Mr. Mayor
Mr. Recorder

Att a meeting of the Comrs. of Indian affairs at Albany the 3d. day of May 1739

Appeared at this board Mr. Peter van Brugh Livingston with Lowrence Clase the Interpriter who being Returned from the Carrying place leading to Oswego, and with them severall of the Oneyde Sachims & warriors, who said that they were come upon the message sent them in order to treat about the affair of the Carrying place, that they were tired with their Journey, but would answer the message to morrow morning.

No 7 all of your people desist from troubling our Traders or those imployed by them till you return, on which I give you this belt of wampum.

You may speak words of your own, if you see Occasion, provided they be the same in Substance and not tending to widen the breach between us & the Indians. Given under our hands this 18th April 1739

Ph: Livingston
Ed: Holland
Dirk Ten Broeck

II
No.

Present
Philip Livingston Esqr
Capt. Edward Clarke
Capt. Peter Winne one of the members for the City & County
Mr. Mayor
Mr. Recorder

Att a meeting of the Comrs. of Indian affairs at Albany the 3d day of May 1739

Appeared at this board Mr. Peter van Brugh Livingston with Lawrence Clase the Interpriter who being Returned from the Carrying place leding to Oswego, and with them severall of the Oneyde Sachims & warriors, who said that they were come upon the message sent them in order to treat about the affair of the Carrying place, that they were tired with their Journey, but would answer the message to morrow morning.

Present
Philip Livingston Esqr.
Capt. Edward Clarke
Capt. Peter Winne Representative for the City & County of Albany
The Representative for the Town Ship of Schonechtady
Mr. Mayor
Mr. Recorder.

Att a meeting of the Comrs. of India
Affairs at Albany the 8th May 1739

Thirteen Oneyde Indians appeared here and one of their Sachims viz. Othasonont Spoke in the following manner.

Brethren

We told you yesterday that we were come to answer the message you sent us by Mr. Livingston, but that we were tyred with our Journey so that we could not answer you then but that we would do it this day We have heard the massage that was delivered at the Carrying place, if you have any thing more to say we desire you will tell us that we may answer it all together and we desire you will repeat what was there said for possably we may have forgott some part of it, Upon which the Instructions to Mr. Livingston where repeated to them, with an addition that we desired to live in friendship with them & Expected a favourable answer from them to that we had Amunition for them to Hunt which is better then to carry goods for the traders, & likewise that we will Cloath the aged persons amongst them, upon which they desired some time to consider what they should give for answer, after some time being spent they answered by Othasonont one of their Sachims in the following manner.

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Brother Corlaer & Quider

We are arrived here upon your Request it being the place of old appointed by our ancestors to meet & treat concerning matters of Consequence, We have just now requested you to Repeat what was said on the Carrying place because there are some here now, that were not present at that time, after that was done you allowed us time to consult what we should give in as our answer

Brethren

You have likewise sent to us that a Certain Number might come here to treat with you, as we were then not compleat we could not come for severall were a hunting, not that we refused to come upon which they gave a String of Wampum.

Brethren

After that you sent again an other messenger to the same purpose, and at last a third was sent who demanded the Reason why we took no notice of the former messengers, who likewise told us that you thought that our behaviour on the Carrying place gave you Room to think that we sought for a Pretence to break the Cov.t Chain, which we can assure you we do not intend.

You have likewise told us that we ought to keep the Path leading to Oswego free from any interruption & not molest any Body on it; You told us that our extravagant demands for Carrying the Goods and Pilfering & Stealing from the traders, will oblidge them to sell their merchandize dearer to the upper Nations & far Indians, w.ch the traders will consequently oblidge them to pay & so probably ingage us in a War with them as we formerly have had.

you have likewise deſir'd that we ſhould keep the Path open according to our promiſes made last year to Mr Lansing & that you are ſurpriſed we ſhould so ſoon forgett them.

Brethren We are very much obliged to you that you have remin'ded us of our promises made to former Governours & desired us that we ſhould not mind what was told us by evil designing people, we deſire you will do the ſame, for we have reason to think that you have heard ſome false reports of us, otherways we can't think that you would use us with threatnings.

When you gave us the Belt you required that five or ſix of our Chiefs & as many Warriors ſhould come here to treat with you on this ſubject, We have no evil deſign but have reason to think by what was told us that you have.

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What hurts us most is that you think we deſign to break the Covnt which we do not intend.

Brethren It is your earneſt request that the Path ſhould be as it formerly used to be free for all traders & travellers to cutt wood bark & Pasturage for horses We Oneydes & Tuskarores promiſe that it ſhall be a Road as formerly, it is not ours but the fault of the Palatines who treat us like dogs & beasts & it is their faults that we ever went there to carry goods for the Traders, they abuse us & call us dogs & they tell us that they have a gould mine there by Riding, wherefore we deſire you now by this Belt

Bell to ſend to the Palatines & order them not to treat us in so abusive a manner. But if there ſhould be any of our people by accident from Hunting on the Carrying places we deſire that they may have the liberty to carry if any of the traders will imploy them, but this we will allow that the traders ſhall be master who they will imploy to ride or Carry their goods.

You have just now deſired that we ſhould with attention consider of the answer we were about to make wch we have done & hope to your Satisfaction, & we deſire that we may have our goods Cheaper then other Nations on wch they gave a String of Wampum.

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We now promise that we ſhall constantly make it our business to go a hunting & planting and not disturb the traders.

The Comiſsrs Answer

Brethren

We can assure you that we have no evil design against you, but our Endeavour is & always shall be to keep up the friendship that has so long ſubsisted between our and your Ancestors, which we promise you on our ſide ſhall never be broak our fears were that there might mischief ensue from your carrying goods in so deer a manner between you & our Young men that go to Oswego, and we never intend to break the Covnt. but always will keep it Inviolable.

We are glad that you are sencible that it is for your & our Interest to keep the Roads on the Carrying place that leeds to Oswego free & open for all traders Ryders & Travelors, which Certainly may prevent many unforeseen accidents wch otherways may happen by unruly & unthinking people.

We are very sorry to find that the Palatines have treated you in so unfriendly a manner, wch we shall Endeavour to prevent for the future so that they may treat you like friends & Brethren for we shall send to them & require them to use you better than they have heretofore done.

We are glad to find by your answer that you have taken no notice of the evil reports spread by wicked designing persons, who intend to injur booth you & us & that our arguments have had weight with you, to act like friend & brethren. You very well know that every trader is master of his own goods, but we shall nevertheless recomend it to them & desire them to let you have goods as cheep as they possibly can afford them, on wch we give this Belt.

The Extravigant demands of the Germans for Carrying over the goods belonging to the traders is such that we shall with our utmost endeavours try to Prevent.

We now give you this Bill to confirm what we have ſaid & Expect that you will Remember & Perform what you now have promiſed us.

We deſire that ſome of us with the Interpreter & ſome of you will to morrow ſign in our Minutes what you now have promiſed that Poſterity may ſee what is done.

Ph. Livingston

Lourens Claeson

The following goods
were given to the Indians
as a present.
2 ps. Strowds
1 ps. Blankets
1/2 bbl. Powder
112 lb Lead
300 Flints
13 Gall.s Rum
3 Kegs
17½ lb Bread
100 lb Bacon
40 lb Tobacco
1/2 Gross pipes
12 Shirts
3 Wagons to carry them
to Schonechtady.
a Union Flagg.

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Alb^y. 29^th June 1739

May it Please y^r Hon^r

We rec^d your hon^rs Letter of y^e 14^th Ins^t relating to y^e settling of the French att Wood Creek We highly approve of y^e [illegible] Method your Hon^r has proposed & have sent for some of the principall Sachims of the Mohauks & Canajoharie Castles in order to send them there We shall in y^e mean time endeavor to gett two proper persons to send with them to take possession of those Lands for y^e Crown of Great Brittain & to stay there till y^e Fall which we think will be the best can be done in this affair att present We shall Do ourselves y^e Hon^r to write your Hon^r again when the Indians come down We have since our Last had no further acc^t of any French being there &c^a —

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Present
Philip Livingston
Edward Collins
The Mayor
The Recorder

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs att Alb^y the 11^th July 1739.

By direction of his Hon^r the Lieu^t Gov^r the Com^rs haveing desired six of the Mohawks Indians to Come hither on which sundry being Come to Town — whom the Com^rs acquainted that they were Informed that y^e French have a Design to settle the Lands att the Wood Creek which would be of very dangerous Consequence & if the French succeed in this Attempt in makeing such Settlement that they will be in danger of being Dispossesd by them of all their Lands they now Claim it being the Custom of the French to take by force what we purchase for valuable Considerations of which severall Instances have been shown as the Forts att Cadarachque Jagara &c^a. The Com^rs desired them to appoint 3 or 4 of their number to go to Crown point where the French Commanding officer may be and in the Name of their whole Nation forbid them to make any Settlements on those or any Other Lands belonging to them. that this Encroachment of the French will be to deprive them of their principal deer hunting which is a valuable branch for their Sustenance / Gave a Belt.

The Comrs further said

Brethren As we are in a Strict & firm Alliance and Closely united we should disclose to each other what news of Consequence we have relating the publick good & Welfare of us all.

We Are very much astonished to find after all the Repeated promisses to keep the young Men att home & not Suffer any of them to joyn the French in ye Intended Expedition agst the Far Indians yt Severall are gone to joyn them wch is agst Our positive Directions, the French do all in their power to destroy ~~them~~ You to draw you into a war with our friends and their Enemies and Send Indians on purpose to draw them off & We do all in Our Power to promote yr prosperity & Wellfare.

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Answer of the Mohawks by Hendrick their Speaker —

Brother Corlaer & Quider

We arrived here this morning on yr Request, You told us that if either of us heard any news which might be prejudicial to us we should acqt each other of it, and we thank you for informing us that you have heard that ye French design to Settle ye Lands att the Carrying Place wch Leads from this place to Canada and that we should thereby be deprived from our deer Hunting by wch we have our Subsistance. We Acknowledge yt it would be very prejudicial to you as well as to us if this news should be true, wherefore we should be glad to be informed who brought this news a white man or an Indian —

You tell us yt the Govr of Canada doth take — Possession of all the Land he Can by force to surround to Surround us & you & ye You have no Lands but what you by from & agree with us for, which we acknowledge you have done wth all Imaginable justice but this proceeding of the french may be attended with Some Ill Consequence. You desired us to go to the french Commander & acquaint him that we are the Owners of the Lands you apprehend the french intend to Settle. We are resolved to deligate four of Our number to go to Crown point to the Commanding Officer or where he may be, to tell him in the Strongest terms ye the Lands at the Wood Creek Crown point and as far north as Ochjarego belong all to us. & where they have made a fort at Crown point that ye Land belongs to us & all the Lands on both Sides ye Lake as far as Ochjarego & all the Lands on ye Carrying place to the Southwd of Crownpoint belong are to ye 6 Nations which we have given positive Instructions to our Deligates to tell ye french Commander.

II The names of the Deligates are Seth. Nickus Seth and Adam

What relates to Our young men going to War we answer that we Can't hinder them having no Command over them.

The Comrs orderd to be delivered to ye Indians 2 blankets Strouds to be delivered by Mr. Wil Livingston and 2 belts of Wampum of ye Comrs 2 Keggs Rum of ye Recorder two Waggons to bring them to Schinectady with provisions for ye return home

12th July 1739

Present
the Same as Yesterday

The Comrs repeated ye Message to ye four Indians deligated to go to Crown point which they are to deliver to the Commanding Officer there or where they may meet him. & they also wrote a Letter to Mr. Wills. Kettelhuyn to supply ye Indians wth provision for the sd Journey & the following Letter was wrote to his Honr. the Governour.

Present
Philip Livingston
Petter Winne Recorder
The Major

Att a Meeting of the Comiss.rs of Indian Affairs in Alb.y 23 July 1739

The Deligates being returnd from their Journey to Crown point Were Sent Backe again.

Att a Meet.g of ye Com.rs of the Indian affairs in Alb.y 9th day of Aug.st 1739

Present
Ph. Livingston
Peter Winne Rec.
Mr. Recorder

The three Messengers who Went to the Crown point to speck to ye French Officer there being returned Inform us that they have been there & told the french Officer att Crown point that they were sent by the Sachims of the Two Castles of the Mohawks to tell him yt all the Lands from their Castle Northward to this fort belonged to them & that they would not Suffer the french to make any Settlem.t to ye Southward of sd fort that they had Encroached already far Enough on their Lands & that if yy Encroached further all their deer Hunting would be destroyed by such Settlements & their Nation brought to poverty for want of Meat & Leather. This they said with great Boldness & thereupon gave him a Belt of Wampum — The Officer replyd viz. Children As to ye Message you bring me I can make no Answer to itt, but that shall be done by my Gov.r who I send the Message by his Letter I expect him back here in 10 days time with ye Gov.rs Answer w.ch shall ust be sent you. The Officer rec.d us very kindly & showed us all the fortification & strength thereof with ye Barracks &c. & said that the fortification of Alb.y was not to be Compared to theirs being only Two Brick Houses which One ball Could shatter all to peices.

II

The Comrs Returned them thanks for the Message they delivered to the French Officer Att Crown point & Ordered yt they Should be pd for their trouble 7 blankets 2 Strowds 3 ps Stockgs & 3 Shirts & provisions for their Journey home wherewith they were Satisfied. —

Alby 11th Augst 1739. Att a meeting of the Comrs of Indian Affairs Att Albany.

Present
Philip Livingston Esq
Edward Clarke Esq
Peter Winne a Representative
Mr Recorder

Mr Jacobus Myndertse & Compy being returnd from the Senecas Country where he has been to keep the Indians firm to ye English Interest pursuant to his Commission granted by his Honr the Governour. He Informs us yt Severall french Indians lately have been in the Sinekes Country in Order to perswade them to go with the french Army Against a farr Nation of Indians by the french Called Chickhashees that he the said Myndertse did all in his power to prevent their going with the french & Succeeded so well as yt not one of the ~~french~~ Senecas were prevailed on by the french to go with them which was a great disappointment to them.

He Allso Informs us yt Jean Coeur trys all ways & means to gett Sieronderquat for ye french, that he has begd of the Indians for leave to build a small fishing house there Representing to them that he was very poor & had nothing to Eat that he Could live there by fishing & hunting whereupon one of the Sachims gave him Leave to Settle there to prevent which the Sachim Commonly called Jacysendetter is Settled there & is resolved to hinder the frenchmans settling Sieronderquat by All ways & means in his power the sd Sachim desired to have Leave to Chosen the sd Jacobus Myndertse to be his Neighbour & 6 or 7 More such persons as the Govr & Comrs should think fitt —

themselves towards Canada even to the Carrying Place & Lake of St. Sacrament & that he will not suffer the English to make any Settlements upon any of these Lands —— but notwithstanding he would give all his right to the forementioned Land from the Crown Point to the Carrying Place to our Mohawks & his Indians as a deed of Gift to make use of it for a hunting Place for them & their Posterity at y^e same time assured them no French should settle there."

17 December 1739. I find a new Commission for Indian Affairs Issued by Lieu^t Gov^r Clarke in w^{ch} 16 Persons living at Albany are nominated besides the Gent^n of His Majesties Council

19 March 1739/40 An [Oneida] Onondaga Indian is sent down by his Castle to the Commiss^{rs} with 7. hands of Wampum to accquaint them that the Sachems of their Castle intend as soon as the Waters are open to go to Canada to condole the Death of Jean Coeur & to invite the other Sachems of the 5 Nations to join them in this Ceremony. — Upon this Laur. Claasse is sent to the Mohawks & to the Oneidas to influence them to prevent this Embassy & that no Belt of Wampum be sent by the other 5 Nat^s to accquaint them that the Lieu^t Gov^r intends to meet them in the Spring & that he would take it extreamly ill to have them absent in Canada condoling the Death of a Man who had ever been an inveterate Enemy to this Colony. to inform them also that open war was declared between the English & the Spanjards but not yet with the French & when that happened they should know —

31 March 1740 — Laur Claasse returns from the Above Journey & reports that the Mohawks would not join in the Embassy or sending a Belt of Wampum to Canada until they had spoken with the Lieu^t Gov^r The Oneidas said they did not intend to go to Canada & the reason was that no Conference had been held with them by the Gov^r for so long a time. They add,

You may say that Love & Affection may be as strong in Absence as when present but we say not, (P. 194.) Nothing more revives & enlivens affection than frequent Conferences.[1]

Albany 11 April 1740. [a] Messages are dispatched thro the 6 Nations to accquaint them that Gov^r Clarke cannot meet them so early this Summer as he intended because he is ordered by the King to stay at New York to forward the Levies raising for the West Indies, but that he will meet them as soon as possible. And to tell them not to go out against the Southern Indians because he has a power from them to make a Peace with the 6 Nations.

16 Aug^t 1740. Lieu^t Gov^r Clarke meets the 6 Nations at Albany & opens the Conference with a very Eloquent & pathetic Speech —

He tells them the reason he did not meet them last year was upon Account of the small Pox then at New York & was affraid lest the Infection of that Disorder so fatal to them might be brought up there. he represents to them the Arts of the French in deluding their Warriors to join in their Parties against the Forreign Indians & exposes to them their own Weakness in being seduced to go out to War against the Nations who have never offended them, that it is both unmanly & impolitic. that they are thereby weakening themselves & aiding the Ambitious & insidious Designs of the French who when they have by these Means weakened & diminished their Numbers & strengthened their own Interest & Allies will root out & destroy the 6 Nations. he places before them in an opposite View, the pacific Dispositions the Benevolent & Friendly Conduct of the English towards the Forreign Indians & themselves & tells them they may hence see

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[1] this Observation of Oneida Sachems is I believe very just with regard to the Indians, as far as the public can bear the Expence they should provide for them as frequently as possible. for the French are ever watchful to improve their Interest on our Neglect. Unless the Assembly make a Provision a Gov^r cannot go up to Albany. this they generally do every other Year, unless want of Confidence or the Machinations of Faction prevents. It was now 3 years almost since M^r Clarke met them, prevented [because] by the Small Pox.

[the different conduct] how much more amiable & trustworthy the Conduct of the English is who breath the Spirit of Liberty & independance than of the French who thirsting for Arbitrary Power would make Slaves of all Mankind. he concludes this part of his Speech by telling them that he now renews & brightens the Cov^t Chain, & expects they will do the same.

he reproaches the Onondaga Sachems with going to speak to the Gov^r of Canada before he had this Conference with y^e 6 Nations.

he commends them for not suffering the French to make (p. 195) any Settlement at Irondequat, & lays before them the ill Consequences if ever they suffer it.

he tells them he has Orders from the Great King their Father to conclude a general Peace between them & all the Indians to the Southward & Westward of them & that those Indians have desired him to negotiate the same who would have sent their Deputies but the present War with Spain prevents it, however he Solemnly engages on their Behalf. he tells them that it is his Majesties Royal Pleasure that all the Nations of Indians to the Westward & Southward even as far as the River Missisipi shall live together in a Strict union as Bretheren of the same Family, & that they communicate to each other any Attempts w^{ch} may be formed against any of them by their & our Enemies whenever it comes to their knowledge this he faithfully promises shall be done on the part of Southward & Westward Indians. That this Strict Union & Friendship is a Matter detirmined on & Commanded by his Majesty & that he doth now admit the aforesaid Indians into the Cov^t Chain to all intents & purposes as fully as if they had been born in the Castles of the 6 Nations or in our own houses, And as a Memorial of this Peace & Union he gives them a Belt of Wampum to be preserved & kept by them forever —

Albany 19 Aug^t 1740. The 6 Nations Answer the foregoing Speech of Lieu^t Gov^r Clarke.

They renew on their side the Antient Cov^t Chain, & promise on their parts that it shall endure to the End of the World.

They beg the Gov^r to excuse the Onondaga Sachems who are gone to Canada & say they are gone there to do good for the whole Community.

They say as to Irondequat they are fully resolved neither we nor[1] the French shall settle there, they say there is a Jealousy between us & the Gov^t^ of Canada & therefore if they should suffer either of us to settle there it would breed Mischeif, that Oswego & Niagara are near enough & that Trading houses too near generally Quarrel about Trade. (P. 196.) They say that in comformity to His Majesties their Fathers Commands they Accept all the Indians under His protection as Bretheren that they may be united as One Body, One Heart & One Flesh according to the Kings Commandment. But they desire that some Sachems of the Southward Indians may come to Albany to Strengthen & Confirm this Union, & they will give them Two years time to come.

They say formerly they were but 5 Nations but now so many to the Northward & Southward are entered into the Cov^t^ Chain that they are innumerable, that they must accquaint them all with this Union to keep them at home from going a fighting. —

They accept the Belt in token of the aforesaid Union to be kept at Onondaga & that when the Southward Indians come here they will give them a Belt in Answer to it.

The Gov^r^ replied

That as to the Southward Indians coming hither it was not possible, that he stood in their stead & by his Majesties Command was to make a firm Union between them & that unless they gave a Belt in return for that he gave them to send to the Gov^r^ of Virginia as a proof that they consented to this Union he could not give them the presents from the Gov^r^ of Virginia.

They Answer

That since the Gov^r^ is as fully impowered to fix this Peace & Union as if the Southward Indians were themselves present they do consent to the same, join them in the Cov^t^

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[1] to preserve the Ballance between us & the French is the great ruling Principle of the Modern Indian Politics. I believe their Affections are in our Favour, but their Fears are on the French side. Our Conduct has & I fear still continues to weaken the Former while the French apply themselves to increase the latter principle. Thus while the Indians promise us fair & even mean it, the French over-awe them from acting up to their Inclinations.

Chain & shall ever look upon them as their Bretheren & as they have never yet violated any Treaties so they will keep this Inviolable to the End of the World & they give a Belt to be sent to the Gov^{r} of Virginia as an everlasting Token of this Peace.

The Gov^{r} then gave them the Presents.

After this Conferrence M^{r} Clarke renewed the Cov^{t} & spoke to the Scaachkook Indians & gave them some Presents. but in this Conference I find nothing Material enough to find place in these Abstracts

Albany 24 Sep^{r} 1740. The Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} having appointed some Persons with a Smith to reside in the Sennecas Country the Commiss^{rs} give them the proper Instructions upon their going thither.

17 Feb^{ry} 1740/41. The Commiss^{rs} in their Letter to the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} write that it is very necessary to enlarge & Strengthen the House at Oswego by some Fortifications & a reinforcement by some Indians of the 6 Nations & they hope the Assembly will raise Money for that purpose, or it will if Attacked fall an easy prey to the French w^{ch} they think would be the means of loosing the Attachment of the 6 Nations & turn them upon us.

(P. 197.) Some of the Onondaga Sachems having been at Canada last Summer & having had a Conference with the Gov^{r} there, the Commiss^{rs} were informed that they had consented to the French destroying our Trading House at Oswego. Whereupon the Interpreter was sent to Onondaga to know the Truth of this Information — And the 4 March 1740/41 Laurence Claasse returned with a Deputation of Sachems from the 6 Nations who accquaint the Commiss^{rs} & assure them that such a Report was Malicious, False & Groundless & wonder the Commiss^{rs} would give Credit to so ungenerous an Imputation. that they were sensible of the Benefit & Advantage of the House at Oswego to themselves as well as the Forreign Indians. that they had agreeable to the several repeated Exhortations given them endeavoured & bro^{t} into our Cov^{t} Chain several Nations of Indians Children to the Gov^{r} of Canada. That their chief

Errand to Canada was to treat with the Gov^r & the Cacknawaga Indians about a Neutrality in Case of a War between the French & us & w^ch the say both the Gov^r & the Indians seem inclined to.[1]

Albany 18 June 1741. The Indians of the 6 Nations particularly the Sennecas, the Cayouges, the Onondagas & Oneidas being in great want of Provisions in their country a considerable Quantity of Indian Corn is ordered for them & a Message dispatched to them for each Nation to send for the Quantity alotted them

12 Aug^t a Deputation of Onondaga & Cayouge Sachems accquaint the Commiss^rs that there has been a general Meeting of the 6 Nations at Onondaga wherein it was unanimously resolved to defend Oswego against any attempts of the French & a Deputation was dispatched to the Gov^r of Canada to accquaint him with their Resolutions.

They say further that formerly the French & their Nations had War together but that a Gov^r of Canada having sent Deputies to Onondaga to make (p. 198) Peace & that accordingly a Peace was concluded, & the 5 Nations engaged never more to make War upon the French unless they should shed the Blood of their People & that if any difference arose between the English & French the 5 Nations were to be Mediators between them.

Their Deputies therefore who are gone to Canada are to tell the Gov^r that they desire their allies the French & English shall not make War upon each other & that they are resolved to defend the House at Oswego against any Body that shall anoy the same. Upon w^ch they are to deliver a large Black Belt of Wampum.

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[1] It hath been the Antient Albany Policy in the times of a French War by the Interest & Influence of the 5 Nations over their Bretheren the Cacknawaga Indians of Canada to fix a Neutrality in favour of this Colony, by w^ch means their Trade flourished & their Lives & properties were secure, while the French & their Indians plundered & destroyed the Inhabitants of the other British Colonies. this may be good Policy if this Colony is to be considered as an Indep^t People but as a joint Interest with the rest of the British Colonies appears to me to be only reconcilable to Dutch Generosity & Patriotism. the New Eng^d People have taxed the Albanians with the selling the French Amunition to destroy them, & say they have seen their own Goods purchased from the French Indians at Albany.

Nenyongwayadawe Geangaye Teanyeghkwe Keantewaye Enkarighwadaddyea negean ne Ronegh Katkegiok Enyongwadderaghgwaraggwaſse Kaoknoemwe ne yonkhighſweaſse Deyonkhinihaghrodiusk yoyingwaroton Nenondiyo Oenegh Kate wagieron waonkgyadderighkookthaghse Jagieron Kadie wagenajote Kaneanra nene jadaek Niyogoughsanendagon Oengyoendak wakrago oeni ne Ronegh nongwaghsotseraghsonginka ne Enyeghrago negean Ratihoentwaghhere nene jadaek natakayeendit aweange oengwati wagieron Dewaddaldegeanſon nongwanoeſshoeni ne Koragh ne quieter Katon gegh wagenojoote Kaneanra Onondiyoge nongadie Itheyaghshathaſe Unskat yeyitheyonwadough Nogoghskearagighte Etho Kaddie Nomwe nagaserayeerate wagieron waditlewaghgwe Oenegh Ongwadooge

Oenea aksſadi ne Kanoeni Gwanea Sattoronton

9902
90 Kaweanoote Ginea hea = Injakaweronhaddye
ayondagrondi
Inyitsanige ageriwa

9902
91

Broeders

Volgens De Belofte van de H. Comissinaers aen de
Maquasse Sachemakers die in February laest te Albany
quamen met een bant sewant om in de naem van de ses
Naties te spreeken aengaende het voorvall tusschen
eenige van uE volk, ende eenige van syn Majesteyts Engelsche
Subjecten in Virginia, ben ick gesonden om uE bekent
te maken wat de H. Comissinaeren daer van gehoort —
hebben. Het welck is dat onse Gouverneur een Brief heeft
ontfangen van de Goovr. van Virginia, en een van een
Collo. die maer een weynigh Engelsche Mylen was van
die plaets daer die voorvall geschiedde, ende die ongetwy-
-felt well geinformeert is geweest van die saek, Hey
seyt dat een getall Wilden van de sess Naties op haer
frontieren quamen in een vyantlyke maniere & schoote
peerden en beesten doot, ende naemen de selve wegh, —
waer op de Inwoonders van die buurt gingen, mett
haer geweer voor haer eygen securiteyt, om haer te vragen
watt de meaning moghte weesen van sulk haer gedragh
ofte wat reedens sy hadden om de Engelsche aldus te beje-
-genen, met wien sy so kortelyk geleden in een sterker
Alliancie als oyt te vooren getreeden waeren, by die
vreeden besloten te Albany met de Gouverneur van
New York. ende doen de Engelsche de Wilden overhaelde
op de 18 December sonden sy een man met een teeken van
vreeden in syn hant, nae haer toe, wien de Wilden
aenstonts doot schooten sonder eenige reeden, waerop

De Govr. van Virginie heeft onse Govr. versoght dat hey UE de reedens soude vragen van sulke bejegening Ende dat hey het hem soude Laten weeten so drae het mogelyck is, Watt UE Antwoort is; want dat Hey verstomt Staet van sulken daden, Ende niet weet watt daer van te sullen dencken, Dat Hey niet weet dat Eenige Reeden aan UE gegeven is geweest dat syn Volk aldus soude Bejegent worden, Ende bysonderlyk tewyl de Gouvernmenten nae Het Suyde ende Naeste Wilden dependeerden op het Verbont dat UE in Albany gemaeckt Hebben in 1740 met onse Govern.r in Haer naeme Het welk sy altyt gesint syn geweest te Houden

Als UE Eenige Reedens had om onvreedigh te weesen tegens die van Virginie so Behoorde UE Het de Govr. bekent gemaeckt te Hebben op dat Sy in Een vreedige Maniere Satisfactie moghte verkregen Hebben.

En Als UE Nogh Eenige saken tegens haer Heb te Alligeeren, versoeken Wy dat UE het My wilt bekent maken — —

De Comissinaers Versoeken Ende seggen dat het UE plight is dat UE Een Afkeer van sulk Een wreed stuck werk sult uytdrucken, want UE weet seer well dat die wilden die het gedaen Hebben de Verbont Ketting gebroken Hebben Met nae het Suyden uytoghten te gaen, of sy het gemeent Hebben tegens Engelsche of wilden, So dat UE behoorde onse Govr. te versoeken deese breuk op te maken met de Govr. van Virginie het welk wy niet twyffelen off hy doen sall — op het versoek van onse Gouverneur

De Engelsche genootsaeckt waeren wederom te
schieten, En om haer belofte te besorderen, Nu hebben
wy onse beloofte volbraght Ende UE een reght verhael
gegeven van dese saeck waer op gevan UE

De So Brandt

Broekers.

UE Broeders de Com:s Seggen dat UE Sekerlyck moet
verbaest Staen, gelyk sy doen, Als UE tot ooren comt
dat onder een volk die so kortelings En op so een publicke
maniere alle sy Maj:ts Subjecten so wilden als Engelsche
in die verbont Ketting hebben ingenomen, Daer nogh
sulken valschen verraders souden syn als deesen die Deese
growelyke moort gepleeght hebben aen haer bontgenoten
en Broeders.

Ende Dat sy Niet twyfelen ofte het is sonder UE
Weeten Geschiet, Ende dat UE daer seer misnoegigh
over weesen sall, Ende dat UE nu seekerlyck moet gelooven
dat Alles dat die Wilden geseyt, tot haer verschooningh
in dies saek, dat de Engelsche haer soo de eerst aengedaen
hebben, Tastelyke Leugens syn, want sy die man die
gesonden was om met haer te spreeken met een teeken
van vreeden in syn handt Door Schooten. Het welck het
verradelyckste Stuck werk is dat ons oyt is ter ooren
gecomen, Ende menschen de handdadigh syn geweest
aen sulken schandelyke, wreede, Barbarische daeden
kunnen sekerlyk niet gelooft warden wat sy daer
aengaende seggen, want so wreet als sy syn. Is daer
nogh so veel schaemt in haer overgebleven, Als haer
schaemroot souden maken sulken daeden to erkennen

Mr Bleeker

als de wilden spreeken van Landt nae het
Suyden so moet UE: vragen waer het Syt, wat
Sy daer von willen neemen &c:
UE moet ook vragen of daer Eenige witte mensche
met de wilden syn geweest nae het Suyden.

Speech to the
Indians.

174-2

[ca. 1740]

Message of the Proprietors and Provincial Council of Pennsylvania to the Six Nations. HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA., LOGAN PAPERS, VOL. 11.

The Propriet Thomas Penn and the Council of Pensilvania send their Love to their brethren of the Six Nations and Say thus

As soon as our Trusty friend Conrad Weiser ~~came~~ returned from ~~the~~ our brothers last Spring and brought us their Belt in Confirmation of their agreeing to a Cessation of Arms with the Cherikees and Catawbas for one year we immediately sent a Lettr to the Govern of Virginia to let him know it and to desire him to send forthwith to those Southern Indians the ~~Catabas~~ Cherikees and Catawbas to ~~let them know~~ ~~charge~~ require of them that they should likewise keep Peace for the same ~~that~~ time till a general Peace should be agreed on ~~be these~~ between all these Nations. The Governr of Virginia accordingly sent away his Messenger to those people the Cherikees and Catawbas to let them know this, but ~~their~~ the governours Answer ~~in ret~~ to us is thus That ~~before~~ while his Messenger was treating with those Indians some of the Northern Indians had killed three of the Catawba Nation and five of their horses as they were returning from hunting and thus they had killed eight of their men since April last, and therefore they would not hearken to terms of Peace ~~till~~ at least till they were revenged. But the Cherikees having faln into a friendly conversation with a Party of the Six Nations had sent with them Deputies to conclude a Peace for themselves.

This is the Answer we receivd a few dayes since, and we thought it proper immediately to ~~acquaint~~ send notice of it to our brethren of the ~~five~~ six Nations by a Messenger on purpose that they might know it, because we think that whatever concerns ~~them~~ the six Nations also concerns us, as their brethren ~~and having~~ for we ~~open and true hearts~~ for hearts being open to each other ~~we keep as~~ both they and we must ~~that will~~ ~~we~~ act in all things as sincere friends agreeably to the League and Chain of friendship settled between us, and for a Confirmation of what we say we send ~~four~~ some strings of Wampum

But we must further add that ~~most~~ still most we earnestly desire our Brethren the Six Nations to use their utmost ~~best~~ Endeavours to settle a Peace with those Southern Nations for by War they only lessen their Numbers and weaken themselves, and in time they will be rendred unable to resist their Enemies. This would greatly ~~to see them in a weak great afflict our hearts and we truly grieve~~ grieve us and therefore we desire them to make peace and ~~for it~~ ~~like and~~ on this request we send these other ~~[illegible]~~ strings of Wampum

Att a meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian Affairs att Albany the 19th March 1739/40. 181

Present
Philip Livingston Esqr
Cornelis Cuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Step.n Groesbeeck
Johs Lansingh Junr
Peter Winne
John Schuyler Junr &
Hend.k Ten Eyck
Esqrs

By an Express from Schinechtady this board rec.d a Letter fr. Mr. Brett one of the Members of this Com.n & Lawrence the Interpreter Importing that an Indian was att Schinechtady with news from Oswego, the Commissioners wrote a Letter to Lawrence to desire him to come down with the Indian to hear what this board ha[s] to communicate to them

II
181

Att a meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs att Albany ye 20th March 1739/40

Present
John Schuyler Junr
Dirk Ten Broeck
Rutger Bleeker
Cornelis Cuyler
Hendrick Ten Eyck
Nicolaes Bleeker
Step.n Groesbeeck
Johs Lansingh Junr
Myndert Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler.

Lawrence Claesen the Interpreter with the Indian mentioned in yesterdays minute appeared at this board

The sd Indian being an Onondage acquaints the Com.rs that the sachims of his Nation intend as soon as the water is open to go to Canada to condole the death of Jean Coeur and that the said sachims have given an Invitation to all the five Nations to go with them. Whereupon this board sends up Lawrence Claese the Interpreter with the following Instruction

You are to go as soon as may be to the Mohawks Castle and acqt. the Sachims there that an Onondage is come here with seven hands of wampum & acqt. the Com.rs that the Sachims of his Nation intend as soon as the water is open to go to Canada to Condole

Present
Philip Livingston Esqr.
Cornelis Cuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Stephen Groesbeck
Johs Lansingh Junr
Peter Winne
John Schuyler Junr &
Hendk Ten Eyck
Esqrs

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Johs Lansingh Junr
Myndert Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler.

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You are to go As soon As may be to the Mohawks Castle and Acqt the Sachims there that An Onondage is come here with Seven hands of wampum & Acqts the Comrs that the Sachims of his Nation Intend As soon as the water is open to go to Canada to Condol

the death of one Jean Coeur & have Likewise Invited all the Sachims of the five Nations to go with them — that we hope & desire they will Not hearken thereto & that they will by no means go to Canada to Condole the death of a man who has during his whole life been an Enemy to the English Interest & that we desire them not to go nor send a belt or String of wampum as a token with them that do so. You are Likewise to tell the Sachims that the Governour is Expected up to Albany to Speak with them this Season that it would Look very dark that our Governour should Come up here to Speak with them & that they should then be gone to Canada to Condole the death of our Enemy. You are Likewise to tell them that it is open war between our Crown & that of Spain but that as yet there is no War with the french that we know of, that as soon as we hear any farther News —
II 181 concerning affairs in Europe which may Concern us — we will Certainly Lett them Know thereof.

You are to tell the same at Canajoharie & Oneyde & tell the Oneyde Sachims furthermore that we have heard that they intend to break their word and promises which they made Last Spring to the Com.rs in a Solemn Mann.r we mean that we have heard that they Intend to disturb our people in their way over the Carrying place but that we suppose that this Story proceeds only from malicious Lying people that these Cannot believe them to be such men as to break their words & promises made in such a strong manner

& Thereupon Give them the Belt

This was agreed with Lawrence for four pounds ten shillings for his man & Two horses.

Lawrence took with him one of the belts belong.g to the Comissioners.

Present
Dirk Ten Broeck
Myndert Schuyler
Stephanus Groesbeeck
Joh^s. Lansingh Jun^r.
Cornelis Cuyler
Rut. Bleecker
Ryer Gerritse
Nicolaes Bleecker
Abraham Cuyler

Albany 31st March 1740 Att a meeting of the Com^rs of Indian Affairs att Albany

M^r Lawrence Claeson being returned from his Journey to Oneyde gives the following Acc^t

Gentlemen
The 22^d Inst^t I acquainted the Sachims att fort Hunter with the Contents of my Instructions y^e 23 I acquainted the Canajoharie Sachims with y^e same — Whereupon they answered me. That they would not go to Canada nor send any belts or wampum there, but that they would stay att home untill they had spoke with his Hon^r the Governour As a token of which they gave 7 hands of Wampum. When I arrived at Oneyde I found the number
II
183 of Sachims not Compleat wherefore I was obliged to send for those who were absent, when they were mett I made known to them the purport of my Instructions & gave them the belt of wampum in the day, after which they made me the following Answer.

Brother You say that we should not go to Canada to condole the death of Jean Coeur the french Interpreter nor send any wampum there as a token of the same; Brother we did intend to go to Canada & the present our Speaker was to go at the head of us, the reason that we did intend it is this, That no Conference has been between our Governour & you so Long a time.

Brother You may say that Love & Affection may be as strong in Absence as when present but we say not! Nothing more revives & enlivens Affection than frequent meetings Brother We shall now make known to you the Loss that we sustained by the neglect of such Conferences —

in the first place. All those of Our people who go to Canada Are Cloathed by that Govr from head to foot. Our Sachims are Cloathed with Laced Garments to distinguish them from the Common people but we Expect no more from our Governour at least than a red [illegible] Coat.

Brother You have desired us not to go to Canada [illegible] belt of Wampum here. & you say that you have heard that we intended to hinder the [illegible] at the Carrying place from Carrying Over the Traders goods. We Confess that it has been said but not by Our Consent. the same Case may happen Amongst you that some people may say things without the knowledge of the Governour. So it is with us we Cant Answer for what some of Our people may have to say But we Sachims & Warriours here present promise that none of Our people shall go to Canada nor on this Wampum here; We promise furthermore that

I. the path shall remain open for all his Majesties Subjects & none of Our People shall Carry any thing Over the Carrying place without they are desired thereto by your People. In Confirmation whereof we give this belt of Wampum & shall further [illegible]

Ordered that this Answer be Transmitted by the first Opportunity to his Hon: the Lieut Governour.

Ordered That Mr Cor: Lawrence [illegible] 2 Shirts & 2 knives in what he Disbursed for sending for the Indian Sachims.

Present
dward Holland
Dirk Ten Broeck
hil Schuyler
eremiah Van Renselaer
Myndt Schuyler
P Collins
ohn Schuyler
ornelis Cuyler
ohn De Peyster
bra. Cuyler
tephanus Groesbeck

Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs Att Albany y.e 22 May 1740

The Com.rs a few days since rec.d the following Letter from his Hon.r the Lieut Gov.r

2 May 1740

Gentlemen

Untill Coll.o Spotswood & Coll.o Blakeney arrive here, that all things may be fixt as to the time of imbarking against the Spaniards, I cannot appoint a time for my meeting the Indians, however you will acquaint them that I will certainly meet them this summer as soon as possible, & that I am desired by the Southren Indians to treat of & conclude a peace in their names and behalf with the six Nations, which the Southren Indians will ratify — II 135
wherefore you are to forbid them to suffer any of their people to go out that way, but to keep at home that they may all meet me on that affair at Albany

I am y.s &c.

was signed Geo. Clarke

Whereupon they sent for Lawrence the Interpreter who being this day here present. This board gave him the following Instructions

Mr. Lawrence Claesen. You are to go and acquaint the Sachims at Onondage that his Hon.r the Gov.r has ordered us to acquaint them, that he intended to meet them early this ~~Spring~~ Summer as they have been acquainted by you, but since that His Honour has recd. Orders from the King his Master to gott Voluntiers to goe on an Expedition against the Spanjards & that he is orderd by the King to stay at New York to dispatch them but that he will certainly meet them this summer. that he expects they will not go from home till he has mett them here that they will use all Endeavours to keep their warriours from Going to fight against the Southern Indians & more so because he has been desired by them the Southern Indians to treat of & Conclude a peace in their names & behalf which they will ratify — & you may allso tell the Indians what great Conquests we have gained over the Spanjards in the West Indies that the English Shipps have there taken one of their Largest Towns & severall Shipps laden with Silver & other Rich Goods.

This you are to acqt. the Sachims of All the Nations between this place & Onondage

was signed by ordr. of the Comrs.
Phil Livingston Secry.

The following Letter was wrote to Sybrant Van Schaick

We are desired by his Honr. the Govr. to acqt. the Six Nations that he designs to meet them early this summer but that on acct. of this Expedition ag. the Spaniards he could not certainly tell the time when; but that he would positively meet them this summer, of this we desire you to acqt. the Sachims & that you use yr. Endeavrs. to keep at home the Young Men. The Govr. Orders us likewise to acqt. the Indians that he is desired by the Southern Indians to treat of & Conclude a peace with the Six Nations in their behalf which they will ratify —

The Comrs. agreed with Lowrence for five pounds to hire a man & horses. —

Fathers You have told us that if any mischief happen to us at
186 A Schawatikook that we should not Revenge it but come & complain here & that then you would tell what should be done.

The Commissioners Answered

Children What you desire to wit to acquaint of & when those Indians come here we shall make them well come.

We are sorry to find that you behave so troublesome to your neighbours as you selves confess, we will endeavour to prevent Drink being sold at Schaahkook by petitioning the Assembly to make act that none shall be sold to you but out this City.

II. The Mayor will acquaint the person that sells Drink &
186A will prevent him to sell any more & then you will be without excuse.

At a Meetg of the Comrs of Indian affairs at Albany ye 9th June 1740

Present
Peter Winne
Myndert Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Hend. Roseboom
Johan Schuyler Junr.
Ryer Gerritse

Lawrence Claesen being returnd from his journey to Onondage brings the following Report to this board.

Gentlemen

According to your Instructions I have been to the Mohawks Oneydes Tuskarores and Onondages & acquainted the Sachims of those Nations with ye purport of the Govrs Letter of ye 2d May they answerd that they were well pleased that the Govr would meet them this Sumr but that they were afraid that he would stay so long that they would not be able to gett the bark off from the Trees to make Canoes for that they were now grown old & not able to walk so far.

To that part of the govr. Letter relating to
treaty of peace between them & the southren
they Answer that they are also Well pleased
they do but offer'd good Conditions to Treat by
But that they had much rather that those
Indians Would Come themselves.
The Interpreter also sent an Express to the
Cayouges to acqt. them wth. the same Errand & to
the people posted in the Sinnekes Country by th
government

The follg. Lettr. was wrote
to ye. Governour

May it please your Honr.

According to yr. Honrs. order in
II 187 your Lettr. to us of ye 2d May we sent up the
Interpreter who has Acquainted the Indians
with ye. purport of the same & brings ye Inclosed
answer to us, having nothing further to add.

debunt. Sicut pari cum libertate Regionum istarum Indigenæ colonias Britannicas et Gallicas ad promovendum hinc inde commercium pro lubito, adibunt absque ulla ex parte subditorum Britannicorum Gallicorum molestiâ aut impedimento. Quinam verò Britanniæ vel Galliæ subditi et amici censeantur ac censeri debeant id per commissarios accuratè et distinctè describendum erit.

both sides they shall enjoy full liberty of going and coming on account of trade. Also the natives of these Countries shall, with the same liberty, resort as they please to the British and French Colonies, for promoting trade on one side and the other, without any molestation or hindrance, either on the part of the British subjects, or of the French. But it is to be exactly and distinctly settled by Commissaries who are, and who ought to be, accounted the subjects and friends of Britain or of France.

Answer of the French Court to Earl Waldegrave.

January, 1739.

Respecting a fort which the English pretended that the French were building at Wood Creek in Canada, among the Iroquois.

We have no knowledge of the projected establishment mentioned in the Memorandum transmitted by the Earl of Waldegrave. The King will cause inquiries to be made on the subject, and assurances are given beforehand, that his Majesty will not suffer anything to be done in the Colonies contrary to the article of the Treaty of Utrecht referred to in this Memoir.

It were to be desired that the same exactness in conforming to the spirit of Peace and tranquillity which forms the object of that Article, prevailed in the English Colonies on the same Continent. But since the Treaty of Utrecht experience has shown, and still shows only too palpably every day, that the English are continually occupied in corrupting the Indian Nations, the friends of France, and that there are no intrigues left unpracticed to foment division among them, and to excite them against France.

And as it is to be presumed that such conduct is not less opposed to his Britannic Majesty's intentions, than to the Union which exists between the two Crowns, it is to be hoped that he will issue, in consequence, effectual orders to his subjects not to afford any further cause for new complaints in this regard.

Extract of the Conference between Lt. Gov. Clarke and the Five Nations.

Extract from the meeting holden at Orange, with the Five Iroquois Nations, towards the end of August, 1740, which was attended by those of the Sault St Louis.

ANSWER OF THE IROQUOIS.

Brother. You invite us to take up the hatchet with you against Spain; I have no desire as yet to die; I am not a man to cross Seas; therefore I do not accept, absolutely, your hatchet.

Brother. You ask me to permit you to settle at Fort *des Sables*[1] for the purpose of protecting us, and of closing the passage on our father Onontio, should he desire to destroy us. Our heart is not divided; We love our Father as we love you; when you asked us permission to build a trading house at Chaoueghen, we consented; we did the same regarding Niagara; these two houses are sufficient, and we will not allow any others to be erected.

You renew our ancient Covenant chain, and you clean the Silver bracelet that binds our arms together; I thank you and assure you that if the Earth happen to upset, we shall find ourselves buried together, holding each other by the hand.

You ask me to make peace with the Flatheads and others, their neighbors, who are united in the Covenant chain with you; People do not make peace until they see those who ask it; therefore, when we shall see the Flatheads and the others, and their propositions, we will examine what we shall have to do. This is all I have to say to you.

Address of the Five Nations, and M. de Beauharnois' Answer.

Address of the Five Iroquois Nations to M. de Beaucours, Governor of Montreal, the 12th of September, 1740.

By a Large Belt.

Father. You see our ceremony; we are very sorry that our father Onontio is not here to listen to us; we come to bewail your dead, our deceased son, Monsr de Joncaire; with this Belt we cover his body so that nothing may damage it.

By a Large Belt.

Father. We have learned on the way, at our son's, the Chevalier de Longueuil, that you have experienced a serious loss, in the death of the Bishop;[2] we sympathize with your grief, and throw this Belt on his remains, so that he may rest in Peace.

By a Medium sized Belt.

Father. You know that pain and grief trouble the mind; we present you with this Belt to pray you to continue your attention to the good work which may nothing derange.

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[1] Tierondequit. *Supra*, VI.

[2] Right Reverend François Louis de Pourroy de l'Auberivière, Doctor of the Sorbonne, and 5th Bishop of Quebec, belonged to a distinguished family of Grenoble (*Ferland*), and was born in the year 1711. He was selected in March, 1739, by Bishop Dosquet (*supra*, p. 1032), as his successor, and the choice having been approved at Rome, he was consecrated at Paris on the 21st December, 1739, by Bishop de Mornay, at the early age of 28. He embarked for Canada in the course of the following summer in a King's ship, which was conveying a number of troops to that country. A malignant fever broke out among these men during the voyage, and in his zeal to comfort and administer to the sick, the young Bishop caught the disease. He landed at Quebec on the 8th of August, 1740, but survived only 12 days. He died on the morning of the 20th of August, and such dread was entertained of the epidemic, that he was hurried to the grave the next night. Bishop de l'Auberivière left behind him a reputation of great sanctity, and the disinterested zeal to which he fell a victim created such veneration for his memory and respect for his merits, that his tomb was devoutly visited by the faithful, for many years after his decease. *Noiseux; Bourbourg.* — Ed.

price for their Skins at Albany or Raritan than we do from you, and that for one Buckskin they can get from those Traders a large bag of Powder [Showing the Dimensions], which is more than you give. Our Brethren, the Mingoes, tell me that they got so great a price for their Skins that I am ashamed to tell them how small a price the Delawares get from you, who are our Brethren. Deer are now become very scarce, & we hope you will Allow Us something of a better price for the future.

"Your young Men have killed so many Deer, Beavers, Bears, and Game of all sorts, that we can hardly find any for our selves; Therefore, we desire that your people would abstain from Hunting, that we may have the benefit of it to support our selves, for God has made us Hunters, and the white people have other Ways of living without that. I have brought down my Gun and my Ax Broken, as we have no Smith living amongst us, and I hope you will get them mended for me. Brethren, we brought no Squaws to carry Skins as formerly, all your Goods are so very Dear.

"Brother Thomas Penn & Governor, We have brought you 160 good Buck Skins, & not one Doe Skin among them. Brethren, I have said a great Deal; I am now grown Old, so that I could hardly come down to you for want of a Horse, and I have been sometimes obliged to borrow one."

Then Chicalamy spoke thus:

"Brethren—

"On behalf of the five Nations I speak.

"The Chiefs of the five Nations some few years ago had a Treaty with you in this Town, and amongst other Things it was agreed that in case any Thing of Moment happened to either of Us, we should communicate it to the Others. We have heard that great Preparations for Warr are making by the Great King of England, but we wonder that we have heard nothing of it from You. We, therefore, desire to know the whole truth of the Matter, whether it be so or no, and against what Power preparations are making, if there be any, That we may know how to Conduct our selves on your Behalf."

Then he laid down a String of Wampum.

The Governor then directed the Interpretors to acquaint the Indians that they should have Notice when both should receive Answers to their Speeches.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August. 2d, 1740.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut Governor.

Samuel Preston, Thomas Laurence,
Ralph Assheton, Samuel Hasel, Esqrs.
Thomas Griffitts,

The Minutes of Yesterday's Council with the Indians being read & approved, on Consideration of a Proper Present to be made to the Indians,

Resolved, That a Present be made them of the Value of one hundred and fifty Pounds, And that Thomas Laurence, Esqr., and Mr. Edward Shippen, be desired to Assist the Treasurer in sorting and apportioning the Goods to that Value. Then was read a Message which the Governor had sent to the Assembly in these Words:

"Gentlemen:

"Some Indian Chiefs being come to Town to transact Affairs relating to this Government, and having brought with them a considerable Present of Skins, I desire you will order such Sums of Money for their Accommodation, &c., as may be necessary & has been usual."

To which the Governor acquainted the Board he had received a verbal Answer from the Assembly, signifying their Complyance with his desire exprest in the said Message.

Then was read a Message from the Assembly of the 31st of July last, in these Words, vizt:

"May it please the Governor—

"We have often had occasion to acquaint the Governor that the greater Number of the present Assembly are of the people called Quakers, principled against bearing of Arms or applying Money to any such purposes. Desirous, however, to demonstrate our Obedience to our present Sovereign King George, by yielding a ready and cheerful Complyance in the Matters recommended to Us, so far as our Religious perswasions would permit, and willing to give ample Testimony of the Loyalty & sincere Affections of his loving Subjects within this province, We determined at our last Meeting that a Sum of Money should be raised for the Use of the Crown, exceeding in proportion, as we think, what is given in some neighbouring Colonies. Several Difficulties occurred to Us whilst that matter was under our Consideration—the Publick Accounts were then unsettled, and it was unknown what money remained in the Treasury. We observed, also, great Numbers of bought Servants belonging to the Inhabitants of this Province, encouraged to that purpose, had inlisted in the King's Service and were detained from their Masters, to their great Loss and to the injury of the Publick, which we thought called loudly upon us to endeavour to redress.

These and other Considerations took up so much of our Time that our Harvest was full ripe—the Officers were inlisting our Servants in great Numbers in the Country, and Labour in this young Colony, excepting what is performed by these Servants, difficult to be obtained. The necessity of attending the Harvest, and our Speaker's Engagements to be absent at that Time in the Proprietary Affairs, determined us to adjourn to the eighteenth Day of next Month, by which Time we expected the publick Accounts would be settled and the circumstances of the Treasury better known. We were the rather induced to this because the Governor seem'd to represent our Treasury full, & our abilities of giving great, Whereas we had & still have different Sentiments: For if it be considered that great Charges have arisen on the paper Money by the Annual Payments given to the Proprietor for obtaining the said Act, and for printing, signing, & providing Materials to that end, and that considerable Sums are drawn out for finishing & enclosing the State House, and the yearly Expences of Government, the Exchanging of old Money for new, and other Debts due from the Province, it will take up so much of the Public Money as we apprehend will leave the Treasury in a much worse State than the Governor has represented it.

"Our Affairs being thus Circumstanced, we think our selves hardly used in having a small recess, which we thought and yet think could not be attended with any great inconvenience, so severely censured by the Governor in the Writts by which we are now called together as having adjourned our selves, to the great Prejudice of his Majestic's Service, notwithstanding the Governor's pressing instances to the contrary.

"To shew a becoming Zeal in executing the Commands of the Crown is laudable, and will no doubt meet with a proper Acceptance from thence; but whilst the Governor is pleased to assume so much to himself, it seems hard not to allow us any, when in Matters wherein our Consciences are not concerned we could as chearfully give Demonstration of it as any of our fellow Subjects.

"The Obstacles we formerly met with are not as yet lessened, but increase, so as to render it a Duty we think indispensably necessary to apply for Relief. The Governor is pleased to let us know that the Troops inlisted in the King's Service are not so Numerous as might be expected from a Country so populous, although seven Companies are already compleated; But by what Rules this Estimate is made we are very much at a loss to determine. Were we to form any Judgment from the whole Number expected, and the Abilities of the Inhabitants of this Province compared with others on the Continent, we should think three of the seven Companies a full Proportion, and if we are rightly informed are as many if not more than was expected from this Government, exclusive of the Territories. Besides, from the best Accounts we have hitherto gained of the seven Companies which have been raised within this

Government, there are several hundred of bought Servants whose Masters, if they are detained from them, must totally lose their Service, and the Publick the benefit of their Labour, a calamity we perswade our selves the Crown never intended should befall any of its Dominions.

"The Governor indeed has been pleased to tell Us, Had our Zeal been seasonably exerted he doubted not a Great Number of Freemen might have been found here, &c., and that it was not then probable a Number of Men should be raised in Time & without receiving Servants, unless a sufficient bounty was immediately given, &c.

"But had the Governor been pleased to recollect what had happened in this Province, it must be known to him that Servants were incouraged to List, and that the Names of those who Inlisted were directed to be concealed, which Concealment and the severe Treatment those Masters who applied for their Servants received from the Persons appointed to take the Names of such as should apply to inlist themselves, gave the Servants an Opportunity of escaping from their Masters and the King's Service, which many of them did to the entire Loss of their Masters before the Assembly had any oppertunity of giving a Bounty to Freemen, had they been so disposed.

"The King and Parliament of Great Britain seem desirous to encourage the Importation of white Servants in the Colonies of America rather than Negroes, and have from Time to Time made Acts which seem to be directed to this end; but if the Property of the Master is so precarious as to depend on the Will of his Servant and the Pleasure of an Officer, it cannot but be expected there will be fewer purchasers for the future, and that Trade consequently much discouraged. Besides, the Masters of these Servants have reason to think their Properties unjustly invaded, and it will not be easy to shew that any Goods in which they have the most absolute Property may not with equal reason be taken from them as their Servants.

"The Applications we have had by Petitions from the Masters, and our own Observations of the Difficulties many of them undergo, render them objects worthy of Relief; And we, therefore, earnestly request the Governor, on their Behalf, that he would give directions to discharge and deliver those Servants already inlisted within this Province to their Masters, and that none may be inlisted for the Future.

"It must afford but a very melancholy Prospect to discover the Farmer & Tradesman, whose Subsistence & the Subsistence of their Families very much depend on the Labour of their Servants, purchased, perhaps, at the Expence of most they were worth, deprived of that Assistance and put under the greatest difficulties—the former to secure what he has already sown, and to cultivate &

to sow what is absolutely necessary to subsist on another Year, and the latter to carry on his Trade & Business—all owing to the Caprice of the Servant & Will of an Officer, under Pretence of serving the Crown, when hardly any greater disservice could be done it. The regard our King has ever shewn to the Liberties & Properties of his Subjects in every Part of his Dominions sufficiently demonstrate to Us that no thought so injurious ever entered his Royal Breast; and the Grievance is now become so great and so general, that we conceive it would be inconsistent with that Duty We owe to the Crown and the Trust reposed in Us by our Country, should we give any Money without first seeking for redress."

The Governor then laid before the Board a Message he had prepared to be sent to the House of Assembly, in answer to their foresaid Message, which was read at the Board and approved, and when Engrossed, Ordered, that the Secretary carry the same to the House of Assembly; which Message is as follows, Vizt:

"Gentlemen:

"In answer to your Message of the 31st of last Month, I recomend to you a Review of your Proceedings at your Last Meeting. But lest his Majestie's Service should suffer by any neglect of mine, and as Interest & prejudice may blind some amongst You who have otherwise good Intentions, it may be necessary for me to make some observations upon them, as well as upon your last Message.

"In my Speech of the 2d of July last, I recommended to you to give a Bounty, as was done in some other Governments, to encourage Freemen to inlist, and expressed my apprehensions that unless such Bounty were given a Number of Men, sufficient to answer his Majestie's Expectations from a Province so Populous, would not be raised without receiving Servants.

"In your Address to me of the 7th of July, you tell me that you cannot chearfully accede to the Measures recomended from thence, that is (from what goes before), from the Crown & Government of your Mother Country; And then you say, That you cannot preserve good Consciences & come into the Levying of Money and appropriating it to the Uses recommended to you in my Speech, because it is repugnant to the Religious Principles professed by the greater Number of the present Assembly, who are of the People called Quakers. But you made no Answer to what I said concerning Servants.

"This I looked upon as a Positive Refusal to comply with his Majestie's Eighth Instruction. But as the latter part carried an insinuation that I had recommended something different from that Instruction, to cut off all Pretence for differing with me I recommended to you a Complyance with that Instruction in his Majestie's own Words.

"On the 9th, I Informed you that a Considerable number of Men were inlisted, and that the Levies would be compleated in a reasonable Time unless you discouraged them by delaying the necessary Supplies, and I then recommended a speedy Provision for them. To this Message you never vouchsafed to give me any Answer, so far were you from Complaining of the inlisting of Servants at that Time.

"On the 11th, you sent me the Resolution of your House to be be delivered verbally by two of your'Members; but as it related to a Matter so strongly recommended by his Majesty, I desired that the Members would return to the House and bring it in Writing, for fear of Mistakes either through the Defect of their Memories or my own. And upon their Return they did deliver it in Writing, acquainting me That the House had made a Considerable Progress in a Bill for Raising of Money for the Use of the Crown, but it being Harvest Time it would be injurious to the Country Members to stay the Completion it; That there was a Rumour about the Town of the Probability of a Peace between Great Britain and Spain; and for these Reasons you adjourned, notwithstanding my Instances to the contrary.

"In this Resolution you were so far from making Complaints of the King's Officers having received Servants who had voluntarily inlisted themselves, that you say You had made considerable Progress in a Bill for Raising Money for the Use of the Crown. But to shew how little you were in earnest in that Bill, you adjourned to the 18th of August upon the Rumour of a Probability of Peace (which no Man heard any Thing of but your selves), to go home to your Harvest, Notwithstanding his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in his letter of the 5th of April, which was laid before your House & read, there says that Col. Spotswood will receive his Majesty's Directions to Sail with such a Number of the Troops as he can get together, so as to be at the place appointed for the General Rendezvous by the Latter end of August.

"Col. Gooch having since that adjournment pressed me earnestly to provide Transports & Provisions for the Troops, so as that they may be at the Capes of Virginia by the Middle of September, I called you by Writ to meet me the 28th of July. As you now find that the Time presses, & that you are obliged to come to the Point to avoid complying with his Majestie's Instructions, the Bill for Raising of Money for the use of the Crown is vanished, and instead of it a Message is sent to me demanding a discharge of all such Servants as have voluntarily inlisted themselves, before you will raise any Money for his Majestie's Service.

"In Answer to this new Demand, I say that my Warrants to the Officers to inlist Men were General, and pursuant to the King's Orders; and the Officers inform me That they did not receive any Servants till they met them travelling upon the Road to New York to inlist there, and were well informed that many had gone thither before.

"That to all that have applied to me for a discharge for their Servants I have given Notes directed to the Officers desiring them to discharge such Servants, if they can be perswaded to return to their Masters, and it can be done consistent with the Service; and as many have from thence been discharged here, so the discharge of some has been procured by me from other Governments.

"That I shall continue this method, that the King's Service and the Interests of the Masters of Servants may go hand in hand, and I doubt not before the Troops imbark most people will be better satisfied than if the Officers had denied to receive them, as they would have run away and inlisted themselves in other Governments on Account of the Bounty given or better provision made there for them. But as to discharging them all at once it will be injurious to the King's Service, and, if I may judge from what has happened allready, breed such a Mutiny as will not be easy for me to quell, since, upon Capt. Thinn's returning some Servants back to their Masters, Freemen as well as Servants laid down their Arms, and declared that they would go into other Governments where the King's Soldiers were better used, & were about immediately to disband had not the Captain's Temper & Presence of Mind found a way to satisfy them.

"That I shall not take upon me to determine whether a Person indented for a Term of Years may inlist himself in the King's Service, tho' I have the Opinions of many able Lawyers upon it, & most of them give it for the Affirmative with greater Strength of Reason & Law in my Judgement than those that hold the Negative, The Case of Felons transported by Act of Parliament differs much from Apprentices & Servants. However, should any Man think himself aggrieved, I refer him to his remedy at Law against the Officer, and I shall by no means discourage the recovery of his Right if it be so. I shall be very Cautious, however, of forcing such out of the Service as insist upon serving his Majesty in this Expidition, lest I should by so doing betray his Magistie's Right to the Service of such as voluntarily offer themselves for that purpose.

"It must appear very Extraordinary That the King's Affairs should be postponed till you can find Leisure from your Private Affairs to settle the Public Accounts, or that the Officers receiving some Servants into the King's Service should be thought a sufficient reason for refusing what his Majesty so justly expects from a people who have as yet born no part of the Burthen of a Warr undertaken for the preservation of their Property, when the Subjects in Britain chearfully pay very heavy Taxes.

"I shall be under no difficulty, allowing all the Articles of Account mentioned by you against the Publick, to make it appear that the Ballance due and to become due in a few Months will Amount to what I have said; But I cannot help observing that what you say of the Payment to be made, the Proprietors were so far from being given for obtaining the Paper-Money Act (as you at best mistakenly call it), that it was a low Composition for the Quit-Rents due to them instead of Sterling Money, And by which I made it appear at that Time, beyond Contradiction, they lost several hundred Pounds to gratify the unjust & unreasonable Clamours of some who were not honest enough to perform their Contracts.

"If you can shew me that you have contributed in the Minutest Particle to the Execution of His Majestic's Orders, tho' so pressingly and affectionately recommended to you by his Majesty, or how one Man could have been raised in Time for this Expedition by any Encouragement given by You, I will readily acknowledge & Publish to the World the Share of Merit due to you.

"If his Majestic's Instructions declaring that he does not fix any Quota of Men, and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter signifying his Majestic's Pleasure that I am to raise as many Men as I possibly can, notwithstanding the proportion of Arms carryed by Col. Blankeney, are not of equal Authority with any Information you pretend to have received, I confess myself incapable of satisfying you; But from your whole Conduct there appears good reason to conclude, That to save your Money You would have been pleased that not even one Company had been raised here.

"Altho' your Principles will not allow you to raise Men, or even it seems to support them when raised, you are ready enough to censure the Conduct of others who have been more Zealous in the Execution of his Majestic's Commands. When you want an Addition of Paper-Money Your Province is represented as very Populous and your Trade very Great; But when you are called upon for Men or Money your Numbers and your Abilities are very much Diminished. I have seen and informed myself of much of this Continent, and I can venture from thence to Affirm, that next to New England this Province is the most Populous and the best able to spare a Sum of Money for carrying on this Glorious Undertaking—New York and other Governments having been at a very Great Expence in Building Forts & maintaining their Frontiers.

"As it makes for your Purpose, you have greatly aggravated the number of Servants inlisted by calling them several hundreds; but if you will give a Bounty even now to such Freeman as have inlisted and shall be willing to inlist, the number of Servants may be so lessened as not to give much Occasion for Complaint, many of them, as I have been informed, having but few Months to serve, and the Masters are willing they should inlist, as they from thence will save the Freedom Dues which they by Act of Assembly are obliged to give when Servants are out of their Times. The officers assure me they will not inlist any that they know or can be informed are Servants.

"The Names of such as should be willing to enter them were by my Order, with Consent of Council, directed to be kept secret for justifiable Reasons, & among others to prevent their being arrested & confined for trifling Sums which they might raise by their Labor before the King should call for their Service; and Servants were so far from having it in their Power from thence to escape, not having received the King's Money or taken the Oath required by Act of Parliament, that their Masters generally were the more watchful of them; and Publications were affixed in the most Public Places by me, declaring That the Obligations between Master & Servant were not disolved, ordering them at the same Time to return to their Masters, & exhorting the Magistrates to put the Laws in Execution. If the Persons appointed to take the Names of such who should offer themselves for the Service treated the Masters of Servants severely, they were to blame. But I defie you to give an instance of it, tho' Instances can be given of Masters having shewn very little regard to a Name of the highest Dignity.

"Acts of Parliament are in force in England for Transporting Felons to the Colonies, but to Use an Expression of the Lords for Trade & Plantation, your Acts have militated even against those Acts of British Parliament, and do so at this Time, your last Act not being yet repealed, tho' objected to at that Board; So that what you make use of now as a Plea against the King's Right to the Service of his Subjects, you have always heretofore opposed by prohibiting the Importation of Felons, and therefore you cannot be supposed to have any such now under Indentures.

"If Masters were paid the Value of their Servants, as I am informed was done by a former Assembly for those inlisted in the Canada Expedition, such as have any regard for their Mother Country would be easy. The Assembly of that Time raised Two thousand Pounds besides, for carrying on that Expedition, by a heavy Tax on the People, whereas at this Time your Interest Money will do that and all that is expected without any Tax.

I should be glad you would shew your Duty to his Majesty, and your Gratitude for the Powers & Privileges those of your Society enjoy here more than in any other part of his Majestie's Dominions, by Actions as well as Words. If your Principles are inconsistent with the End of Government at a Time when his Majesty is put under a necessity of procuring Reparation for his injured Subjects by Arms, why did not your Consciences restrain you from soliciting for a Station which your Consciences will not allow you to discharge for the Honour of his Majesty, and the Interest of those you represent; For it is a piece of Injustice to involve a People of which you are not above one-third in Number, in the ill Consequences that must attend a Government under such a Direction.

"Before you apply'd yourselves with great Industry to obtain an uncommon Majority in this Assembly for opposing my Endeavours to put the Province in a Posture of Defence, the Government enjoyed such a Tranquility as gave every honest Man great pleasure of Mind; but since, the Defence of the Province has not only been opposed, but the Rights of the Corporation of this City (generously granted by your first Great Proprietor) have been attacked. Emissaries have been frequently imployed to promote Petitions for various Ends, and the Publick Money has been spent in Contests with me, without doing one single act for the Service of your King or the People you represent. This is a Behaviour very different from that Spirit of Christianity you profess, and I think as different from that of your Friends in England.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"Philad., Aug. 2, 1740.

"By Command.

"Pat. Baird, Secretary."

At a Council held with the Indians at the Quaker Meeting House, in Philadelphia, August 6th, 1740.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

Samuel Preston, Thomas Laurence, } Esqrs.
Anthony Palmer, Samuel Hasell, }

Sassoonan, with sundry Delaware Indians.

Chicalamy, with sundry Mingoes.

Capt. Hill, with sundry from Ohijo.

Conrade Wyser, }
Freeman, the Indian, } Interpreters.
George Miranda, }

Present, also, as many of the Inhabitants of Philada. as the House could conveniently hold.

The Governor directed the Interpreters to let the Indians know that he was about to speak to them in Order; Which he did as follows:

"Brother Sassoonan, Brother Chicalamy, and the rest of Our Brethren from Allegheny, Shamokin, Otzenaxa, Connestogoe, & Brandywine;

"We take this visit kindly, and are glad to see you all. Being desirous to Answer our Brother Sassoonan's Speech in the order he spoke it, we shall first address ourselves to our Brethren who are settled on the River Ohijo.

"Brethren:

"It is not an uncommon thing to see People forget their nearest

"The Names of such as should be willing to enter them were by my Order, with Consent of Council, directed to be kept secret for justifiable Reasons, & among others to prevent their being arrested & confined for trifling Sums which they might raise by their Labor before the King should call for their Service; and Servants were so far from having it in their Power from thence to escape, not having received the King's Money or taken the Oath required by Act of Parliament, that their Masters generally were the more watchful of them; and Publications were affixed in the most Public Places by me, declaring That the Obligations between Master & Servant were not disolved, ordering them at the same Time to return to their Masters, & exhorting the Magistrates to put the Laws in Execution. If the Persons appointed to take the Names of such who should offer themselves for the Service treated the Masters of Servants severely, they were to blame. But I defie you to give an instance of it, tho' Instances can be given of Masters having shewn very little regard to a Name of the highest Dignity.

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"We take this visit kindly, and are glad to see you all. Being desirous to Answer our Brother Sassoonan's Speech in the order he spoke it, we shall first address ourselves to our Brethren who are settled on the River Ohijo.

"Brethren:

"It is not an uncommon thing to see People forget their nearest and best Friends when they remove at a great Distance from them. The late Governor Gordon, apprehensive that on your removal to Allegheny you might, as many others do, grow cool in your Regards to your Brethren, wrote you this Letter wherein after expressing his Fears least you, being gone a great way off, might fall into the hands of Strangers and they might tell you many false stories, He gave an Invitation to come and see your old true Friends and Brethren.

"It is as you say a great while since you received this Letter, and we might reasonably think that you were not as mindfull of us as true Friends ought to be of one another, but you have excus'd yourselves in so handsome a manner, and have so frankly declar'd that you look on this Place to be your home, that we have opened our Houses to you and received you just as we would our own Children returning to us after a long absence.

"We are glad to hear that the Country you remov'd to is full of all sorts of Game, and that you are pleased with our People's coming amongst you and supplying you with Powder & Shott and other necessaries for Hunting.

"As we do our utmost to promote your Interest, we are pleased to find you gratefull, and accept of your Present of Skins for Gloves.

"We are sensible many Stories are told, both to your and our prejudice, by ill People who have no good Designs either on you or on us; but as we on our parts never give heed to the idle Reports, so we are glad to hear from your own Mouths that you give no manner of Regard to them, and we with Pleasure take Notice of what you say on this Head.

"Now we proceed to that part of Sassoonan's Speech which relates to you and our Brethren the Mingoes from Shamokin.

"Brethren:

"We are pleased that our Brother Sassoonan called on you and brought you along with him; we are glad to see you, and the more so because we have nothing but good things to speak to you. It must needs give abundance of Satisfaction when old Friends who live at a distance come together, and have nothing to find fault with or no ill News to tell one another.

"We endeavour all that lies in our Power to keep the Roads that lead from us to you clear of all obstructions, and are glad to hear you say you found them open and fair and free from all Hindrances; we don't doubt but if by any Accident any dirt should get into the Roads, whoever sees it first, whether we or you, would immediately remove it, for to let it remain there would be inconsistent with our mutual Friendship.

"We thank you for your Assurances to keep the Chain of Peace and Friendship that subsists between us always bright and clear.

"We, for our Parts, look on our Brethren as our selves, and what affects them equally so affects us; nothing can trouble them but it troubles us too, nor give them pleasure without giving us pleasure at the same time. I speak now to you all, as well those from Allegheney, Shamokin, and Otzenaxa, as those from Connestogoe and Brandywine, for as you are all of the same Flesh and Blood, so we look upon you all to be equally intitled to our Love and Affection.

"We now come to the last part of Sassoonan's Speech, which related to himself and his Children the Delawares only.

"Brethren:

"We should be glad to do every thing that is in our power to prevent your being ill used in your Trade with our People, and that you might have a good Price for your Skins, and the English Goods at a cheap Rate, but we cannot think it would answer your expectation to fix certain Prices for either Sort, since of each sort there may be several kinds, and the price should be given for them according to the goodness of Each. It is always found that the best way to carry on Trade is to leave it open and free, and then the Person that brings the best Goods and sells at the cheapest Price will gain the largest Trade. If our Traders do not bring you as good Goods of every sort, sell them at as low a Price, and give you as much for your Skins as those from any other Place, we must leave it to you to Trade where you can do it to your greater Advantage.

"We cannot restrain our Inhabitants from killing Deer in the Woods; they are there wild, provided by God for the food of Man, but believe you might prevent it in a great Degree by refusing to have any sort of Trade with those litle Traders, that without any Authority from any Government take a few trifling Goods and go into the Woods to sell them, and get a litle more by killing some Deer themselves. Many of them would not think it worth their while to go only to Hunt without they made some small advantage of their trifling Cargo, which if they could not sell they would stay at home and till the Ground.

"These Traders are very numerous and are under no sort of Security to act honestly in their Trade, and therefore on any Complaints being made of their ill Behaviour, as they are generally poor, they cannot make any Satisfaction; but if you would refuse to trade with any Person from this Province that has not a Lycence under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Province, which give a Security for their good Behaviour to the Indians in their Trade, it would be of Service to you in your Trade, as upon any Complaint the Person who becomes Security would be Answerable, and it would prevent many of the others coming among you from killing your Game.

"We have ordered your Hatchets and Guns to be mended as you desire; we accept your Present of One hundred and sixty Buckskins, and in return have ordered you the following Goods:

“Two Pieces of Strouds,
“Two Pieces of Blankets,
“One Piece of Dussels,
“Two Pieces of half Thicks,
“Three Barrels of Gunpowder,
“Five Hundredweight of Lead,
“Nine Hatts,
“Two Groce & 1 Doz$^{n.}$ of Pipes with Box,
“Three Guns,
“Five hundred Flints,
“Three Doz$^{n.}$ of Tobacco Tongs,
“Twelve pair of Shoes,
Twelve pair of Stockings,
Twelve pair of Bath-Mettal Buckles,
Fifty pound of Tobacco,
Six brass Kettles,
Five Doz$^{n.}$ of Buckshorn Knives,
Twenty-four ruffled Shirts,
One Dozen of Hoes,
One Dozen of Hatchets,
One Dozen Looking Glasses,
Two Bear Skins,
A Horse, Saddle, & Bridle for Sassoonan.

“Brethren, the Mingoes—

“By the Treaty we made with our Brethren of the Five Nations, We acknowledge ourselves under Engagements to have our Eyes and Ears open to whatever may concern them, and we shall always be ready to act up to these Engagements; but the present Warlike Preparations being made against Spain, a Nation with whom they have no Alliances, a warr with them can not affect their Interests; but as they are our very good Friends and Brethren, it may on that account administer some Pleasure to them to hear that His Majesty King George, to prosecute this Warr has fitted out several Fleets of very large Ships, with many Thousand Men and a great number of very heavy Cannon, and has already obtain'd considerable Advantage over his Enemy by destroying their Towns, demolishing their Forts, blocking up their Harbours, and preventing their Ships from carrying their Treasures out of America over the broad Seas; and we do not doubt but the King of Spain will be reduced to the necessity of Offering us a Peace on our own Terms.

“The French are in Amity with us, and as long as they are at Peace with us you will continue to behave towards them as Allies and Brothers.

“Brethren—the Mingoes:

“We desire you will let the Five Nations know that Henry Webb, one of our Inhabitants at the Minisincks, was in May last barbarously Assaulted and Wounded by a Mohickon Indian named Awannameak, to that degree that tho' he was brought down immediately to this Town and put under the care of a skillfull Physician, yet he lay in exquisite pain for a long while, uncertain whether he would Live or Dye, but by the care and skill of the Doctor, he is at length recovered, and notwithstanding all that could be done, he has lost his Jaw bone, and is in a great Measure disabled from doing any thing to support himself for the time to come.

"Awannameak, after he had committed this Villainous Act, immediately fled, and as soon as this piece of Wickedness, and his Flight, for it came to my Knowledge, I sent a Messenger in pursuit of him, with a Letter directed to the King or Chiefs of the Nations to whom Awannameak was Subject, demanding to have him immediately apprehended and delivered up, that he might be punished in case Henry Webb should Dye of the Wounds he received from him, or in case he should recover (which I heartily wished he might), that he might be obliged to make him Satisfaction besides paying all the charge of his Cure and Nursing and Keeping; And if he was not able of himself to do this, his Friends should help him and do it for him, till by his own Diligence in Hunting he could make Satisfaction to them.

"This letter was first read to the Indians in Council at the Minisincks, who acquainted the Messenger that Awannameak belonged to the Mohickon Indians, and that their King, Menakikickon, would write to the King of the Mohickon's, who lived near Esopus, to deliver the young Man up. On this the Messenger proceeded to Esopus, and taking some of the Magistrates of that Town with him, he went to the place where the Mohickon King lived, read my letter to him and demanded Awannameak to be delivered up. The King would say no more than that he was Sick and the Squaws were busy tending their Indian Corn, and as soon as that Work was over he would give me an Answer. But I have never heard from him since. This Conduct in a King who is one of the Tributaries of the Five Nations, is a direct Violation of the Treaties subsisting between them and us, and must needs bring a great Scandal on the Indians who have ever been deemed true to their Compacts, and strict Observers of the publick Faith. We therefore desire the Five Nations, whose Honor and faithful Observance of their Engagements we have entertained an high Opinion of, will, in regard to their own Characters, interpose their Authority, and not only take Notice of the failure of Duty in the Mohickon King, one of their Tributaries, but order Awannameak to be severely punished, and that he may make full Satisfaction to Henry Webb for the Pain he has suffered and the Losses he has sustained by this barbarous Assault."

To this Schickcalamy answered that he would carry the remembrance of this the Governor's Desire in his Bosom.

After which, Captain Hill and Schahanapan told the Governor that about six years ago two Children of their Nation were taken Prisoners and carried away by the Catawbas, and they hear that they are still alive to the Southward, and they pray the Governor to cause Enquiry to be made after them, and if they can be procured to be restored, they will pay the Charge.

To which the Govenor Answered, That he would write to the Governor of Virginia about it.

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr
Lieut Governr &ca.
Philip Livingston
Philip Cortlandt
Daniel Horsmanden } Esqrs of the Council
The Commissioners for Managing
Indian Affairs.

Proposition made by the Honble George Clarke
Esqr Lieut. Governour & Commander in Chief
of the Province of New York &ca. To the Six
Nations of Indians Vizt. the Mohawks,
Oneydes, Onondagoes, Cayouges, Sinnekes
& Tuscaroroes.
At Albany the 16th day of August 1740.

Brethren

I intended to have met You last Year but the Small Pox, a Distemper that has been proved fatal to you being then very rife in New York I was fearful that the Infection ~~that the Infection might~~ be Conveyed to you by Some One or Other Curiosity generally leading many People from thence hither at the time of our Meeting In tenderness therefore to you I put off our Interview to this time, and it is with much pleasure I now see you, that We may brighten & strengthen the Covenant Chain that has so long tied us in mutual Friendship & Brotherly Affection, which I hope will continue inviolable to the End of the World, notwithstanding the Arts & Intrigues of our French Enemies, who leave no means unessayed to divide us, and labour all Methods to weaken, & at length to root Out your Name & Nations. This the wisest among you know full Well, but the Ungovernable Passions of your Youth, their [illegible] your Elders & often Yourselves, Witness of this, the frequent & Unjustifiable Practice of their Joining the French Parties who go out to destroy the distant Nations of Indians with whom you have no Pretence of Quarrel, is a flagrant Instance. Nor have the French any Just Cause to quarrel with them But it is [illegible] to inlarge their Dominions, to bring Remote & Innocent Nations under their Power and Tyranny, and to make them Subservient to their unjust Views, that they make War against them. A Conduct very different from Ours, We treat all those Nations of Indians who are under the Protection of the great King your Father with Benevolence Kindness and Humanity Pledging to protect them in their Freedom & wishing you all to increase in Number as the Stars in Heaven. Nor do we Set Creatures to Extirpate Nations with whom we have made no Alliance, No On the Contrary We Unite them thus, We receive them with Open Arms, & Use them with kindness & humanity suffering them to Enjoy that inestimable Blessing their Liberty without Disturbance. In this Difference of our Conduct, & that of the French, may be seen ye Difference between Freedom & Slavery between Englishmen & French Men & You are too discerning not to See which of them is the most Eligible & whose Friendship is most preferable.

You are when you are united like a Strong Rope made up of many Small Threads which when twisted together, resists the greatest Force but by seperating the Threads it is Easily broken. The Method your Enemies make use of to break you is this; they know its in Vain to Assail you when twisted together, they therefore Endeavour to divide you and then break Some of the Threads, by Leading your Young men on Expeditions that they know will prove fatal to them, whereby the Rope will be so weakened by degrees, that it will at length yield to a Small force. 'Tis high time therefore to apply yourselves heartily to make your Youth sensible of the Snake in the Grass that they may avoid their Secret Enemy, & to inspire them with true Notions of Liberty, Vertue & honour. Are they Lovers of Liberty, Let them not Endeavour to deprive others of theirs but teach them this golden Rule of doing to Others only, what they would that Others should do to them. Is Vertue amiable in your Eyes? Teach them how detestable the Vices are Butchering their fellow Creatures and laying waste whole Countries which have given them no Provocation. Is Cowardice a Vice they hold in Contempt or a Coward a Wretch they despise? Tell them it is base & Cowardly to kill helpless & defenceless Women & Children, & that the Scalps which they bring home of such, instead of being Trophies of their Valour will be Monuments of their Barbarity Cruelty & Cowardice. — Do they delight in the use of Arms? The Savage Beasts will find them Exercise, try their Courage & inure them to Danger. Have they filial Piety & Brotherly Affection? Let them reserve themselves to defend their Kindred, and every thing that's dear to them from the Attempts of their Enemies, if at any time they should be invaded, that will be a War wherein you may reasonably hope for Success in your Arms. For my part it is my kind Concern for you that makes me Speak thus to you. I have your Peace & Happiness very much at heart & very Zealously wish your Prosperity. I would have all the Several Nations of Indians under the Kings Protection, how far or how distant soever they live from us, united in one Common Covenant; for I think & declare such an Union would Secure you all from the Open Attempts or Secret Snares of your Enemies, be they who they will, And if there be any other Nations who have not yet put themselves under his Majesty's Protection, that you are willing to cultivate a good Understanding with and who may be Worthy of your Alliance, invite them to it make them your fast Friends by that & all other Acts of Friendship & Humanity, that your United Body may still be Stronger, & your Enemies have more cause to dread you if they should unjustly attempt anything against You of whose Secret

Practices too You ought always to be Watchfull: You have been long acquainted with their Arts. What is the End think you they propose to themselves in them is it to Seduce you from Our Trade. No, they have a more beneficial One with their Nations nor have they Goods always to supply you or them with. I will tell you what it is, You lie too near them, You are Able to annoy them, when they give you just Provocation or to restrain them from their attempts against the Nations lying beyond You, or in Alliance with you, & were they to gain their Point you ought Carefully to guard against their Arts & intrigues & trusting to your Own Virtue, and to the firm alliance, and the great King your Fathers Protection, You may live in Peace & Enjoy the fruits of your Labour, with the Utmost Satisfaction & Security. If You neglect my Advice you will I fear ere long have Cause to repent it. Think Seriously of it & let your Memory witness for me that I give you timely Warning of your fate. But I hope better Things from you & in that hope I now renew brighten & Strengthen the Covenant Chain wherewith you and we are all united, & On our part be resolved to keep it [illegible] & preserve it inviolable to the End of the World and Expect the Same from You.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren —

I am informed that some of the Onondaga Sachems went to Canada to Speak to the Governour of that Place after you had all been Acquainted with my Resolution to meet You here this Summer & not long before the [illegible] sent to Summons you hither which I cannot but resent, but after what I have already said I hope none of you will be any more misled by a People whom You have the most Cause to suspect of evil Designs against You.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brethren —

I am very glad that the Design which some of you had to stop the Road to Oswego is laid Aside, and the wiser Resolution taken of keeping it Open, Your Own Interest is highly concerned in having a Place of Trade in the middle of your Nations, and I am persuaded yt you feel ye Good Effects of it more & more. Suffer not therefore any more Interruption to be given to the Traders, but encourage them to frequent that Market by all the Good Offices and Assistance you can give them. You are sensible that I take all Possible Care that you should be well used in your Dealings, nor is that all: the Benefit You receive by having a Smith reside in the remotest of your Nations Enables you to make your hunting turn to a better Acct than Otherwise it Would, for Your Guns are now kept in good Repair without the Loss of time in travelling far from home to have them mended when they want it

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren I highly Commend your Wisdom in not Suffering the French to get footing at Irondequat, you are too well acquainted with them not to know, that if by your permission they had built but a Small fishing Hut there, they would Soon without your leave have built a Fort, & then what had become of your Liberty? You must have held that and your Country at their Pleasure, have been Compelled to Sell your Beaver & to take their Goods at whatever price they would Set upon them, whereby you would in a Short time be reduced to a most despicable Condition, & if you do not Speedily fall upon some measures to prevent it they may by Treachery win the Ens & fix themselves before you are Aware of it

Gave a Belt

Brethren

Upon Complaint made to the Great King your Father by the Governor of Virginia that Some of your Young men had murdered Some of his Majesty's Subjects in that province I received his Majesty's Orders to Conclude a Peace between you and all the Nations of Indians under his Majesty's Protection Of which I directed the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to acquaint you, which they did, & you Expressed your Inclinations to come into it, & that you might be the better prepared to do it now, I sent you Notice, that, that was partly the Business of this Interview. All the Nations under the Kings Protection who live to the Westward & Southward of you, even as far as the Spaniards, would have Sent their Deputys hither at this time were it not that we are Continually Engaged in a War with Spain; However they have desired me to Conclude the Peace on their Sides, assuring me they will ratifie it fully & absolutely, and I do solemnly Engage for their performance of it.

The Great King your Father looks upon you & Every Nation of Indians under his protection as his Children, & it is his desire that you Should all live in the Strictest Friendship & Brotherly Affection with Each Other, & that you may be inseparably United. It is his pleasure that all the Nations lying to the Westward & Southward of you, even as far as the River Mississippi, be admitted into the Covenant Chain: So that from henceforth all Animosity & all Causes of Dislike, Complaint & Enmity, may cease & be buried in Oblivion; and being as One family you will be Carefull of Each Other's Safety not Countenancing nor Concealing any Attempts that You Shall know to be formed against any of you by any of yours or Our Enemies, but that You give immediate Notice thereof to the Nation against whom such a Design is formed. This I faithfully promise on the Part of all the Nations of Indians to ye Westward & Southward of you shall be performed by them to you & I Expect you make the like Solemn Promise to me on your Part

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Peace about which I now treat with You is not a [illegible] or the Nations have mentioned of our Own heads. It is what the Great King your Father has Commanded & recommended to you all, and surely his Commands that carry with them as His doth a generall & Paternal Care & concern for the Peace and Happiness of all his Children & Subjects cannot but be obeyed with cheerfullness, and observed with Constancy. His Majesty therefore Expects it. And I do admit all the Nations of Indians under his Majesty's Protection living to the Southward and Westward of us, Even as far as the Great River Missisippi into the Covenant Chain with us as fully & Absolutely to all Intents & purposes as if they had been Originally & Constantly comprehended in it, so that from henceforth they are to be Esteemed as your Brethren in all Respects as much as if they had been born & bred in your Own Castles & Houses & descended from your Ancestors. To Confirm what I have Said I give this Belt of Wampum which I desire may be kept for ever.

[illegible] Ph: Livingston Secr
to the Indian Affairs.

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr
Phil: Livingston
Philip Cortlandt
[illegible]
Members of the Council
The Commissrs for managing the Indian Affairs.

Answer made by the Six Nations of Indians to his Honr George Clarke Esqr Lieutenant Governour &ca
In Albany this 12th day of August 1740.

Brother Corlaer

You Spoke to us the Other day and we very well Understand the Purport of what you said We do not intend to repeat it Word for Word, but only answer the Principal Heads.

You told us the Reason you did not come up before was that the small pox was at New York, that you was fearfull that Distemper would Spread, that therefore it was out of Tenderness to us that you did not come.

You said also that you was very glad to See us here, We are also glad of the Opportunity to See You our Brother here.

Brother Corlaer. You also said that the reason of your Coming was to renew that Ancient Covenant Silver Chain which has so long subsisted between our Forefathers & to brighten & [illegible] the same, and that the Covenant Chain was so Strong & bright that no Enemy can break the same while the World Endures.

Brother Corlaer. We the Six Nations do also as well as you renew that Ancient Covenant Chain which has so long subsisted between Our Forefathers, & make the same [illegible] & Clear & Strong & promise that on Our part it shall Endure to the End of the World. No One that has Entred into Covenant with us has ever had reason to complain that We have been Covenant Breakers.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You also said that you had acquainted the Council & things, that you intended shortly to meet us here, & that We [illegible] stand at home & not yet [illegible] We confess it was told us. You said likewise that you were very much Concerned that some of the Oneida's [illegible] are gone to [illegible], but We hope you will [illegible] them, they are not gone there to do us hurt, but for the advantage of us all.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer. You also thanked us for our Wise Management in keeping Open Clean & with the Road to Oswego, & told us that [illegible] in the midst of our Nations, that it is a Great advantage to the Six Nations [illegible] But We think Brother that Your People who trade there have the most Advantage of it, & that it is as good to them as a Silver Mine.

Brother Corlaer. You said that if at any time We should hear of your people going to Oswego that We should assist them. We think [illegible] Your People We should Very Well, at the Carrying Place they are generally in want of help and We promise that We will Assist them there in Carrying their Smaller things but the large [illegible] they may carry Over.

Brother. We desire that Powder & Lead may be Sold Cheaper at Oswego than it is at present, which will be a means to draw the Far Nations thither, & We hope that none of the Traders at Oswego may give any reason, or be the Occasion of any Quarrel or Disturbance between us. We desire also that Corlaer will take Care that We may be better paid for building Houses [illegible] Women answered them.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brethren

It seems you do not rightly apprehend what I mean'd when I recommended to you to assist your Brethren the Traders who are going to Oswego to Trade. It is not that you should Carry any of their Smaller things on the Carrying place, unless they do desire it from you, for

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that would be a means to discourage that Trade. Wherefore you ought to leave them at their Liberty & not to stop the Road nor interrupt that Trade which is certainly a great Advantage to you as well as the far nations.

As to What you desire to have our Goods sold Cheaper at Oswego than it is at Present. The Market Varies according as Goods are in demand or Scarce, You have found by Experience that the more Skins are brought to Oswego, where, the Cheaper you have Goods. Every man in Trade makes the best Bargain for himself he can, so that I can give no directions how the Traders shall sell their Goods, but only to recommend to them to use you well to Encourage the Trade in general and to give no Reason of any Quarrel or Disturbance between you.

Then the Indians proceeded.

Brother. You also said that we had acted unwisely in not suffering the French to Settle at Tierondequat, and that if they had only Liberty to build a Trading House there, they would soon build a Strong Fort. We Perceive that both You and the French intend to settle that Place; but We are fully resolved that neither You nor they shall settle there; there is a Jealousy between You & the Governour of Canada about that Place, if either the One or the Other should settle there, We think it Would breed mischief such near Neighbours [illegible]. We think the trading house at Oswego & that at Niagara are near enough to each other, for trading Houses so near generally quarrel about their Trade.

Gave a Belt

Brother You also told us that You Compared us to a Rope which being twisted together is difficult to be broken, but when untwisted & divided into threads then it is Easily broken. We think not that we divide this Rope, about it you Speak but on the Contrary Strengthen the Same by making Friendship & alliance with many nations which has always been commended by the Govern.r of New York all the Indians which were formerly our Enemies almost as far as y.e River Missisipe are now Entred into the Covenant with us.

Brother You also said that you Speak in the Name of the King of great Britain our Father, that it is his Will that all the Nations of Indians under his Protection should be as One Body. As Our Father the Great King has Commanded us that We should be as One Flesh & Blood with the Indians to the Southward & Westward as far as Missisipi so We accept of them as Brethren, that We may be united as One Body, One Heart, One Flesh according to the King's Commandment. But then We desire that Some of the Sachems of those Southern Indians do come here which will much Strengthen & Confirm this Treaty. We will give them two Years time to come and in the mean time keep at home all our fighting Men.

In former times We Were but five Nations but now so many are joined into the Covenant Chain with us both to the Westward & Northward that they are almost innumerable, who we must all acquaint with this Treaty to the end there may none go to fight against the Southern Indians, who are the only nation not Entred in Covenant with us.

Brother. The last Belt You gave us to link us & the Southern Nations together We accept of, and it shall be kept at Onondagoe, We Promise that When the Southern Indians come here, We will give them a Belt to answer this.

His Honour Answered them.

Brethren. If You were in Earnest about the Peace of which We are treating you would not insist upon these Nations sending a Number of their Sachems here, no more than You did those to the Westward & Northward; those Treaties Were made without the special Command of the King your Father but in this Case the King himself interposes, and it is his Will and Command as your Father that You Should live as Brethren together. It is impossible that all the Nations to the Southward should meet You here or anywhere but they have made Choice of me to act in their Stead, and as I told You before, I do Engage my self that they shall perform what I have promised in their behalf.

Before I deliver You the Presents which I told Some of you I had from the Governour of Virginia for you in case You firmly & Solemnly accepted all the Nations of Indians living to the Southward & Westward as far as the River Missisipi, who are under his Majesty's Protection & Subjection into the Covenant Chain, I Expect that You will Receive them & conclude a Peace with them in their behalf & return me a token to Send to the Governour of Virginia as an Everlasting Testimony that You have concluded such Peace with them.

The Answer of the Six Nations to what his Honour Said now.

Brother. You just now told us that You was fully impowered by the Indians to the Southward & Westward as far as Missisippi that You Can transact this affair as fully as if they were present & that You Engage for their performance of this Treaty. On Which Consideration We do agree to the Terms required by You & shall receive all the Indians You said into the Covenant Chain with us, & shall look upon them as our Brethren & as Our Own Flesh as if they had actually been born & bred amongst us. And as We have never yet been guilty of Violating Treaties, so You may depend that We Will keep them inviolable to the End of the World. In Testimony whereof We give You this Belt to be Sent to the Governour of Virginia as an Everlasting Token of this Peace.

A True Copy Examined & Compared
p Ph: Livingston Secry to the Indian Affairs

Present
The Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.
Lieut. Gov.r &c.
Philip Livingston } Esq.rs of
Philip Cortlandt } the Councill
Daniel Horsmanden }

Proposition made by the Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r Lieut. Gov.r and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York &c. To the Six Nations of Indians viz. the Mohawks — Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges — Sinnekes and Tuskaroras at Albany y.e 16th Day of August 1740

Brethren

I intended to have mett you last year but the small pox a distemper that has been proved fatall to you, being then very rife in New York I was fearfull that the Infection might be Conveyed to you by some one or other curiosity generally leading many People from thence hither at the time of our meeting. In Tenderness therefore to you I put off our Interview to this time. And it is with much pleasure I now see you, that we may brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain, that has so long tyed us in mutual friendship and Brotherly affection, which I hope will Continue Inviolable to the End of the World, notwithstanding the Arts and Intrigues of our Old Enemies, who leave no means unessayed to divide us, and take all Occasions to weaken and at Length to root Out your name and Nations. This the wisest among you know full well But the ungovernable passions of your Youth often render their Cooler & better Councills fruitless, Of this the frequent and Almost constant practice of their joining the French parties who go out to destroy the distant nations of Indians with whom you have no pretence of Enmity is a flagran

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Instance nor have we any just Cause to quarrell with them; for it is Chiefly to Enlarge their Dominions, to Bring honest and Innocent nations under their power and Tyranny & to make them Subservient to their unjust Views; that they make War against them. A Conduct very Different from Ours who treat all those Nations of Indians who are under the Protection of the Great King your Father with benevolence Kindness and Humanity Studying to protect them in their freedom and wishing you All to Increase in Number as the Stars of Heaven, nor do we Seek Occasions to extirpate Nations with whom we have made no Alliance, No. On the Contrary we invite them to unite with us, we receive them with open Arms. and use them with kindness and humanity Suffering them to Enjoy that Inestimable Blessing their Liberty without Disturbance. In this Difference of our Conduct & that of the French may be Seen the difference between freedom and Slavery between Englishmen & Frenchmen & you are too discerning, not to see which of them is the most Eligible, & whose friendship is most preferable! You are when you are United like a Strong rope made up of many Small threads. which when Twisted together resists the Greatest force, but by Seperating the threads it is Easily Broken, the Method your Enemies Make use of to Break you is this, They know tis in vain to Assail you when Twisted together. they therefore Endeavour to divide you & then break some of the

Threads by Leading your youth on Expeditions that they know will prove fatal to them, whereby the Roap Will be so Weakned by degrees that it will at Length yield to a Small force. 'Tis high time therefore to apply your Selves heartily to make your youth Sensible of the Snake in the grass, that they may avoid their secret Enemy, and to Inspire them with True notions of Liberty, Virtue and Honour. Are they Lovers of Liberty? Let them not Endeavour to deprive others of theirs, But Teach them this golden Rule, of Doing to Others only what they would that othe Should do unto them. Is Virtue Amiable in your Eyes? Teach them how detestable the Vices are of Butchering their fellow Creatures and Laying waste whole Countries who have given them no provocation. Is Cowardice a Vice they hold in Contempt or a Cowar
II 189 a wretch they despise? Tell them it is base and Cowardly to kill helpless and defenceless women and Children, and that the Scalps which they bring home of Such, instead of being trophies of their Valour will be monuments of their barbarity, Cruelty and Cowardice. Do they delight in the Use of Arms? The savage beasts will find them employ, try their Courage and inure them to dangers. Have they filial piety and Brotherly affections? Let them reserve themselves to defend their Kindred and every thing that is dear to them from the attempts of their Enemies, if at any time they Should be invaded. That will be a War wherein you may reasonably hope for Success on your Arms. For my part, it is my kind concern for you that makes me Speak thus to you. I have your peace & happiness very much att—

Heart. and very zealously wish ye prosperity: I would have All the Nations of Indians under the Kings protection, how near or how distant Soever they Live to or from us, united in One Common Covent Chain of Frindship and Alliance. Such an Union would Secure you all from the Open attempts or Secret Snares off your Enemies, be they who they will, And if there be any other nations who have not yett putt themselves under his Majs protection, That you Are willing to Cultivate a good understanding and who may be worthy of your Alliance invite them to it, make them your fast frinds by that and All other Acts of Frindship and humanity. That your United body may Still be Stronger, and your Enemies have more Cause to dread you, if they Should Unjustly attempt any thing against you; of whose Secret practices too you ought Always to be watchfull; You have been long acquainted with their arts, what is the End think you they Propose to themselves in Attempting to Seduce you. Is it Trade: No, they have a more beneficial One with other Nations, nor have they goods Always to Supply you or them with, I will tell you what it is, You Lye too near them You are Able to Annoy them when they give you just Provocation, or to restrain them from their wonted Cruelty to Nations Lying beyond you or in Alliance wth you; And now knowing their Views, you Ought carefully to guard against their Arts and Intrigues and trusting to your Own Virtue, an Extensive Alliance and the Great King your Fathers protection. You May Live in peace and Enjoy the fruits of Your Labour with the Utmost Satisfaction and Security. If you Neglect my Advice you will Sooner or Later have

Cause to repent it, Think Seriously of it, and
Let your memory witness for me that I gave you
timely warning of your fate; But I hope better
things from you, and in that hope. I now renew —
Brighten and Strengthen the covenant Chain —
Assureing you that we will on our parts be careful
to keep it from rust, and Preserve it Inviolable to
the End of the World and I expect the same from
you. —

Gave a Belt of Wampum —

Brethren I am Informed that Some of the Onondage Sa-
chims went to Canada to Speak with the Gov.r of
that place, after you had all been Acquainted with
my resolution to meet you here this Sum.r and not
Long before the Interpreter went to you to Summon
you hither which I cannot but resent. But after
what I have Already Said I hope none of you
will be any more misled by a People whom you
have too much Cause to suspect of Secret designs —
against you

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Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren I am very glad that the design which Some of yo
had to Stop the road to Oswego is laid aside and —
the Wiser Resolution taken of keeping it Open,
Your own Interest is highly Concerned in haveing
a place of Trade in the middle of 5 Nations, and I
am perswaded you feel the good Effects of it more &
more; Suffer not therefore any more Interruptio
to be given to the traders, but Incourage them to
frequent that Market by all the Good offices ~~and~~
Assistance you can give them, You are Sensible —

That I Take all possible Care that you Should be well used in your Dealings, nor is That All. The Benefitt you receive by Haveing a Smith in the remotest of your Nations, Enables you to make your Hunting turn to a better acct. Than Otherwise it would, for your Guns are now kept in good repair without the Loss of Time in Travelling far from home to have them mended when they Want it.

Gave a String Wampum

Brethren I highly commend your Wisdom in not Suffering the French to gett footing at Tierondequat. you are too well acquainted with them not to know, that If by your permission they had built but a small fishing Hutt there, they would soon without your Leave have built a fort, and then what had become of your Liberty, you must have held that and your Country to, att their pleasure, Have been Compelled to sell your Bever and to take their goods att whatever price they would Sett upon them whereby you would in a Short Time be reduced to a most Deplorable Condition, and if you do not Speedily fall upon some measures to prevent it, they may by Treachery gain their Ends, and fix themselves there before you are aware of it.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren Upon Complaint made to the Great King your Father by the Govr. of Virginia that some of your young men had murdered some of his majs. Subjects in that Province I recd. his majts. Commands to Conclude a genl. peace between you and all the nations of Indians under his majs. Protection, of which I directed the

Commissioners of Indians again to acqt. you, whic they did, & you expressed your Inclination to Come into it, and that you might be the better prepared to do it now. I sent you notice that that was part the business of this Interview. All the nations to the Southward and westward of you, that are under the Kings Protection, would have sent their Deputies hither att this time, were it not that we are now actually engaged in a war with Spain However they have desired me to negotiate the pea on their part. assuring me they will Ratify it fully and absolutely and I do Solemnly engage for the performance of it.

The Great King your Father Looks upon you and all the Nations of Indians Under his protection as his Children and it is his desi That you should all Live in the Strictest friendship and Brotherly affection with each other and that you may be Inseperably united. It is his pleasure that all the Nations lying to the westward and Southward of you even as far as the Great River Missisippi be admitted into the Covenant Chain so that from hence forth all animosties and all Causes of dislike, Complaint and Enmity may cease & be buried in Eternall Oblivion and being as one family you will be carefull of each others safety, not countenanceing nor concealing any attempts that you shall know to be formed agai any of you, by any of your or our Enemies, but that you give Immediate Notice thereof to the Nation agt: whom such a design is formed. This I faithfully Promise on the part of all the Nations of Indian

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To the Southward & Westward of you, Shall be performed by them to you, & I expect you make the like Solemn promise to me on your part.

Gave a Belt

The peace about which I now treat with you is not Entered upon by me or the Nations I have mentioned of our own Heads. it is what the great King your father has Commanded & recommended to you All and Surely his Commands that Carry with them as this Doth a generall and paternall Care & Concern for the peace & happiness of All his Children & Subjects, Cannot but be Obeyed with Chearfulness & observed with Constancy. His Majesty therefore Expects it, And I do admitt all the Nations of Indians under his Majts. Protection lying to the Southward & Westward of us Even as far as the great River Missisippi into the Covenant Chain with us. As fully & Absolutely to all Intents and Purposes. As if they had Been Originally & Constantly comprehended in it So that thenceforward they Are to be Considered As our Brethren in All Respects As Amply as if they Had been born & bred in your Own Castles & Houses & descended from ye Same Ancestors. To Confirm what I have said I give this Belt of Wampum to be Kept by You for Ever.

Present
the Hono.ble George Clarke Esq.r
Lieut. Govern.r &c.a

Philip Livingston
Philip Cortlandt
Daniel Horsmanden } Esq.rs of the Council

the Commiſsioners for managing
Indian Affairs

Proposition made by the Hono.ble George Clarke Esq.r Lieut. Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of New York &c. to the six Nations of Indians Viz.t the Mohawks, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayugas, Sinnekes and Tuskarores, At Albany the 16th day of August 1740.

Copy

Brethren

I intended to have met you last year, but the small Pox a Distemper that has ever proved fatal to you being then very rife in New York: I was fearful that the Infection might be conveyed to you, by some one or other, Curiosity generally leading many people from thence hither at the Time of our meeting: In tenderneſs therefore to you I put off our Interview to this Time, And it is with much pleasure I now see you, that we may brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain that has so long tyed us in mutual friendship and Brotherly Affection, which I hope will continue inviolable to the End of the World, notwithstanding the Arts and Intrigues of our old Enemies, who leave no means uneſsayed to divide us, and take all Occasions to weaken, and at length to root out your Name and Nations, this the wisest among you know full well, but the ungovernable Passions of your Youth, often render your cooler and better Counselles fruitleſs; Of this the frequent and almost constant practice of their joining the French parties who go out to destroy the distant Nations of Indians with whom you have no pretence of Enmity, is a flagrant Instance. Nor have the french any just Cause to quarrel with them, for it is chiefly to enlarge their Dominions, to bring honest and innocent Nations under their power and Tyranny, and to make them subservient to their unjust Views, that they make War against them: A Conduct very different from ours, who treat all those Nations of Indians who are under the Protection of the Great King your Father, with Benevolence kindneſs and humanity, studying to protect them in their Freedom, and wishing you all to increase in Number as the Stars in heaven. Nor do we seek Occasions to extirpate Nations with whom we have made no Alliance, No, On the Contrary we unite them with us, we receive them with open Arms, endue them with kindneſs and humanity, suffering them to enjoy that inestimable Bleſsing their Liberty without Disturbance, In this difference of our Conduct and that of the french, may be seen the Difference between Freedom and Slavery, between Englishmen and Frenchmen and you are too discerning not to see which of them is the most Eligible and whose friendship is most preferable

You are when you are united like a strong Rope, made up of many small Threads, which when twisted together resists the greatest Force, but by seperating the threads it is easily broken. the Method your Enemies make use of to break you is this, they know 'tis in vain to aſsail you when twisted together, they therefore endeavour to divide you, and then break some of the threads, by leading your Youth on Expeditions that they know will prove fatal to them, whereby the Rope will be so weaken'd by degrees that it will at length yield to a small force; 'Tis high time therefore to apply yourselves heartily to make your Youth sensible of the Snake in the Graſs, that they may avoid their secret Enemy, and to inspire them with true Notions of Liberty, Virtue and Honor; Are they Lovers of Liberty? let them not endeavour to deprive others of theirs, but teach them the golden Rule, of doing to others only, what they would that others should do to them; Is Virtue amiable in your Eyes? Teach them how detestable the Vices are of Butchering their fellow Creatures, and laying waste whole Countries, who have given them no provocation. Is cowardice a Vice they hold in contempt, Or a Coward a Wretch they despise? Tell them it is base and cowardly to kill helpleſs and defenceleſs Women and Children, and that the Scalps which they bring home of such, instead of being Trophies of their Valour, will be monuments of their Barbarity Cruelty and Cowardice. Do they delight in the use of Arms? the Savage Beasts will find them employ, try their Courage and inure them to Danger. Have they filial Piety and Brotherly Affection? let them reserve themselves to defend their kindred, and every thing that is dear to them from the Attempts of their Enemies if at any Time they should be invaded, that will be a War wherein you may reasonably hope for Succeſs on your Arms. For my part it is my kind concern for you that makes me speak thus to you, I have your peace and happineſs very much at heart, and very zealously wish your prosperity, I would have all the several Nations of Indians under the Kings protection, how near or how distant soever they live to or

from

forever, united in one common Covenant Chain of Friendship and Alliance, such an Union would secure you all from the open Attempts or secret Snares of your Enemies, be they who they will, And if there be any other Nations who have not yet put themselves under her Majesties Protection, that you are willing to cultivate a good understanding with, and who may be worthy your Alliance, invite them to it, make them your fast friends by that and all other Acts of Friendship and humanity, that yr united Body may still be stronger, and your Enemies have more cause to dread you, if they should unjustly attempt any thing against you, of whose secret practices too you ought always to be watchful: You have been long acquainted with their Arts; what is the end think you they propose to them-selves in attempting to seduce you, Is it Trade? No they have a more beneficial one with other Nations, nor have they Goods always to supply you or them with, I will tell you what it is: You lie too near them, you are able to annoy them when they give you just provocation, or to restrain them from their wonted Cruelty to Nations lying beyond you, or in Alliance with you: And now knowing their Views, you ought carefully to guard against their Arts and Intrigues, and trusting to your own Virtue, an Extensive Alliance, and the great King yr Fathers protection, you may live in peace and enjoy the fruits of your Labour, with the utmost Satisfaction and Security: If you neglect my advice, you will sooner or later have cause to repent it, think seriously of it and let your Memory witneſs for me that I gave you timely warning of your fate, But I hope better things from you, and in that hope, I now renew brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain, aſsuring you that we will all on our part be careful to keep it from Rust and preserve it inviolable to the end of the World, and I expect the same from you —

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

I am informed that some of the Onondage Sachems went to Canada to speak with the Governor of that place, after you had all been acquainted with my Resolution to meet you here this Summer and not long before the Interpreter went to summon you hither, which I cannot but resent, but after what I have already said I hope none of you will be any more misled by a People whom you have too much cause to suspect of secret designs agt you.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brethren

I am very glad that the Design which some of you had to stop the Road to Oswego is laid aside, and the wise Resolution taken of keeping it open. Your own Interest is highly concerned in having a place of Trade in the middle of your Nations, and I am perswaded that you feel the good Effects of it more and more. Suffer not therefore any more Interruption to be given to the Traders, but incourage them to frequent that market by all the good Offices & assistance you can give them. You are sensible that I take all possible care, that you should be well used in your dealings, nor is that all the benefit you receive by having a Smith reside in the remotest of your Nations enables you to make your hunting turn to a better Account than otherwise it would, for your Guns are now kept in good repair, without the loss of Time in travelling far from home to have them mended when they want it.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren

I highly commend your Wisdom in not suffering the French to get footing at Tierondequat, you are too well acquainted wth them not to know that if by your permission they had built but a small fishing-hut there, they would soon without your leave have built a fort. And then what had become of your Liberty? You must have held that and your Country too at their pleasure, have been compelled to sell your Bever and to take their Goods at whatever price they would set upon them, whereby you would in a short time be reduced to a most deplorable Condition. and if you do not speedily fall upon some Measures to prevent it, they may by Treachery gain their Ends, and fix themselves there before you are aware of it.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

Upon Complaint made to the great King your Father by the Governor of Virginia, that some of your Young Men had murdered some of his Majesties Subjects in that province I received his Majesties Commands to conclude a general peace between you and all the Nations of Indians under his Maj^{ty} protection, of which I directed the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to acquaint you, which they did and you expressed y^{r} Inclination to come into it, and that you might be the better prepared to do it now, I sent you Notice, that. that was partly the Business of this Interview, All the Nations under the

Kings

5) Kings Protection, who live to the Westward and Southward of you, even as far as the Spaniards, would have sent their Deputies hither at this Time, were it not that we are now actually engaged in a War with Spain, however they have desired me to engage for them to [illegible] to every thing we this day ratify it firmly & inviolably, and I do solemnly engage for their performance of it.

The Great King your Father looks upon you and every Nation, of Indians under his Protection as his Children, and it is his desire that you should all live in the strictest Friendship and Brotherly Affection, with each other; and that you may be inseperably united, It is his pleasure that all the Nations lying to the westward and Southward of you, even as far as the River Missisippi be admitted into the Covenant Chain, so that from henceforth all Animosities and all Causes of dislike Complaint and Enmity, may cease and be buried in eternal Oblivion, and being as one family you will be careful of each others Safety, not countenancing nor concealing any Attempts that you shall know to be formed against any of you by any of your or our Enemies, but that you give immediate Notice thereof to the Nation against whom such a Design is formed. This I faithfully promise, on the part of all the Nations of Indians to the Southward and Westward of you, shall be performed by them to you, and I expect you make the like solemn promise to me on your part

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Gave a Belt of Wampum

The Peace about which I now treat with you is not entered upon by me, Or the Nations I have mentioned of our own heads — It is what the Great King your Father has commanded and recommended to you all, and surely his Commands, that carry with them, as this doth, a general and paternal Care and concern for the Peace and happiness of all his Children and Subjects, cannot but be obeyed with Chearfulness and observed with Constancy. His Majesty therefore expects it and I do admit all the Nations of Indians under his Majesties Protection lying to the Southward and Westward of us Even as far as the great River Missisippi into the

Covenant

(6)

Covenant Chain with us, as fully and absolutely to all Intents and purposes as if they had been originally and constantly comprehended in it, So that henceforward they are to be considered as our Brethren in all Respects as amply As if they had been born and bred in your own Castles and houses and descended from your Ancestors. To confirm what I have said I give this Belt of Wampum, which I desire may be kept by you forever

A true Copy examined and compared
P. Phi. Livingston Secy. to the
Indian Affairs

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Present
the Honble George Clarke Esqr. &c.
Phillip Livingston
Phillip Cortlandt
Danl. Horsmanden } Esqrs. of the Council
the Commissioners for managing the Indian affairs }
Esqrs.

Answer made by the six Nations of Indians to his Honor George Clarke Esqr. Lieut. Governor &c. In Albany this 19th day of Augt. 1740

Brother Corlaer

You spoke to us the other Day and we have very well understood the purport of what you said, we do not intend to repeat it Word for Word, but only answer the principal heads.

You told us the Reason you did not come up before Was that the small Pox were at New York, that you was fearful that Distemper would spread, that therefore it was out of tenderness to us, that you did not come.

You said also that you was very glad to see us here. We are also glad of the Opportunity to see you our Brother here

Brother Corlaer, You also said that the Reason of your coming was to renew that antient Silver Covenant Chain, which has so long united our fore Fathers, and to brighten and strengthen the same, and that the Covenant Chain was so strong and bright that no Enemy can ever break the same while the World endures.

Brother Corlaer. We the six Nations do also as well as you renew that antient covenant Chain which has so long subsisted between our fore Fathers, and make the same bright clear & strong, and promise on our part that it shall endure to ye End of the World. No one that has entered into Covenant with us, hav ever had Reason to complain of us that we have been Covenant breakers

Gave a Belt of Wampum,

Brother Corlaer,

You also said that you had acquainted the Comrs. & they us, that you intended shortly to meet us here and that we should stay at home and not go to Canada, We confess it was told us, You said likewise that you very much resented that some of the Onondage Sachims are gone to Canada, but we hope you will excuse them, they are not gone there to do us hurt, but for the Advantage of us all.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brot. Corlaer

You also thanked us for our wise Management in keeping open and clearing up the Road to Oswego, and told us that the trading House there stands in the midst of our Nations, & that it is a vast Advantage to the six Nations, because we can get there what we want or desire; But we think, Brother, that yo: People who trade there have the most advantage by it, and that it is as good for them as a Silver Mine.

Brother. You said that if at any time We should see any of your People going to Oswego, that we should assist them, We thank you for your Request, We like it very well at the carrying Place they are generally in want of Assistance & we promise that we will help them there in carrying their smaller things, but the large Casks and Bales they may have rid over.

Brother. We desire that Powder and Lead may be sold cheaper at Oswego than it is at present, which will be a means to draw the far Nations thither. And we hope that none of the Traders at Oswego may give any Reason or be the Occasion of any Quarrel or Disturbance between us.

We desire also that B- Corlaer will take Care that we may be better paid for building houses at Oswego.

Gave a String of Wampum

His Honr. answered them.

Brethren, It seems you do not rightly apprehend what I mean or intend. when I recommend to you to assist your Brethren, the Traders when they are going to Oswego to trade, It is not that you should carry any of their smaller things on the carrying place, unless they do desire it from you, for that would be a means to discourage that Trade, wherefore you ought to leave them at their Liberty and not stop the Rode nor interrupt that Trade, wch is certainly a great Advantage to you as well as the far Nations

As to what you desire to have Powder and lead sold cheaper at Oswego than it is at present, the Market varies according as goods are in demand in Europe. You have found by Experience that the more Skins are brought to Oswego and here the cheaper you have Goods, every Man in Trade makes the best bargain for himself he can, So that I can give no Directions how the Traders shall sell their Goods, but only to recomend to them to use you well to encourage the Trade in General & to give no Occasion of any Quarrel or Disturbance between you.

Then the Indians proceeded

Brother You also said that we had acted wisely in not suffering the French to settle at Tierondequat, and that if they had only Liberty to build a fishing hut there, they would soon build a strong fort. We perceive that both you and the French intend to settle that place, but we are fully resolved that neither you nor they shall settle there, there is a Jealousy between you & the

the

of Canada about that Place, if either the one or the other
ile there we think it would breed Mischief, such near
rs seldom can agree; We think the trading house at Oswego
at Niagara are near enough to each other, for trading
o near generally quarrel abt. the Trade.

Gave a Belt

also told us, that you compared us to a Rope wch. being twisted
is difficult to be broken, but when untwisted & divided
ds then it is easily broken. We think not that we divide
which you speak
be, but on the contrary strengthen the same; by making
hip and Alliance with many Nations, which has always
mmanded us by all the Governors of New York. All the
wch. were formerly our Enemies, are now entered into the
t with us, almost as far as the River Missisipi.

also said that you spoke in the Name of the King of
Britain our Father, That it is his Will that all the
s of Indians under his Protection should be as one Body.
Father the Great King has commanded us that we shod.
me Flesh & Blood with the Indians to the Southwd. & Westwd.
as Missisipi, so we accept of them as Brethren, that
y be united as one Body, One heart and one flesh
ing to the Kings Commandmt. But then we desire that
of the Sachims of those Southern Indians do come here
it will much strengthen and confirm this Treaty, we will
e them two Years time to come and in the mean time keep
ld one all our fighting Men.

former times we were but five Nations, but now so many
entered into the Covt. Chain with us, both to the Westwd. and
thwd. that they are almost innumerable, whom we must
d of it with this Treaty to keep them at home from going to
s agst. the Southern Indians, who are the only Nations wch.
ot entered into Covenant with us.

the last Belt you gave us to link us and the Southern
ions together, we accept of, and it shall be kept at
d age, we promise that when those Southern Indians
here we will give them a Belt to answer this.

His Honor answered them.

If you were in earnest abt. the Peace of wch. we now treat
would not insist upon those Nations sending a Number
their Sachims here, no more than you did those to the W
Northwd. & those treaties were made without the special
nd of the King your Father, but in this Case the Kin
f interposes and it is his Will as a Common Father
ou should live as Brethren together. It is impossib
all the Nations to the Southwd. should meet you here o

any where. But they have made choice of me and I stand in their stead and as I told you before I do engage my self that they shall perform what I have promised in their behalf.

1. Before I deliver you the presents which I told some of you I had from the Governor of Virginia for you in Case you firmly and solemnly accepted all the Nations of Ind^{ns} living to the Southw^{d} & Westw^{d} as far as the River Mississipi who are under his Maj^{ts} Obedience and Subjection, into the Covenant Chain I expect that you will receive them and conclude a Peace with me in their Behalf and return me a token to send to the Gov^{r} of Virginia as an everlasting Testimony that you have concluded such a Peace with them.

The Answer of the six Nations to what his Honor said now

Brother. You just now told us that you was fully empowered by the Indians to the Southw^{d} & Westw^{d} as far as Mississipi and that you can transact this Affair as fully as if they were present and that you engage for their performance of this Treaty In which Consideration we do agree to the Terms required by you and receive all the Indians aforesaid into the Cov^{t} Chain with us and shall ever look upon them as our Brethren and as our own Flesh as if they had actually been born and bred amongst us, and as we have never yet been guilty of violating Treaties so —— you may depend that we will keep this Inviolable to the End of the World In Testimony whereof we give you this Belt to be sent to the Governor of Virginia as an everlasting Token of this Peace

A true Copy examined & compared
℘ Ph: Livingston Secy to the Indian
Affairs

and humbly thank your Lordships for your Report in favour of Indian presents, which I hope will be ordered to be sent.

I have had an interview at albany this Summer with the six Nations of Indians and have prevailed on them to take into the Covenant Chain as it is called, all the Nations of Indians under the Kings protection lying to the Westward and Southward of us as far as the River Messasipi, this I think the most likely way to establish an universall Peace among all the Indians and to make it lasting, Coll: Gooch before I met them told me that it was not our but the Southern Indians among whom only one or two Mohocks were who murdered the people in Virginia of which he complained to your Lordships wherefore I past that by in silence I do myself the honor to send to your Lordships a Copy of what was transacted hoping that in what I have done I have obeyed your Lordships Commands to your satisfaction, if this union proves ineffectual I know not what will tie them I could wish that the Colonies to the Westward would give some small yearly sum as this doth to be applied in presents to the Indians and that the Governors would prevail on the principal Nations to the Westward to send Deputies to Albany to be present at the next interview; It would greatly corroborate what I have done, and by conversing freely together there they may lay a foundation for such an intimate and friendly Correspondence as may cement them for ever, I have writ to Coll: Gooch about it, but I fear my letter did not reach him before he embarked for Jamaica

The Assembly being Just now up, the Acts passed by them could not be got ready to be sent by those ships but so soon as they are ingrossed I will do myself the honor to send them to your Lordships, I am with the highest respect and honor

My Lords

Your Lordships
most humble and
most obedient Servant

The R^{t} Hon^{ble} the Lords of Trade.

GEO: CLARKE

Conference between Lieutenant-Governor Clarke and the Six Nations.

PRESENT—The Hon^{ble} Geo: Clarke Esq: Lieut^{t}: Governor &^{c}

Philip Livingston }
Philip Cortlandt } Esq^{rs} of the Council
Daniel Horsmanden }
The Commissioners for managing Indian Affairs.

Copy.

Proposition made by the Hon^{ble} George Clarke Esq^{re} Lieut^{t} Govern^{r} and Commander in chief of the Province of New York &^{c} To the six Nations of Indians Viz^{t} the Mohawks Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges, Sinnekes and Tuskarores, at Albany the 16 day of August 1740.

Bretheren

I intended to have met you last year, but the small pox a distemper that has ever proved fatal to you being then very rife in New York I was fearful that the infection might be conveyed to you by some one or other curiosity generally leading many people from thence hither at the time of our meeting: in tenderness therefore to you I put of our interview to this time, And it is with much pleasure I now see you that we may brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain that has so long tyed us in mutual friendship and brotherly affection, which I hope will continue inviolable to the end of the world, notwithstanding the Arts and intriges of our old enemies who leave no means unessayed to divide us, and take all occasions to weaken and at length to roote out your name and Nations this the wisest among you know full well but the ungovernable passions of your Youth, often render your cooler and better Counsells fruitless; Of this the frequent and almost constant practice of their joining the french parties who go out to destroy the distant nations of Indians with whom you have no pretence of enmity is a flagrant instance, Nor have the french any just cause to quarrel with them, for it is chiefly to enlarge their Dominions to bring honest and inocent Nations under their power and tyranny and to make them subservient to their unjust views that they make war against them; A conduct very different from ours who treat all those Nations of Indians who are under the protection of the Great King your Father with benevolence kindness and humanity studying to protect them in their freedom, and wishing you all to increase in number as the stars in heaven, Nor do we seek occasions to extirpate Nations with whom we have made no alliance, No on the contrary we unite them with us, we receive them with open arms and use them with kindness and humanity suffering them to enjoy that inestimable blessing[1] without disturbance In this difference of our conduct and that of the french may be seen the difference between freedom and Slavery between Englishmen and frenchmen and you are too discerning to see which of them is the most eligible and whose friendship is most preferable.

You are when you are united like a strong Rope made up of many small threads, which when twisted together resists the greatest force but by seperating the threads it is easily broken the method your enemies make use of to break you is this they know its in vain to assail you when twisted together they therefore endeavour to divide you and then break some of the threads by leading your youth on expeditions that they know will prove fatal to them, whereby the rope will be so weakened by degrees that it will at length yield to a small force tis high time therefore to apply yourselves heartily to make your Youth sensible of the snake in the grass that they may avoid their secret enemy and to inspire them with true notions of liberty, virtue and honor; are they lovers of liberty let them not endeavour to deprive others of theirs but teach them this golden Rule of doing to others only what they would that others should do to them; Is virtue amiable in your Eyes teach them how detestable the vices are of butchering their fellow creatures and laying waste whole Countries who have given them no provacation. Is cowardice a vice they hold in contempt, Or a coward a wretch they despise tell them it is base and cowardly to kill helpless defenceless women and Children and that the scalps which they bring home of such, instead of being trophies of their valour will be monuments of their barbarity and cowardice. Do they delight in the use of Arms? the savage beasts will find them employ try their courage and inure them to dangers Have they filial piety and brotherly affection? let them reserve themselves to defend their kindred and every thing that is dear to them from the attempts of their enemies if at any time they should be invaded that will be a war wherein you may reasonably hope for success in your arms for my part it is my kind concern for you that makes me speak thus to you I have your peace and happiness very much at heart, and very zealously wish your prosperity I would have all the severall nations of Indians under the Kings protection how near or how distant[1] they live to or from us, united in one common covenant chain of friendship and alliance such an union would secure you all from the open attempts or secret snares of your enemies be they who they will And if there be any other nations who have not yet put themselves under his Majesties Protection that you are willing to cultivate a good understanding with, and who may be worthy your alliance invite them to it, make them your fast friends by that and all other Acts of friendship and humanity that your united body may still be stronger and your enemies have more cause to dread you if they should unjustly attempt any thing against you, of whose secret practices too you ought always to be watchfull You have been long acquainted with their Acts, what is the end think you they propose to themselves in attempting to seduce you, is it trade? No they have a more beneficial one with other Nations nor have they goods always to supply you or them with I will[2] you what it is, You lie too near them you are able to annoy them when they give you just provocation or to restrain them from their wonted cruelty to Nations lying beyond you or in alliance with you; And now knowing their views you ought carefully to guard against their Acts and intrigues and trusting to your own virtue an extensive alliance, and the great King you fathers protection, you may live in peace and enjoy the fruits of your labour with the utmost satisfaction and security If you neglect my advice, you will sooner or later have cause to repent it, think seriously of it and let your memory witness for me that I gave you timely warning of your fate; but I hope better things from you, and in that hope, I now renew brighten and strengthen the Covenant chain, assuring you that we will all on our part be carefull to keep it from rust and preserve it inviolable to the end of the world, and I expect the same from you.

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[1] their Liberty. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIX., 43. — Ed.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren

I am informed that some of the Onondage Sachims went to Canada to speak with the Governor of that place, after you had all been acquainted with my resolution to meet you here this Summer and not long before the interpreter went to summon you hither which I cannot but resent but after what I have already said I hope none of you will be any more misled by a people whom you have to much cause to suspect of secret designs ag^t you.

Gave a string of Wampum.

Brethren,

I am very glad that the design which some of you had to stop the road to Oswego is laid aside and the wiser Resolution taken of keeping it open Your own interest is highly concerned in having a place of trade in the middle of your Nations, and I am perswaded that you feel the good effects of it more and more Suffer not therefore any more interruption to be given to the Traders but encourage them to frequent that market by all the good offices and assistance you can give them You are sensible that I take all possible care, that you should be well used in your dealings, nor is that all the benefit you receive by having a Smith reside in the remotest of your Nations enables you to make your hunting turn to a better account than otherwise it would, for your Guns are now kept in good repair, without the loss of time in travelling far from home to have them mended when they want it

Gave a String of Wampum

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[1] soever. *Ibid*, 44.

[2] tell. *Ibid*, 45. — Ed.

Brethren

I highly commend your Wisdom in not suffering the french to get footing at Tierondequat you are too well acquainted with them not to know that if by your permission they had built but a small fishing hut there they would soon without your leave have built a fort. And then what had become of Your liberty? You must have held that and your Country too at their pleasure have been compelled to sell your bever and take their goods at whatever price they would set upon them whereby you would in a short time be reduced to a most deplorable condition and if you do not speedily fall upon some measures to prevent it, they may by treachery gain their ends, and fix themselves there before you are aware of it.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren.

Upon complaint made to the Great King your Father by the Governor of Virginia that some of Your Young men had murdered some of his Majesty's subjects in that province I received his Majestys commands to conclude a general peace between you and all the Nations of Indians under his Majestys protection of which I directed the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to acquaint you, which they did and you expressed your inclination to come into it, and that you might be the better prepared to do it now, I sent you notice that, that was partly the business of this interview, All the Nations under the Kings protection, who live to the Westward and Southward of you, even as far as the Spaniards, would have sent their Deputies hither at this time, were it not that we are now actually engaged in a war with Spain, however they have desired me to negotiate the peace on their parts, assuring me they will ratify it fully and absolutely, and I do solemnly engage for their performance of it.

The Great King your father looks upon you and every Nation of Indians under his protection as his Children, and it is his desire that you should live in the strictest friendship and brotherly affection with each other; and that you may be inseperably united, It is his pleasure that all the Nations lying to the westward and southward of you, even as far as the River Mississippi be admitted into the Covenant Chain, so that from henceforth all annimosities and all causes of dislike complaint and enmity may cease and be buried in eternal oblivion, And being as one family you will be carefull of each others Safety not countenancing nor concealing any attempts that you shall know to be formed against any of you by any of your or our enemies but that you give immediate notice thereof to the nation against whom such a design is formed. this I faithfully promise, on the part of all the nations of Indians to the Southward and Westward of you, shall be performed by them to you and I expect you make the like solemn promise to me on your part.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

The peace about which I now treat with is not entered upon by me, Or the Nations I have mentioned of our own heads It is what the Great King your father has commanded and recommended to you all and surely his Commands, that carry with them as this doth, a general and paternal care, and concern for the peace and happiness of all his Children and subjects cannot but be obeyed with chearfullness and observed with constancy. his Maj^{ty} therefore expects it and I do admit all the Nations of Indians under his Majesty's protection lying to the Southward and Westward of us even as far as the great River Mississippi into the covenant chain with us, as fully and absolutely to all intent and purposes as if they had been originally and constantly comprehended in it, so that hencefoward they are to be considered as our

Brethren in all respects as amply as if they had been born and bred in your own Castles and houses and descended from your Ancestors. To confirm what I have said I give this Belt of Wampum which I desire may be kept by you for ever.

A true copy examined and compared P^r

PH: LIVINGSTON

Sec^ry to the Indian Affairs.

PRESENT—The Hon^ble George Clarke Esq: &c.

Phillip Livingston }
Phillip Cortlandt } Esq^rs of the Council
Dan^l Horsmanden }
The Commissioners for managing the Indian affairs.

Answer made by the Six Nations of Indians to his Honor George Clarke Esquire Lieut^t Governour &^c In Albany this 12 day of Aug: 1740.

Brother Corlaer

You spoke to us the other day and we have very well understood the purport of what you said we do not intend to repeat it word for word but only answer the principal heads.

You told us the reason you did not come up before was that the small Pox were at New York, that you was fearful that distemper would spread, that therefore it was out of tenderness to us that you did not come.

You said also that you was very glad to see us here, we are also glad of the opportunity to see you our Brother here.

Brother Corlaer,

You also said that the reason of your coming was to renew that antient Silver Covenant Chain which has so long united our fore Fathers, and to brighten and strengthen the same, and that the Covenant Chain was so strong and bright that no Enemy can ever breake the same while the world endures

Brother Corlaer

We the Six Nations do also as well as you renew that antient covenant Chain which has so long subsisted between our fore Fathers, and make the same bright clear and strong, and promise on our part that it shall endure to the end of the World. No one that has entered into Covenant with us has ever had reason to complain of us that we have been Covenant breakers.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer,

You also said that you had acquainted the Com^rs and they us, that you intended shortly to meet us here and that we should stay at home and not go to Canada We confes it was told us, You said likewise that you very much resented that some of the Onondage Sachims are gone to Canada, but we hope you will excuse them they are not gone there to do us hurt, but for the advantage of us all.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You also thanked us for our wise management in keeping open and clearing up the Road to Oswego, and told us that the trading house there stands in the midst of our Nations, that it is a vast advantage to the Six Nations, because we can get there what we want or desire But we think Brother, that your people who trade there have the most advantage by it, and that it is as good for them as a Silver mine.

Brother

You said that if at any time we should see any of your people going to Oswego, that we should assist them We thank you for your request, we like it very well at the carrying place they are generally in want of assistance, and we promise that we will help them there in carrying their smaller goods, but the large casks and Bales they may have rid over

Brother

We desire that powder and lead may be cheaper at Oswego than it is at present which will be a means to draw the far Nations thither And we hope that none of the Traders at Oswego may give any reason or be the occasion of any Quarrel or disturbance between us.

We desire also that B-Corlaer will take care that we may be better paid for building houses at Oswego.

Gave a String of Wampum

His Hon^r answered them

Brethren. It seems you do not rightly apprehend what I mean or intend, when I recommend to you to assist your Brethren the traders when they are going to Oswego to trade It is not that you should carry any of their smaller things on the carrying place unless they do desire it from you, for that would be a means to discourage that trade, wherefore you ought to leave them at their liberty and not stop the rode nor interrupt that trade, which is certainly a great advantage to you as well as the far Nations

As to what you desire to have powder and lead sold cheaper at Oswego than it is at present the Market varies according as goods are in demand in Europe. You have found by experience that the more skins are brought to Oswego and here the cheaper you have goods every man in trade makes the best bargain for himself he can, So that I can give no directions how the traders shall sell their goods but only to recommend to them to use you well to encourage the trade in general and to give no occasion of any quarrel or disturbance between you.

Then the Indians proceeded

Brother. You also said that we had Acted wisely in not suffering the french to settle at Tierondequat, and that if they had only liberty to build a fishing hut there, they would soon build a strong fort. We perceive that both you and the french intend to settle that place, but we are fully resolved that neither you nor they shall settle there there is a Jealousy between you and the Governor of Canada about that place, if either the one or the other should settle there we think it would breed mischief such near neighbours seldom can agree, we think the trading house at Oswego and that at Niagara are near enough to each other, for trading houses to near generally quarrel about the trade. Gave a Belt

Brother,

You also told us, that you compared us to a rope which being twisted together is difficult to be broken, but when untwisted and divided into threads then it is easily broken. We think not that we divide this rope of which you speak but on the contrary strengthen the same, by making friendship and alliance with many Nations which has always been commanded us by all the Governours of New York, All the Indians which were formerly our enemies are now entered into the Covenant with us, almost as far as the river Mississipi

Brother. You also said that you spoke in the name of the King of Great Britain our father, that it is his Will that all the Nations of Indians under his protection should be as one body. As our father the Great King has commanded us that we sho'd be as one flesh and blood with the Indians to the Southward and Westward as far as Mississipi so we accept of them as Brethren that we may be united as one body, one heart and one flesh according to the Kings commandment But then we desire that some of the Sachims of those Southern Indians do come here which will much Strengthen and confirm this treaty, we will give them two Years time to come and in the mean time keep at home all our fighting men.

In former times we were but five Nations but now so many are entered into the Co^t^ Chain with us, both to the Westward and Northward that they are almost innumerable whom we must all acq^t^ with this treaty to keep them at home from going to fight ag^t^ the Southern Indians, who are the only Nations which are not entered into Covenant with us.

Brother. The last belt you gave us to link us and the Southern Nations together we accept of, and it shall be kept at Onondage we promise that when those Southern Indians come here we will give them a Belt to answer this.

His Honor answered them

Brethren. If you are in earnest ab^t^ the Peace of which we now treat you would not insist upon those Nations sending a number of their Sachims here, no more than you did those to the Westward and Northward and those treaties were made without the special command of the King your father, but in this case the King himself interposes and it is his will as a common father that you should live as Brethren together It is impossible that all the Nations to the Southward should meet you here or any where But they have made choice of me and I stand in their stead and as I told you before I do engage myself that they shall perform what I have promised in their behalf

Before I deliver you the presents which I told some of you I had from the Governor of Virginia for you in case you firmly and solemnly accepted all the Nations of Indians living to the Southward and Westw^d^ as far as the River Mississipi who are under his Majestys obedience and subjection into the Covenant Chain I expect that you will receive them and conclude a peace with me in their behalf and return me a token to send the Gov^r^ of Virginia as an everlasting testimony that you have concluded such a peace with them

The answer of the Six Nations to what his Honor said now

Brother. You just now told us that you was fully empowered by the Indians to the Southward and Westward as far as Mississipi and that you can transact this affair as fully as if they were present and that you engage for their performance of this treaty On which consideration we do agree to the terms required by you and receive all the Indians aforesaid into the Cov^t^ Chain with us and shall ever look upon them as our Brethren and as our own flesh as if they had actually been born and bred amongst us and as we have never yet been guilty of violating treaties so you may depend that we will keep this inviolable to the end of the world. In testimony whereof we give you this Belt to be sent to the Governor of Virginia as an everlasting token of this Peace.

A true Copy examined & compared P^{r}

PHI: LIVINGSTON

Sec^{ry} to the Indian Affairs.

Lieutenant-Governor Clarke to the Duke of Newcastle.

[New-York Papers (S. P. O.) No. 9. p. 77.]

New-York Febr^{y} the 28th 174$\frac{0}{1}$.

My Lord.

I do myself the honor to inform your Grace that in obedience to their Excellencies the Lords Justices instruction to me of the fifth of August last, commanding me to take care that the act of Parliament of the 6th of Queen Anne, for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in the plantations, be for the future observed and put in execution and likewise commanding me to publish the instruction, I did on the second of December last issue the inclosed proclamation, as the best method I could think of to discharge my duty, but I fear nothing but another act of Parliament will do the business effectually; payments now and for many years past being made in paper money and silver sent to England to purchase goods; besides it is understood that by that act no man is obliged to take silver in payment: If it should be thought proper to put the money in all the Plan^{tions} upon one uniform foot, I presume to think that if it were at once made sterling it would be most for the advantage of the Merchants in England, nor do I see that it would be at all injurious to the Merchants in America. and this is the opinion of those with whom I have talked, be it put upon what foot it will they must reduce the Ballance of their accounts to it, and it may as easily be reduced to sterling as to any other standard.

At the same time that I received that Instruction I likewise received their Excell^{cies} commands, concerning one Lush, Commander of a privateer; I made what enquiry I could and from thence am apt to believe he has in a great measure been guilty of what M^{r} Wimbleton charges him with, tho' he endeavours to shift it off on M^{r} Wimbleton himself; I directed the Attorney General likewise to enquire into it, who was upon inquiry perswaded of the truth of some of the facts, and believed he should get evidence to prove them, whereupon he caused Lush to be arrested on an Admiralty warrant, and then filed a libel in the Court against him, insisting on his giving two thousands pounds bail, but he tells me that the Judge admitted him to bail on giving only forty pounds security a very inconsiderable sum to answer for the irregularities complained of, and I fear an ill precedent for others to tread in his steps.—

I have since the receit of their Excellen^{s} commands had the honor to receive Your Grace's of the 18th of April 1740. with the Act of Parliament, passed last session, for the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of His Maj^{tys} British subjects to America, and for the

Answer Made by the Six Nations of Indians to his Honr. the Lieut. Governr. in Alby. this 19th day of Augt. 1740.

Present
The Honble: George Clarke Esqr.
Philip Livingston
Philip Cortlandt
Daniel Horsmanden
} Esqrs. Comrs.
The Comrs. of Indian Affairs

Brother Corlaer

You the Other day Spoke to Us & We have Very Well understood the purport of your Propositions; We do not intend to repeat it Word for Word but only Answer the principal head

Brother Corlaer & Queder — You told Us the Reason You did not Come Up before was. That the Small pox was att New york. that you was fearfull that Distemper — would Spread. that therefore it was out of Tenderness to Us that you did not Come;

II 192

You told us Also that you Was Very glad to see Us here; We are Also glad of the Opportunity to see you: our Brother, here

Bro. Corlaer — You Also told us that the reason of your Comeing Was to renew that Ancient Covenant Silver Chain which has so long united our forefathers & to brighten & Strengthen that Same.

You Also told us That the Covenant Chain was so Strong & bright that no Enemy can ever break the Same While the World Endures.

Bro. Corlaer — We the Six Nations do Also as well you renew that Ancient Covenant Chain which has so long subsisted between Our forefathers & make the Same bright & Clear & Strong ~~[illegible]~~

192.

And promise on Our part that it Shall Endure to the End of the World. No One that has Ever Enterd into Covenant with us, has Ever had reason to Complain of us that we have been Covenant breakers

Gave a Belt —

Brother Corlaer

You Also told us that you had Acquainted the Comrs & they us, That you Intended Shortly to meet us the Six Nations here & that we Should All Stay att Home & not go to Canada we Confess it was told us. You Said Likewise that You resented Very much that Some of the Onondage Sachims are gone to Canada, But we hope you Will Excuse them & not take it Very much amiss, they are not gone there to do us any hurt but for the Advantage of us all. —

Gave a String of Wampum —

Bro. Corlaer

II 192 A

You Also thanked us for our Wise Managemt. in Keeping Open & Clear'd up the road to Osweego, & told Us that the Trading House there Stands in the Midst of Our Nations. That it is a Vast advantage to the Six Nations, because We Can gett there what we want or Desire. But We Think, Brother, That your People who trade there have the Most Advantages by it & that it is as good for them as a Silver mine. —

Brother

You Also Said That if att any time we Should See any of your people going to Osweego, That we should Assist them. We Thank you for your request. We like it Very Well. Att the Carrying place they are Almost always in want of Assistance & we promise that we shall help them there in Carrying their Smaller things, but the Large Casks & Batoes they may have them drawn Over —

Brother We Desire that Powd:r & Lead may be Sold Cheaper att Oswego than it is att present, which will be a Means to draw the far Nations thither

Brother We hope that None of The traders att Oswego may give any reason or be the Occasion of any Quarrel or Disturbance between Us —

We desire also that B. Corlaer will Take Care that we may be better paid for building houses att Oswego —— Gave a String Wampum

His Hon:r answered Them

Brethren It seems you do not rightly Apprehend what I mean or Intend when I recommend to you to Assist your Brethren the Traders when they are going to Oswego to Trade, it is not that you Should Carry any of Their Smaller things on the Carrying place unless they do desire it from you. for that would be a means to discourage the trade to Oswego; where- II 193 fore you ought to Leave them att their Liberty & not Stop the road Nor Interrupt the trade which is Certainly a great Advantage to you as well as the far Nations ——

As to what you desire to have Powder & Lead sold Cheaper att Oswego Then it is att present, the market varies according as goods are in Demand in Europe. You have found by Experience that the more Skins are brought to Oswego the more the Cheaper you have goods. Every Man in Trade makes the best bargain for himself he Can; So that I Can give no Directions how the Traders Shall sell their goods but only to Recommend to them to use you well, to Incourage the Trade in

193 A Generell and to give no Occasion of Any Quarrel or Disturbance between you.

Then the Indians

Brother You Also told us, that we had Acted very wisely in not Suffering the french to Settle at Ticondequat; & That if they had Only Liberty to build a fishing hutt there, they would Soon build a Strong Fort.

We Perceive that you & the french both intend to Settle Ticondequat, but we are fully resolved that neither you nor they Shall Settle there, there is a jealousy between you & the Gov.r of Canada ab.t that place. if Either the One or the Other Should settle there we think it would breed mischief Such near Neighbours seldom can agree. We think the Trading

II. 193 A House att Oswego & that at Niagara are near enough to Each other. for Trading houses too near generally Quarrel about the trade.

Gave a Belt.

Bro. You Also told us, that you Compared us to a roap which being twisted together is difficult to be broken, but when untwisted & Divided into threads, Then it is Easily broken.

We think not that we divide this roap of which you Speak, but On the Contrary Strengthen the same, by makeing friendship and Alliance with many Nations which has Always been Commanded us by All the Gov.rs of New York, All the Indians that were formerly Our Enemies Are now entered into the Coven.t with us, Almost as far as the River Missisippi.

Brother You also told us; That You speak in the Name of the King of great Brittain our Father, That it is his Will that all the Nations of Indians Under his Protection Should be as One body.

As Our Father the great King has Commanded that we Should be as One flesh & blood with the Indians to the Southwards & Westwards as far as the River Missisippi, So we Accept of them as Brethren that We may be United as One body One heart & One flesh According to the Kings Commandment. —

But then We desire that Some of the Sachems of those Southren Nations do Come here which Will much Strengthen & Confirm this treaty, We will give them two years Time to Come & in the mean time keep at home all our fighting men. —

II 194 In former times We were but five Nations but now So many are Entred into the Covent. Chain with us — Both to the ~~South~~ Westwd. & northwd. that they are Almost Innumerable whom we must all acq.t with this Treaty to keep them at home from going a fighting agt. the Southren Indians who are the Only Nations that are not Entred into the Covenant with us.

Bro. The Last belt you gave Us to Link us & the Southren Nations together We accept of. & it Shall be kept at Onondage, We promise that when those — Southren Indians Come here We will give them a belt. to Answer this,

While We are So obedient & Submissive to you We desire that you will not refuse Us this our request. that you Wou'd Order your Subjects to sell us goods Cheaper than they are now Commonly Sold —.

194 A. The Gov.r Answered them

Brethren If you were in Earnest ab.t the peace of which we now treat, you would not Insist upon those Nations sending a number of their Sachims here no more than you did those to the Westw.d & North & those Treaties were made without the Special Command of the King your father, but in this Case the King himself interposes & it is his will as a Common father that you should Live as Brethren together. It is impossible that All the Nations to the Southward should meet you here or anywhere they have made choice of me to stand in their stead & as I told you before I do Ingage my Self that they shall perform what I have promised in their behalf.

II 194 A Before I deliver you the present which I told some of you I had from the Gov.r of Virginia for you in Case you firmly & Solemnly Accepted All the Nations of Indians Living to the Southw.d & Westward as far as the River Missisippi who are under his Ma.ts Obedience & Subjection, into the Covenant Chain I Expect that you will receive them & Conclude a peace with me in their behalf & Return me a Token to send to the Gov.r of Virginia as an Everlasting Testimony that you have Concluded such a peace with them.

They Answer Brother You just now told us that you was fully impowered for the Indians to S.o & Westw.d as far as Missisippi & that you can transact this affair as fully as if they were present & that you Ingage for their performance of this treaty. On which Consideration we

Do Accept & agree to the Terms required by You & Receive All the Indians to the Southwd. & Westw. of us as far as the River Mississippe into the Covent. Chain with us & Shall Ever Look upon them as our Brothers & as our own flesh as if they had Actually been born & bred amongst us, And as we have never yet been Guilty of Violating Treaties so you may depend that We will keep this Inviolable to the End of the Word. In Testimony of What we have Now Said we give you this belt to Send to the Govr. of Virginia as an Ever-lasting token of this peace

Then the presents were given them

II
195

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr
Philip Livingston } Esqrs of
Philip Cortlandt } the Councill
Danl Horsmanden }
& Severall Other Gentlemen

Speech made by the Honble George Clarke Esqr Lieut Govr & Comr in Chief of the Province of New York &c To the Schachkook Indians in Albany the 20th Augt 1740.

Children

I Sent for you to give you a fresh Testimony of the Tenderness & fatherly Affection of the Great King of Great Brittain my Master Our Common father & Sovereign and to acknowledge in this Publick manner the just Sence I have of your Dutifull behaviour to him, & the affection you have for your Brethren his Majs Subjects in these Parts, Except some of you who I am informed very much disturb the peace and quiet of your neighbours att Schachkook. I Command you as a father Commands his Children that you will not any more disturb your neibours at Schachkook who never molest you, but Live in friendship with them & the rest of your Brethren his Majs Subjects, in whose name I now renew the Antient Covenant Chain that it may be Stronger & brighter than Ever, & that you Stay & do not remove from that old habitation to other remote places, but to keep your Abode under the branches & Leaves of the great Tree planted for you & perswade All those who may have removed out of that Shade to return thither again, I will take care that they Shall have Land to plant on

Children I will do All in my Power to gett a minister to Live Among you which you So much desire, & it would certainly be a means to gather

Your Scattered Branches together again & to Make the Tree grow & flourish which I shall always Endeavour.

I will Send you A Present to your Own Country that you may not Spend it here in Town As you used to do before you went home.

Answer of the Schaahkooke & River Indians

Father. We are glad to see you in health & that our Grandfather the King welcomes us here.

We are glad that you reproved us for the Mischief we do. It is all oweing to the Strong Drink which is Carryd amongst us.

It would be a good thing that it was forbid to Carry any Rum amongst us. if we were oblidged to Come here for it we should not have it so often as now — when we are hunting rum is brought to us which keeps us poor we earnestly desire that Such practices may be forbid —

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Father Your Children are rejoyced that you renew the Covent. Chain & wish that the Tree planted for them may grow & flourish

You just now wrapped a belt of Wampum Abt. the Chain that it might not rust Your Children now do the same. Gave a Belt.

Father We are rejoyced that you will do your Endeavour to gett a minister for us! when we are gathered together So as to be a sufficient number to have a minister then we will Let our Father know it.

Father. Here is a Present which we desire you to Accept as a Token of Our joy that We sees you here.

His Hon^r. Said then

Children I Will do All in my to hinder people from carrying Rum among you. but At the same time you ought to reform your morals & refrain from drinking as much as tis in y^r. power & not be so besotted as to sell the very cloaths from off your backs for Rum —

At a Meet^g. of the Com^{rs}. of Indian affairs at Alb^y. the 21. August 1740

Present
Ph. Livingston
Ed. Collins
Jer. Van Rensselaer
Ph. Schuyler
John Schuyler Jun^r.
Hen^y. v. Ten Eyck
Rut. Bleeker
Dirk Ten Broeck
Abraham Cuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Joh^s. Lansing Jun^r.
Ste. Groesbeeck
Myn. Schuyler

Certain Sachims of the Six Nations Appeard at this Board & said viz.

Brother Corlaer

At Our Request you have Mett here, We desire that those here present may take notice of what we have to say.

Our Gov^r. who is your head & chief was pleased to appoint three days ago nine young Sachims by name Cagiadaiko, Cagendagoonia, Schohenrade, Tigaet tiowanje, Senanneade, Granosiradegaetha, Tejohawende, Athroene, Dehataghquesake, at which we are very well pleased, he also required that the aforesd. Sachims should be for the English Interest & the welfare of our own Nation, we say that the Gov^r. has acted very wisely & Discreetly, because it may happen that the Sachims may be sent for to come here at an inconvenient time, when the old men

Father. Here is a Present which we desire you to Accept as a Token of Our joy that we see you here.

His Hon.r Told them

Children I will do All in my [power] to hinder people from carrying Rum among you. but At the same time you ought to reform your morals & refrain from drinking as much as lies in y.r power & not be so besotted as to sell the very Clothes from off your backs for Rum

II.

At a Meet.g of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs at Alb.y the 21 August 1740

Present

Ph. Livingston
Ed. Collins
Jer. Van Rensselaer
Ph. Schuyler
John Schuyler Jun.r
Hend. Ten Eyck
Rut. Bleeker
Dirk Ten Broeck
Abraham Cuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Joh.s Lansingh Jun.r
Ste. Groesbeck
Myn. Schuyler

Certain Sachims of the Six Nations Appeard at this Board & Said viz.t

Brother Corlaer

At Our Request you have mett here, we desire that those here present may Take notice of what we have to Say.

Our Gov.r who is your head & ours was Pleased to Appoint three days ago, nine young Sachims by name Caniadarko, Caquendagoona, Schenenrade, Tigactderowanje, Scuanaderde, Granoghradegaetha, Tejohawende, Athroene, Dehataghquesok, at which we were very well pleased, he Also required that the aforesd. Sachims should be for the English Interest & the welfare of Our Own Nation, we say that the Gov.r has acted very wisely & Discreetly, because it may happen that the Sachims may be Sent for to Come here at an Inconvenient time, When the Old men

Cannot Come Down, & the Young Men Can, so that that Inconveniencie is taken away.

Then the new Sachims said,

We promise that We will agree & Concur in every thing that shall be for the English Interest. Upon which We accepted them & Received them into Our number

Upon which they gave a Belt.

Then the Sachims Presented a young man of the Onondages And desired that he might be made a Sachim in place of Canajogaje the Late Sachim of — & that he might bear ~~the~~ same name, & as the same promised & Engaged that he will be faithfull to the English Interest as the former Sachim of that name was. Whereupon they gave a String of Wampum

The Comiss.rs Answer'd

II 197 That they approved of the afs.d Canajogaje & Accepted of him for a Sachim Expecting that he would walk in the Steps of the Man whose place & name he now bear.

Order'd that a Coat Shirt & a Stockins be given him by Mr Livingston

Then they returned Hearty thanks to the Comm.rs for Complying with their Request

Present
Myn. Schuyler
Capt. Ramsay
Ni. Bleeker
John D. Peyster
Jo. Lansingh Junr.
Jo. Schuyler Junr.
Ed. Collins
Rut. Bleeker
Ste. Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian Affairs att Albany this 3 Sept. 1740

Arinagindiage a Cachnawage Sachim appeard at this board & in the Name of his Castle & that of Schawenedey Says vizt.

About two months since some of our People were here & were made very wellcome by you at which we are very glad. You at the Same time Sent us a String of Wampum — Lookd upon us as the Chief Nation to desire us to use our Endeavor to perswade the Annagonges to lay by a Quarrel which you had heard was on foot between them & the people of New England. We accepted to do it. As soon as we reced that Message we sent to the Annagonges, who answered us that they received it very kind & were obliged to the people of Albany for it — But that the difference between them & the New England people proceeded from this that the New England men daily encroached upon them by Settling every year nearer & nearer to them upon Lands they have not yet purchased & actually belonging to them the Annagonges & passed the bounds agreed on; — They therefore desire the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to write to the New England people Concerning this — Affair & desire them not any more to encroach upon them but to return & keep within their own bounds which if they do the Annagonges engage & promise to keep the peace; as a Token of which they Sent a String of Wampum.

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The Comrs. thanked them for Sending ye message & said they would write our Govr. to desire him to — Acqt. the N. England ~~people~~ Govr. with what the —

(Annagonges Say & when We Receive an Ans.r we Will Lett you know.

At a Meet.g of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs att Albany this 24th Sep.t 1740.

Present.
Philip Livingston Esq.
Myndert Schuyler
Ste. Groesbeck
Abra. Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse

Appeerd Att this Board, Arent Stevens, Hendrick Wemp & Co. who were Appointed by his Hon.r the Lieut. Governour to reside in the Sinnekes Country for the Ensuing year to whom were given the follow.g Instructions

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Whereas You are Appointed by his Hon.r the Lieut. Gov.r to go & reside in the Sinnekes Country for the year ensuing on the service of the governm.t to Commence from the date hereof & to end this day Twelve month.

You Are during your Stay there to Observe the motions of the French which Now Are Or may happen to Come among them, you Are Also to Acquaint the Lieut. Gov.r or Command.r in Chief for the time being or the Com.rs of Indian Affairs at Albany from time to time with all such Intelligence w.ch you think relates or Concerns his Maj.ty or the diminish.g his Interest by the French among that Nation & All News of Moment.

Brother. You ask me to permit you to settle at Fort *des Sables*[1] for the purpose of protecting us, and of closing the passage on our father Onontio, should he desire to destroy us. Our heart is not divided; We love our Father as we love you; when you asked us permission to build a trading house at Chaouegben, we consented; we did the same regarding Niagara; these two houses are sufficient, and we will not allow any others to be erected.

You renew our ancient Covenant chain, and you clean the Silver bracelet that binds our arms together; I thank you and assure you that if the Earth happen to upset, we shall find ourselves buried together, holding each other by the hand.

You ask me to make peace with the Flatheads and others, their neighbors, who are united in the Covenant chain with you; People do not make peace until they see those who ask it; therefore, when we shall see the Flatheads and the others, and their propositions, we will examine what we shall have to do. This is all I have to say to you.

Address of the Five Nations, and M. de Beauharnois' Answer.

Address of the Five Iroquois Nations to M. de Beaucours, Governor of Montreal, the 12th of September, 1740.

BY A LARGE BELT.

Father. You see our ceremony; we are very sorry that our father Onontio is not here to listen to us; we come to bewail your dead, our deceased son, Monsr de Joncaire; with this Belt we cover his body so that nothing may damage it.

BY A LARGE BELT.

Father. We have learned on the way, at our son's, the Chevalier de Longueuil, that you have experienced a serious loss, in the death of the Bishop;[1] we sympathize with your grief, and throw this Belt on his remains, so that he may rest in Peace.

BY A MEDIUM SIZED BELT.

Father. You know that pain and grief trouble the mind; we present you with this Belt to pray you to continue your attention to the good work which may nothing derange.

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[1] Tierondequit. *Supra*, VI.

[1] Right Reverend FRANÇOIS LOUIS DE POURROY DE L'AUBERIVIÈRE, Doctor of the Sorbonne, and 5th Bishop of Quebec, belonged to a distinguished family of Grenoble (*Ferland*), and was born in the year 1711. He was selected in March, 1739, by Bishop Dosquet (*supra*, p. 1032), as his successor, and the choice having been approved at Rome, he was consecrated at Paris on the 21st December, 1739, by Bishop de Mornay, at the early age of 28. He embarked for Canada in the course of the following summer in a King's ship, which was conveying a number of troops to that country. A malignant fever broke out among these men during the voyage, and in his zeal to comfort and administer to the sick, the young Bishop caught the disease. He landed at Quebec on the 8th of August, 1740, but survived only 12 days. He died on the morning of the 20th of August, and such dread was entertained of the epidemic, that he was hurried to the grave the next night. Bishop de l'Auberivière left behind him a reputation of great sanctity, and the disinterested zeal to which he fell a victim created such veneration for his memory and respect for his merits, that his tomb was devoutly visited by the faithful, for many years after his decease. *Noiseux; Bourbourg.* — ED.

By a Small Belt.

Father. By this Belt I again kindle the fire which had gone out through our son's death.

By a Small Belt, almost Black.

Father. By this Belt, I request you to listen to your warriors when they will make any representation to you; we exhort them, also, to listen to everything you will say to them.

By a Small White Belt.

Father. The misfortune which has overtaken us has deprived us of light; by this Belt I put the clouds aside to the right and to the left, and replace the sun in its meridian.

By a Small Belt.

Father. We know that pain and sorrow disturb the heart, and cause bile; by this Belt, we give you a medicine which will cleanse your heart, and cheer you up.

By a Large Belt.

Father. By this Belt we restore the tree that was planted when we both made peace; we have set it high enough to touch the clouds. M^r de Callières and M. de Vaudreuil, our fathers, made it reach the heavens, so that nothing might be able to shake it; I have preserved it, and beg you to preserve it likewise.

By a Medium sized Belt.

Father. A tree without roots cannot stand; we have furnished it with some white ones in order that if any one should injure them 'twould be easily perceived; those which shoot out on my side are the same as we laid them, but those on the side of your children of the Upper country are spoiled; wherefore, we renew them by this Belt.

By a Black and White Belt.

Father. By this Belt we have put leaves on the Tree of Peace, in order that it may furnish shade as a protection from the sun's heat, when we speak on business. These leaves must not wither, and the children now in the cradle, as well as those unborn, must behold them in all their beauty.

By three Strings of Wampum.

Father. Eleven years ago, I spoke to you by a Belt of the size of this I show you, by which I told you that I knew M. de Longueuil had a brother; we requested you to send for him that he may watch the Chiefs' fire which was lighted at Montreal; I ask the answer to my word, as I think our request has not been granted.

Father. Passing Fort Frontenac we learned the death of Curot, the interpreter; Father, we inquire if you have any knowledge thereof, because we had no answer concerning it.

We ask you, likewise, if you have received three messages we delivered at Niagara; one by four skins; the other by three, and the third by two strings of Wampum; to ask of my father Onontio, the reason why he did not acquit me of the bad business imputed to me by my brother the Huron.

BY THREE STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Father. We request you by these three Strings, to send back with us our son Joncaire and the Blacksmith. We have retained the entire forge, in order to induce them thereby to return; and in case the Smith be unwilling to go back, on account of the bad cheer in our country, I request you to furnish us another, and that he remain at the Little Village; you are aware, Father, that our people are at the Meeting at Orange; we know not what for. This is the reason why we wish to carry back our son with us, so that he may inform you of what will occur.

BY TWO STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Father. When we made peace, I surrendered to you all the French in my hands; I look on them always as my relatives; I beg you to permit Laforge[*] to come and spend a year with us, in order that he may see all his friends.

BY A BEARSKIN.

Father. As you have a great many children and do not know them all, here is a message I bring you from them, to request you to give them a sample of your powder, your ball and some knives, so that when they will be acquainted with the quality of the powder and ball, they may easily make use of them.

BY FOUR BEARSKINS.

Father. This is on the part of our young men; they are two families who request you by this small present to grant them a little powder, some ball and flints to hunt; they are recently returned from the war path.

Father. Be not surprised that we do not repair the road from your country to ours: It is not long since we cleared it; we are pursuaded that it is not yet spoiled.

Father. We ask you for shoes[†] that we may return home; there was so much to do in our villages at our departure, that we have not been able to find any good ones; I request you to give us three pairs, so that we may return home at our ease.

Answer of the Marquis de Beauharnois to the Address of the Five Iroquois Nations to Monsieur de Beaucours, Governor of Montreal.

Quebec, 20 September, 1740.

Children. M. de Beaucours has sent me your address by your son, Joncaire; your ceremony has greatly flattered me; I am very sorry not to have been at Montreal so as to have the pleasure of seeing you, and hearing you speak. The affairs of your Great Father, Onontio Goa, called me to Quebec, and I could not dispense with coming down here.

You had cause to mourn for the death of your son Joncaire, and to cover his body; you have experienced a great loss, for he loved you much. I regret him like you.

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[*] Those were Onondagas who made this request for their village.

[†] Each pair of shoes is a bark Canoe.

By a Belt.

Children. I thank you for the sympathy you express for the loss we have suffered in the Bishop's death. The Great Master of Life has taken him from the Colony which continues to mourn for him.

By a Belt.

Children. Trouble and grief will never disturb my mind when I shall have to listen to you, I will always coöperate with you in good business; I will drive the bad out of my mind. By this Belt I ratify my word, to prove to you that I can tell the truth.

By a Belt.

Children. By this Belt I, in like manner, rekindle the fire that had been extinguished by the death of your son, Joncaire.

By a Belt.

Children. I shall always listen to my warriors when they will have anything to represent to me. I invite you to do likewise, and to hear the words that will come from me.

By a Belt.

Children. I sympathise with you for the misfortune that has overtaken you; this accident must not make you lose the light; by this Belt I clear your sight; I set the clouds aside, in like manner, so that the Sun may enlighten us all.

By a Belt.

Children. I know that trouble and sorrow sadden the heart; I thank you for the medicine that you have given me to cleanse it; I give you another for a like purpose; we should keep no bile on our hearts, because that prevents the transaction of good business.

By a Belt.

Children. I am delighted that you have arrived here to renew the Tree of Peace, which has been planted; I am aware that Messrs de Callières and Vaudreuil have made it reach the heavens so that nothing may be able to shake it; I have preserved it, since I have been in this country, as I have not been able to make it grow higher. I expect you to continue to attend to its preservation. It shall never be thrown down by me.

By a Belt.

Children. 'Tis true that a tree without roots cannot stand. You have afforded me pleasure by having added white ones to it, and your idea has been good, because it will be better seen who shall insure them. I have not yet perceived them damaged on your side, and I congratulate you thereupon. The same is the case on my side; as for my children in the Upper country I have no part in their quarrels; I have done every thing a good father could, to unite the world and keep it quiet, and labor to that end every day.

By a Belt.

Children. You are not the only ones that have put leaves on the Tree of Peace; I have added to it as many branches as possible; we can sit together under it, shaded from the heat of the sun, and converse together on good business. I shall never cause these leaves to wither, and children in the cradle, as well as those still unborn, will behold them in all their splendor.

By three Strings of Wampum.

Children. I know that you spoke to me at Quebec, eleven years ago, when coming to mourn M. de Longüeil's death, and that you asked me to send for his brother to watch over the Chiefs' fire that is lighted at Montreal; I answered you, as I now do, that I was not his master. Onontio Goa has disposed of him, since that time, by making him a Great Chief at Louisiana. You have Okoësin, and Thathakoinséré, two of his nephews here, who will take care of it.

Children. I thank you for your attention to Curot, and for having covered his body. It was reported to me at the time, and I am surprised that you have not had an answer.

By a Belt and two Strings of Wampum.

Children. I have received the words you addressed to me at Niagara; I had no difficulty in acquitting you of the bad affair your brother the Huron imputed to you, because I never entertained any but a good opinion of you; therefore, be at ease, and do not trouble yourself about the lies that will possibly be circulated.

By three Strings of Wampum.

Children. I send you back your son, Joncaire, who will fill, near you, the same place as your late son. Listen attentively to whatever he will say to you from me. The smith you have asked of me will go up with him; he, too, is one of your children; I recommend you to take very good care of him, and not to suffer him to be hungry.

You tell me that your people had gone to the meeting at Orange, without your knowing for what. As I have ears every where, I have heard that your brethren the English, had invited you to join them, and to take up the hatchet against Spain, and that you had answered them that absolutely you would not receive their tomahawk.

That they asked permission of you to settle at Fort *des Sables* in order to protect you, and to shut the path on me, to which you told them that your heart was not divided, and that you wanted no other establishments. I am obliged to you, children, for your answer. Be on your guard lest the English corrupt your heart and mind.

By two Strings of Wampum.

Children. You are right to regard, as your relatives, all the Frenchmen you have restored during the peace. You, Onontagués, ask me to permit Laforge to spend one year with you, in order that he may visit his relations. I readily permit you to take him along, as I cannot refuse you any thing. You have only to prevail on him, and I consent.

By a Present.

I know that I have many children, and that I am not acquainted with all of them. I shall be highly flattered, however, to see them come and hear my word, and supply them, myself, with what they stand in need of; though they be not here, I give you this present for them. Let them make a good use of it.

By another Present.

I give you what you ask for the two families, in whom you take an interest.

You need not repair the road between you and me. It is very clear, and shall never be spoiled by me.

I give you the shoes you ask me for, to take you quietly home. I wish they may carry you home and also bring you back, next year.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

Canada.

My Lord,

You have been able to perceive by my despatches of the 22nd of July last, and of the 10th instant, what I had done and proposed to do in consequence of what you did me the honor to communicate to me on the 12th of August, 1739, 29 *February and 13th of May last.*

Nothing has occurred in New England up to the present date. Had there been any movement, I should have been notified of it immediately, having people continually abroad.

I have communicated, *My Lord*, to *M. Hocquart* your despatch of the 12th of August *one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine*, and we have made the proper arrangements together for expenses of utility.

I have been informed, *My Lord*, by the first vessels, of the affairs of Europe, and have always been on my guard against every event. *A vessel arrived here from Isle royale on the 25th of this month, which has reported* that matters were in the same position, and that the Spaniards were making a great deal more progress against the English, than the English against them.

The precautions I have adopted, *My Lord*, have been to send a good garrison to Crown Point, and to supply that post with every thing necessary for its defence. I have done the same to Fort Chambly, and have sent *Sieur Rochbert de La Morandière* to Niagara to have the fort repaired, the pickets whereof were falling down, and, next, to Fort Frontenac to put every thing in order. These posts, *My Lord*, will be furnished this fall with the troops, provisions and ammunition it may require in case of rupture with our neighbors.

I calculate, *My Lord*, on six hundred Regulars. There may be twelve to fifteen thousand effective militia who would serve well when occasion requires, but on whom I cannot rely as absolutely as on disciplined troops, the long continuance of peace having damped the ardor of the Canadians; four hundred Iroquois of Sault St Louis and of the Lake of Two Mountains; two hundred Algonquins and Nepissingues and more than seven hundred Abenakis of Acadia and this place. As regards these Nations you are aware, *My Lord*, of their inconstancy. I took the precaution to let our domiciliated Indians know by some strings of Wampum, not to go far from home, in case they may be wanted.

I advised you last year by a despatch of the 25th *of October, that I had transmitted to you on the twenty-fifth of the same month one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four*, the estimate of the munitions of War necessary for the defence of the country, and to complete those in the King's stores. I took likewise the liberty to ask you to send forty @ fifty thousand weight of powder;

(Annagonges Say When we Receive an Ansr
we will Lett you know. ——

Att a Meetg of the Comrs of
Indian Affairs att Albany this
24th Sept 1740.

Present
Philip Livingston Esq
Myndert Schuyler
Ste. Groesbeck
Abra. Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse

Appeard att this Board, Arent
Stevens Hendrick Wemp & Co who were Appoin
ted by his Honr the Lieut Governour to reside
in the Sinnekes Country for the ensuing year
to whom were given the followg Instructions

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Whereas You are Appointed by his Honr
the Lieut Govr to go & reside in the Sinnekes
Country for the year ensuing on the service of
the governmt to Commence from the date here-
of & to end this day Twelve month. ——

You are during your Stay there to Observe
the motions of the French which now are or —
may happen to Come amongst them, You are also to
Acquaint the Lieut Govr or Commandr in Chief for
the time being or the Comrs of Indian Affairs at
Albany from time to time with all such Intelli
gence wch you think relates or Concerns his Majty
or the diminishg his Interest by the French among
that Nation & all news of moment. ——

You are likewise to follow & Observe such instructions & directions as you Shall from time to times receive from the Lieut. Gov.r or the Comand.r in Chief for the time being or the Com.rs of Indian affairs & diligently discharge the Trust reposed in you —

You Are likewise to the utmost of your power to prevent the French from mak.g any Settlement any Where amongst the Indians & to Keep them from gett.g any foot.g at Tirondequat —

You may likewise Tell them that we Are yet at peace w.th the French but how long it will continue we Can't Tell. The War with the Spaniards being yet in the Same State —

You Are to Use your Endeav.rs w.th the Sachims that as they have Concluded a peace with the Indians to the Southward they will by all means keep their Warriours att home & not suffer them to go a fighting —

You A [illegible] in the Name of the Gov.r & the Com.rs of I [illegible] affairs, to Appoint the Indian commonly Called the Blackwilt a Sachim & desire the Sachims to Accept of him in their Number, & Give him y.e Presents the other Sachims have had on that Occasion

Order'd that the people that go Up to the Sinnekes for the Governm.t have to the Value of Twenty Six pound in Goods to be Imployed in presents to the Indians for the Governm.t & that Dirk Ten Broeck furnish s.d Goods

Order'd Iron & Steel as Usual, above y.e afores.d Sum.

Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian affairs at Albany the 15th October 1740.

Present
Philip Livingston
James Stalman
Dirk Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse
Nicolaes Bleeker
Step. Groesbeeck
Joh.s Lansingh
John Schuyler Jun.r
Abraham Cuyler
Hendrick Hulyck

Appeared att this Board Two Mohawks who say viz.t

Brethren

Our Governour when he was here Lately told us that he was impowered by the Southren Indians to conclude a peace with the Six Nations & that what he so promised in their behalf Should be by them performed & at the same time bound himself for the performance thereof. He also said that he made the peace in the Kings name and that the Southren Indians were already warned to Stay at home which they inclined to do.

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Brethren We are of Opinion that you have betrayed us — It is impossible but you must have known of this Army that's o[illegible] us which was raising at the very time o[illegible]eaty. That makes us say you have b[illegible]d Us

Brethren You very well Kn[illegible] That the Gov.r Spoke to us in a threatning manner telling us That he would look upon us as Enemies if we did not enter into that Treaty wherefore we Consented to it & firmly intended to maintain the same Inviolable — Nevertheless Altho we Can't but think you knew of this Treachery yet we Mohawks Oneydes & Onondages promise that we will keep our word & not fight except in our own defence & we will expect them in our Castles.

Brethren by news from Onondage we are Informed That at Chanondawone are five hundred of those Indians in whose Name the Gov.r Concluded a peace, Incamped where they say as it where to defy us to Meet them. And That they have att four Severall times taken Scalps att a Castle belonging to us Called Odego, from whence they were pursued & some of them taken & burnt According to their deserts — Therefore we think it would be proper that you should joyn with us in a Message to the Upper Nations, Otherwise we fear they will break their Promise made to the Governour &c in pursuit of those Treacherous Indians with whom we have so Lately Made an Alliance.

Brethren, When the Gov.r was here It was Entered Down in a Book That we sent a Belt to the Southern Indians in Answer to theirs But we do not beleive the Belt is ever sent out of Albany or at farthest only to New York.

The Comissioners Answer'd
They are very much surprized that the six Nations should entertain such thoughts of the Gov.r or them as to suppose them Guilty of Treachery one of the worst of vices while such a Constant friendship has subsisted between their & our Ancestors & that the Eng.s have ever & always stood their friends That Neither his Hon.r the Gov.r nor they know nothing of any Treachery ag.t them or any Indians com.g this way to fight & that if any of their People were killed we presume it was on the Confines of Virginia where perhaps the South.n Indians have been to seek in their own Country in which they are Certainly right. & That they believe nothing of any army of Southern Indians com.g this Way But think it all false Information & of this you May acquaint the Upper Nations.

My Lords

Having lately acquainted your Lordships with Col.o Gooches departure to Jamaica, and of the Administration of the Government having develved on me as President, and understanding that the Gov.r used to transmitt to yo.r Lordships an Account of the State of our Revenues, and being furnished tother day by Col. Grymes his Maj.ties Receiver Gen.l here with a Copy of the Account of the Revenue of Two Shillings p Hhd &c.a for half a Year from the 25.th of April to the 25.th of October last I was willing to take the first Opportunity of sending it to yo.r Lordships.

Since my last of the 15.th of Octob.r The Ludlow Castle Man of War arrived here from New York on the 19.th with Col. Blakeney & the Transports with the Forces raised in New England, N. York Rhode Island &c.a and sailed again from hence in a few days for Jamaica.

Sir Yelverton Peyton in the Hector Man of War is return'd from convoying Gov.r Gooch & the Transports that sailed with him off the Coast, and left them all safe about a hundred Leagues on their way.

We have lately paid a hundred Pounds Sterling for Presents made at Albany to the Great men of the five Nations of the Northern Indians, to conclude a Peace between them and the Cherokees & other Southern Indians under his Majesties protection, as had been concerted by the Gov^{r}. of New York & our Governour when together there in July last. And I have in pursuance thereof by advice of the Council sent to the Great men of the Southern Indians to let them know that I have received the Belt of Wampum in Token of the Concurrence of the Northern Indians (which I have sent to them for their Confirmation) and to desire them to send their Deputies to Albany to conclude it on their parts, and to aſsure them of protection in the Journey.

I have nothing further at present but that we are all in peace & quietneſs, but in great want of the Arrival of the Virginia Fleet which we have been long longing for. When any thing offers I shall take care to lay it before your Lordſhips, and am

My Lords

Yo^{r}. Lo^{ps} most Obedient
& moſt humble Servant

Williamsburgh
Nov^{r}. 6th. 1740

James Blair.

Virginia

Letter from M^{r}. Blair, President of the Council, & Comander in Chief of Virginia, dated the 6.th Nov.^{br} 1740, inclosing an Acco:^{t} of the Revenue, and of a Peace between the Southern and Northern Indians, also of the sailing of the transports & Soldiers to join Admiral Vernon.

Rec.^{d} Jan.^{ry} 15.th
Read —— 16.th } 1740/1.

V: 10.

Abst.^{d}

My Lords   New York Novr. ye 10th 1740

Gg: 52. A
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I do my self the Honor to send your Lordships a Duplicate of my Letter of the 4th of August which vent by Capt. Gill, I have the Honor to receive your Lordships Letter of the 8th of August and humbly thank your Lordships for your Report in favour of Indian Presents, which I hope ill be ordered to be sent.

I have had an Interview at Albany this Summer with the ix Nations of Indians, and have prevailed on them to take with the Covenant Chain, as its called, All the Nations of Indians under n Kings Protection lying to the Westward and Southward of u as far as the River Messasipi, this I think the most likely vay to establish an universal Peace among all the Indians

and

Right Honoble. the Lords of Trade

and to make it lasting; Coll.º Gooch before I met them told me that it was not our but the Southern Indians among whom only one or two Mohocks were, who murdered the People in Virginia of which he complained to your Lordships, wherefore I past that by in Silence I do myself the Honor to send to your Lordships a Copy of what we transacted, hoping that in what I have done I have obeyed your Lordships Commands to your satisfaction, if this Union proves ineffectual, I know not what will tie them, I could wish that the Colonies to the Westward, would give some small yearly Sum as this doth to be applyed in Presents to the Indians and that the Governors would prevail on the principal Nations to the Westward to send Deputies to Albany to be present at the next Interview, It would greatly corroborate what I have done, and by conversing freely together there, they may lay a Foundation, for such an intimate and friendly correspondence as may cement them forever. I have writ to Coll.º Gooch about it, but I fear my Letter did not reach him before he embarked for Jamaica

The Assembly being but just now up, the Acts passed by them could not be got ready to be sent by these Ships, but so soon as they are ingrossed I will do my self the Honor to send them to your Lordships. I am with the highest Respect and Honor,

My Lords

your Lordships

most humble and

most obedient Servant

Geo: Clarke

Present
Myndt. Schuyler
Johs. Lansingh Jund.
Cornelis Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
John Schuyler Jund.
Nicolaes Bleeker
Capt. Ramsay
John de Peyster
Peter Winne
B. Cuyler
Hendk. Ten Eyck

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian affairs att Albany the 5th. Decr. 1740

Jan B. Van Eps Jund. Appeared att this Board who gave the following acct. —

That in his journey from Oswego some days ago Comeing through Onondage a Sachim Called the Bonte Wfelt told him that Decanonde & some other Sachims had Lately in a Conference with the Govr. of Canada given him their Leave to take Oswego & that the French did design to take it this Winter or Early ye Next Spring & att the same time told him that this was Not only a Report but was absolutely true & desired him to acqt. the Comrs. of Indians affairs with this News. —

II
2.00

Whereupon this Board resolved to send up the Interpreter with the Followg. Instructions

Mr. Lawrence Claessen

You are Imediately to go to Onondage & there call together the Sachims & tell them that John B. Vaneps Jund. has informed us that he was told att Onondage that Decanonde & some other Sachims had Lately in a Conference with the Govr. of Canada given him —

their Leave to Take Oswego & That the french accordingly did design To take the Same this Winter or Early the next Spring & you are To Ask the said Sachims of Onondage whether there is any truth in this report & to animate the sd Indians to Continue firm in Our Interest & to fullfill their promises Lately made to our Governour To assist Oswego Whenever it Shall be attacked by any Enemy & if anything Should Be Carried Agst that place, that they Should Immediately inform us by a Message According to their Severall promises heretofore Made & you may lay before them What a bad Situation they would be in if Oswego Should be Taken by the french —

You may also tell them, We have as yet no War with ye french, But how soon it may happen we Cant tell, That as soon as it happens we will Certainly inform them thereof

If you Should find this Report To be True then you must endeavour to gett the Sachims of the Six Nations To Send two Indians to Canada & in their name to Contradict what Decanonde & his Compy have Lately told that Governour & that they had no such Orders from them & if he Should Send any of his people to molest Oswego that he must Expect To meet with opposition from them

You Are to promise in Our Names that we will handsomely pay the messengers that go To Canada or you may agree with them.

When you Come Down you Are to Bring with you Two Mohawk Indians who you think Are proper persons to Send to Crown point

The Belt y.t was given Jeremiah Schuyler by the Sinnekes was Sent by Lawrence.

Ordered. That Lawrence Take with him a Blanket for the Bonte Wildt
1 doz: knives & ½ lb Beads for him Self —
7 hands of Wampum to speak with by the way
All which Mr. Cor: Cuyler is desired to furnish —

At a Meet.g of ye Comm.rs of Indian Affairs Att Albany ye 30th Dec.r 1740

Present
Ph. Livingston
Rut. Bleeker
Dirck Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse
N. Bleeker
Jo. Lansingh Jun.r
Peter Winne

The follow.g Lett.r was wrote to his Hon.r ye Lieut. Gov.r

May it please y.r Hon.r

Inclosed are copies of Instructions we gave the Interpreter your Hon.r will thereby perceive the occasion of his being sent up. Also Copy of a Letter from the people sent up by y.r Hon.r to reside in the Sinnekes country & copy of a Lett.r we wrote to them for answer. Your Hon.r will perceive by the Tenor of all those Papers that the Indians in gen.l are very much disturbed about the French tak.g Oswego with Submission to your Hon.r we think that garrison ought to be better secured than at present it is it certainly is of much more consequence than is generally imagined, for if that garrison should be taken by the french the Six Nations would from our friends turn to be our Enemies, which would not only be of bad consequen

When you Come Down you Are to Bring with you Two Mohawk Indians who you think are proper persons to Send to Crown point

The Belt y^t was given Jeremiah Schuyler by the Sinnekes was Sent by Lawrence.

Ordered. That Lawrence Take with him a Blanket for the Bonte Wildt

1 doz: knives & ½ lb Beads for him Self—

7 hands of Wampum to Speak with by the way

All which Mr. Cort Schuyler is desired to furnish—

II
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At a Meeting of y^e Comm^rs of Indian Affairs At Albany y^e 30^th of Decd. 1744

Present
Ph. Livingston
Rut. Bleeker
Dirck Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse
N. Bleeker
Jo. Lansingh Jun^r
Peter Winne

The following Letter was wrote to his Hon^r y^e Lieu^t Gov^r

May it please y^r Hon^r

Inclosed are copies of Instructions we gave the Interpreter (your Hon^r will thereby perceive the Occasion of his being sent up) Also Copy of a Letter from the People Sent up by y^r Hon^r to reside in the Sinnekes country & copy of a Lett^r we wrote to them for answer. Your Hon^r will perceive by the Tenor of All those Papers that the Indians in Gen^l are very much disturbed about the French taking of Oswego. with Submission to your Hon^r we think that Garrison ought to be better Secured than at present it is, it certainly is of much more Consequence than is generally imagined, for if the Garrison should be taken by the French, the Six Nations would from our friends turn to be our Enemies, which would not only be of bad consequen

201 f

to this Colony in particular But to all his Maj.ties Colonies in Generall. —

We are informed that the Fort at Saraghtoga is finished. We wish you a Happy new year & remaing

The follow.g Lett.r was wrote to the People at the Sinnekes Country.

Gentlemen Your Lett.r of the 14.th Inst.t we have rec.d & understand thereby that a great numb.r of the Sinnekes were gone a fighting before y.r arrival there & that many more were Ready to go, w.ch you say you have prevented, which is certainly y.r Duty to do as much as in y.r power — We Look upon the news of the Army near [illegible] to be only a French Story raised on purpose to gett our to go to fight after the peace concluded here last Summ.r which you ought to represent to them in the Strongest man.r possible. tho' we Suppose they are already persua-

II

-ded that it was only a false report. As to the Report

201 r

amongst you that the French design to take Oswego this winter, We think they will not take it upon them to disturb that Garrison while we are yet at peace with them & we can't yet tell whether we shall have war or not. That Matter is yet in the Same State that it was when you left us. however you may tell the Indians that the French are a false people & not to be Trusted —

You Ought to Let the Far Indians know that they shall be Wellcome at Oswego whether it be peace or War & that they shall be Rec.d by us there as friends. You must not let any Opportunity slip without writeing us what News you have. —

Chain & shall ever look upon them as their Bretheren & as they have never yet violated any Treaties so they will keep this Inviolable to the End of the World & they give a Belt to be sent to the Gov^r of Virginia as an everlasting Token of this Peace.

The Gov^r then gave them the Presents.

After this Conferrence M^r Clarke renewed the Cov^t & spoke to the Scaachkook Indians & gave them some Presents. but in this Conference I find nothing Material enough to find place in these Abstracts

Albany 24 Sep^r 1740. The Lieu^t Gov^r having appointed some Persons with a Smith to reside in the Senneca's Country the Commiss^{rs} give them the proper Instructions upon their going thither.

17 Feb^{ry} 1740/41. The Commiss^{rs} in their Letter to the Lieu^t Gov^r write that it is very necessary to enlarge & Strengthen the House at Oswego by some Fortifications & a reinforcement by some Indians of the 6 Nations & they hope the Assembly will raise Money for that purpose, or it will if Attacked fall an easy prey to the French w^{ch} they think would be the means of loosing the Attachment of the 6 Nations & turn them upon us.

(P. 197.) Some of the Onondaga Sachems having been at Canada last Summer & having had a Conference with the Gov^r there, the Commiss^{rs} were informed that they had consented to the French destroying our Trading House at Oswego. Whereupon the Interpreter was sent to Onondaga to know the Truth of this Information — And the 4 March 1740/41 Laurence Claasse returned with a Deputation of Sachems from the 6 Nations who accquaint the Commiss^{rs} & assure them that such a Report was Malicious, False & Groundless & wonder the Commiss^{rs} would give Credit to so ungenerous an Imputation. that they were sensible of the Benefit & Advantage of the House at Oswego to themselves as well as the Forreign Indians. that they had agreeable to the several repeated Exhortations given them endeavoured & bro^t into our Cov^t Chain several Nations of Indians Children to the Gov^r of Canada. That their chief

Errand to Canada was to treat with the Gov^{r} & the Cacknawaga Indians about a Neutrality in Case of a War between the French & us & w^{ch} the say both the Gov^{r} & the Indians seem inclined to.[1]

Albany 18 June 1741. The Indians of the 6 Nations particularly the Sennecas, the Cayouges, the Onondagas & Oneidas being in great want of Provisions in their country a considerable Quantity of Indian Corn is ordered for them & a Message dispatched to them for each Nation to send for the Quantity alotted them

12 Aug^{t} a Deputation of Onondaga & Cayouge Sachems accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that there has been a general Meeting of the 6 Nations at Onondaga wherein it was unanimously resolved to defend Oswego against any attempts of the French & a Deputation was dispatched to the Gov^{r} of Canada to accquaint him with their Resolutions.

They say further that formerly the French & their Nations had War together but that a Gov^{r} of Canada having sent Deputies to Onondaga to make (p. 198) Peace & that accordingly a Peace was concluded, & the 5 Nations engaged never more to make War upon the French unless they should shed the Blood of their People & that if any difference arose between the English & French the 5 Nations were to be Mediators between them.

Their Deputies therefore who are gone to Canada are to tell the Gov^{r} that they desire their allies the French & English shall not make War upon each other & that they are resolved to defend the House at Oswego against any Body that shall anoy the same. Upon w^{ch} they are to deliver a large Black Belt of Wampum.

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[1] It hath been the Antient Albany Policy in the times of a French War by the Interest & Influence of the 5 Nations over their Bretheren the Cacknawaga Indians of Canada to fix a Neutrality in favour of this Colony, by w^{ch} means their Trade flourished & their Lives & properties were secure, while the French & their Indians plundered & destroyed the Inhabitants of the other British Colonies. this may be good Policy if this Colony is to be considered as an Indep^{t} People but as a joint Interest with the rest of the British Colonies appears to me to be only reconcilable to Dutch Generosity & Patriotism. the New Eng^{d} People have taxed the Albanians with the selling the French Amunition to destroy them, & say they have seen their own Goods purchased from the French Indians at Albany.

In reciting the Message their Deputies were to deliver to the Gov^{r} of Canada they mentioned that they had given the French leave to build the House at Niagara as they had to us to build one at Oswego & desired no Molestation might be on either side. Upon w^{ch} the Commiss^{rs} in their Answer say thus. "You tell us that you have given priveledge to the French to settle Niagara & to us to settle Oswego & it seems you reckon their right to the former as good as ours to the latter; In which we think is a great difference, for Oswego was settled by consent of the Six Nations & Niagara was built against their Inclinations & without their Orders. You say the Land at Niagara belongs to you, we know it dos, but at the same time you very well know that all the Lands belonging to the Six Nations have long ago been given under the Protection of the King of Great Britain w^{ch} the French very well know & have owned in the Articles of Peace made over Sea. Wherefore we think there is a great difference between the Settlement we have made at Oswego & the French at Niagara."[1]

Albany 16 Aug^{t} 1741. A Sennica Indian who was sent down to [desire] accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that they are in want of Provisions & to desire some (p. 199) Pouder & Lead may be given them to go Hunting, informed the Commiss^{rs} that the upper Castles of the Senniecas to whom the Land at Irondequat belongs, [that the Indians of said Castle] are willing & desirous that their Bretheren the English should make a Settlement there. — this Information was transmitted by the Commiss^rs^ to the Lieu^t^ Gov^r^

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[1] the Commiss^{rs} State of the Case is just. And from the various parts of these Abstracts it may be collected as a Fact, that the French have no just Title to any Lands on the South side of S^{t} Laurence River as far North as Lake Champlain, nor to the South sides of Lake Ontario & Erie, nor to the Lands between the 3 Lakes, Hurons Erie & Ontario as described is Popples Map; & in some Maps published by Jefferies last year he I believe justly extends the Lands of the 6 Nations as far West as the South end of Lake Illinois. Thus Crown Point Fort — Fort Frontenac — Fort Niagara & one or two other Forts to the Westward of Niagara now in the Possession of the French are Encroachments upon the 6 Nations built against their Consent, & they having by a Voluntary & solemn Act & frequently repeated put themselves & their Lands under the protection of the Crown of Great Britain those Lands are within its proper Jurisdiction & to be Esteemed part of the Dominions of Great Britain by the Laws of Nature & of Nations & the French can hold their s^{d} Forts by no other Tenure than Louis 14^{ths} Ultima Ratio Regum

Albany 30 Aug^t^ 1741. The Commiss^rs^ having sent a Message to the Cacknawaga Indians of Canada to desire to Speak with them (in order to agree with them upon a Neutrality in Case of a French War) Some of their Sachems come to Albany & tell the Commiss^rs^ that the rest of the Sachems were abroad upon Buisness & that they are too few to do Buisness, but come to let them know their Message was kept in remembrance.

By the Commiss^rs^ Answer I find they looked upon this Embassy to be evasive & that these Indians were not yet agreed whether they should stand Neuter in case of a War

The Scaahkook & River Indians having been to Negotiate a Treaty with several Tribes of Northern & Eastern Indians return to Albany with several Deputies of the said Indians the 1 Sep^r^ 1741. & Accquaint the Commiss^rs^ that they have entered into a Cov^t^ of Peace & Friendship with the aforesaid Indians & have included therein all his Majesties Subjects in America. This the said Indians also Confirm & tell the Commiss^rs^ that they propose to be here in the Spring to confirm the Cov^t^ with this Gov^t^ upon which they presented the Calumet of Peace to be kept at Albany as a Solemn Memorial of their Union with all his Majesties Subjects in America.

The Commiss^rs^ accede to the Peace & Accept the Calumet.

3 October 1741. Two Mohawk Sachems complain to the Commiss^rs^ that whereas in former Days the Indians lived near each other in their several Tribes but that now they are become a Scattered People & that great Numbers are removed to Canada & elsewhere & that they fear those who are left will soon be gone. They therefore (p. 200) desire some Persons may be sent thro the 6 Nations to inspect into this Matter.

The Interpreter & another Person are accordingly sent, & they are instructed [to] earnestly to exhort the Indians not to seperate but to live in their Castles &

represent to them the ill consequences of this seperate way of Life &^{c}

5 October 1741. The Commiss^{rs} write to the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} on the foregoing Subject & what they have done. they propose that 100 lb of Pouder & Lead in ᵖportion should be lodged at each of their Castles in order to keep them from settling at a Distance as scarcity of Provisions is partly the reason & also that the French endeavour to draw them towards Cadaraqui Lake. but the Commiss^{rs} say the Allowance of the Assembly for Indian Affairs is neither suff^{t} to execute this Scheme nor many others w^{ch} would be of great Advantage & Security to the public. — & beg his Hon^{r} will make a proper Representation of this Matter to the Assembly.

11 Jan^{ry} 1741/2 The Commiss^{rs} acquaint the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} that the French have sent great Presents to Niagara to be distributed amongst the 6 Nations in order to prevail on them to join a French Armament w^{ch} is going on an Expedition against the Southward Indians, but as they were sending the Token w^{ch} the said Indians had sent to His hon^{r} that they would observe the Treaty of Peace w^{ch} he made last year between them & the 6 Nations through the s^{d} 6 Nations the Commiss^{rs} were in hopes by the means of this Token & the remonstrances w^{ch} would be made to them to prevent the 6 Nations from joining the French in the s^{d} Expedition.

They also Accquaint the Gov^{r} that Laurence Claasse the Interpreter is Dead & that they shall in their next recommend another in his Room

26 Jan^{ry} A Deputation of the Cayouges, Oneidas & Tuscarores come to Albany & accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that it is the Unanimous Resolution of the 6 Nations that none of their People shall go out a fighting to the Southward for these 2 years & in token of their Sincerity they give a Belt in behalf of their Nations.

They say also that according to the desire of the Commiss^{rs} they will live nearer to their Castles. & endeavour to bring the Sennecas to build their Castle where the Commiss^{rs} have recommended.

They desire a Smith may be posted for one year in Cayouge & say they cannot do without one. (P. 201.) The Commiss^{rs} Answer, that they are pleased at their resolution of observing the Treaty with the Southward Indians, but this is to be done not only for Two years but forever.

That they shall have a Smith according to their Desire

Albany 3^{d} April 1742. Jacobus Bleeker is appointed Interpreter in the room of Laurence Claasse deceased & swore into the office

3 May. The Commiss^{rs} write the Gov^{r} & complain of the Assemblys not making suff^{t} Provision for their carrying on the Managment of Indian Affairs. They say they hear His hon^{r} dos not intend to meet the Indians at the time he formerly designed upon Acc^{t} that Gov^{r} Clinton is expected over but they hope if M^{r} Clinton doth not arive timely is hon^{r} will come up as the Indians expect him & stay at home to be ready when called upon. They say in y^{r} Letter

"We are sorry your Honour is to be superseeded, seeing you have always had the Interest of this Gov^{t} so much at Heart but since it is his Majesties Pleasure we must be satisfied."

14 May M^{r} Van Slyck returned from the Sennecas Country & brought with him a String of Wampum from the chief Sachem of that Nation & with the consent of the other Sachems, whereby they send word to the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} & the Commiss^{rs} that they consent to sell a certain Tract of Land lying at Irondequat & desire a House may be imediately built thereon & they engage that it shall meet with no Molestation or Opposition & they desire some fit Person or Persons may be sent up to survey the Land. —

14 June. The Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} having called the 6 Nations together at Albany they accordingly came & their Sachems waited

Present
Abra. Cuyler
Myndt. Schuyler
Nicolaes Bleeker
Cornelis Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
John de Peyster

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of
Indian Affairs the 6th Day of
January 174$\frac{0}{1}$

Lawrence Claese Being returned
from the ~~Senecas Country~~
Onondage gave the follow:g Acct.
of his message.

On the 23d December hee Arrived at Onondage
and imediately Called the Sachims together, and
examined as Strictly as possibly he Could into
the Conduct of the Indians according to his
instructions and What Business the Two Sachims
went upon to Canada who unanimously declared
that they went on no publick Business But only
to Condole the death of Jean Coeur the french
Interpreter and a priest lately there deceased.
He then told them That the Comrs. at Albany were
credibly informed That they the Sachims had
Been Transacting with the french to Cutt off
II Oswego House, Either this Winter or Early in the
Spring, & therefore Earnestly intreated them to be
ingenious with them, & to tell the Truth whether
it was so or not. And thereupon gave a belt of
Wampum in the Name of the Government
To Which they Answered That as they Went to
Canada they Mett on the Way Three Oneyde ~~Sachim~~
Indians who told them that they heard the Command-
-ing Officer that had Been att Niagara was to be
Relieved & Another Officer Sent in his Room with
a double Reinforcement and that the officer who
Came from Niagara was to Be Sent With fforces to
Cutt off Oswego They told them further that the
Garison at Cadaracque was Reinforced with
double the Number of men they formerly had
But as for their parts they knew Nothing of it
And thought the the News only Came from those
three Indians, nor had they any Business att

202.

Canada But to Condole the Death of the Inter-preter &c Priest & therefore they Returned the Belt as not thinking it worth while to give any other answer.

Mr. Abraham Cuyler was ordered to give an Oneyde Indian 1 Blanket. 1 Large Striped Blankt. 1 Shirt and a six kan keg of Rum

Att a Meet.g of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs att Albany the 14th of Jan.y 1740/1

Present

Myndt. Schuyler
Ab. Cuyler
Peter Winne
Capt. Ramsay
John Schuyler Jun.r
Dirk Ten Broek
Reyn. Gerritse
Rut.s Bleeker
N. Bleeker
Joh.s Lansing Jun.r
Hend.k Ten Eyck

203.

This Board agreed with Cornel. Young Seth and another Mohawk to go on some Business to Crown point for which they are to have three pounds Each & some necessaries for y.e Journey. Ordered that Mr. Ten Broeck supply them with ab.t 12 lb Bacon & ½ a lb. bread.

Deed to His Majesty of the Land around Irondequoit.

[From Record in Secretary's office, Albany.]

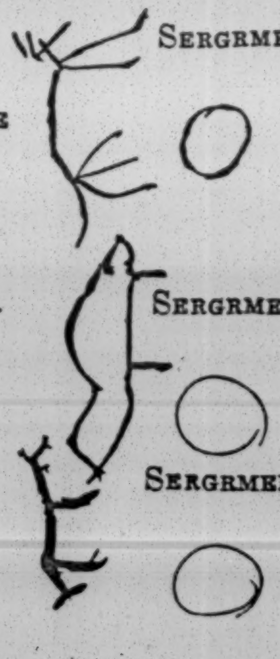
To all People To Whom these presents Shall or may come We Tenehokaiwee Tewassajes And Staghreche Principall Sachims of the Sinnekes Country Native Indians of the Province of New York Send Greeting Know yee that for Sundry good Causes and considerations us Moveing but More Especially for and in Consideration of the value of one hundred Pounds Currant money of the said Province, unto us in hand paid and delivered at and before the Ensealing and delivery hereof by.

the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and therewith to be fully paid and Contented and thereof and therefrom and of and from every part and parcell thereof do fully Clearly and absolutely request Exonerate and discharge them the Said

their Executors Administrators and Assigns and every of them for ever by these presents have therefore given granted Released and forever quiet Claimed and by these presents for us and our defendants do give grant Release and forever quiet Claime unto our most gracious Sovereign Lord George the Second by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c his heirs and Successors all our Right title and Interest Claime property Profession and Demand of in and to all that Tract of Land Scituate lying and being in the County of Albany Beginning on the bank of the Osweego Lake six miles easterd of Tierondequat & runs from thence along the Lake westward twenty miles & from the Lake South eastward thirty miles keeping that distance from the Lake all the way from the beginning to the end with all and Singular of woods underwoods trees mines mineralls Quarrys hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and profitts thereof To have and to hold all and singular the above bargained premisses with the appurtenances unto our said most gracious Sovereign Lord his heirs Successors and Assigns to the Sole and only proper use benefitt and behoof of our Said Sovereign Lord his heirs Successors and Assigns for ever In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Sett our marks and Seals this tenth day of January in the fourteenth year of his Majesties Reign annoq: Dom: 174$\frac{0}{1}$.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of

hendryck Wempel
Jacobus Van Eps
Philip Ryder



DEKOSCHTEN SERGRMEN
ALIAS TENEHOKAIWEE

TWESSA SERGRMEN

STAICHRESCH SERGRMEN

Albany 3^{d} October 1741 appeared before Philip Livingston Esq^{r} one of His Majesties Councill for the Province of N York Hendrik Wemp Jacobus Van Eps & Philip Roylie who declared on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God that they saw the within named Tenehokaiwe Tewassajes and Staghreche Sachims Sign Seale & deliver y^{e} within deed as their voluntary act & deed for the use therein mentioned

P: Livingston

Lieutenant-Governor Clarke to the Duke of Newcastle.

[New-York Papers. (S. P. O.) No. 9, p. 124.]

New York, October the 19th 1741.

My Lord.

General Wentworth having wrote to me for recruits, I am now giving the recruiting Officer he sent, all the assistance in my power, no one having the service more at heart; how I shall succeed, I cannot yet make any tolerable guess, I fear the late execrable plott will discourage the men who migh otherwise inlist. I do myself the honor to send your Grace my speech to the Assembly and their address; I endevoured all I could to smooth the way for Capt^{n} Clinton, and have taken no small pains in conversation to convince the Members, that they ought to give to His Maj^{ty} on Capt^{n} Clintons arrival, a revenue for such term of years, and without particular applications as former Assemblys have constantly done upon the arrival of every Governor in chief, but all in vain, they seem to be very positive and very obstinate, however, I hope he may bring them to reason—I beg leave to assure Your Grace, that if I can assist him therein, or in any thing else, I will most readily do it—

I humbly beg leave to crave Your Graces protection, that, by it, I may be raised from my deplorable circumstances, occasioned by the horrid conspiracy to burn the Fort and this town and people, into a condition to support my numerous family. Every day swells the account of my losses by the fire, for it was not possible, soon to know the whole, and I fear I do not know all yet, tho' what I do know amounts to between two and three thousand pounds. I humbly beg pardon for this presumption, and leave to subscribe myself with the most profound submission—

My Lord
Your Graces.
most humble, most obedient and
most dutiful servant
(signed). G. Clarke

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs att Albany the 4th Day of March 1740/1

Present
Philip Livingston
John Schuyler Jund:
Myn. Schuyler
John De Peyster
Nicol. Bleeker
Jer. V. Renselaer
Reyer Gerritse
Dirck Ten Broeck
Peter Winne
John Lansingh
Cornelis Cuyler
Rut. Bleeker
Hend.k T. Eyck
Ed. Collins
Ph. Schuyler
Arent Bratt.

Lowrence Claasen Appeared at this Board With Severall Sachims of the Six Nations who Say they are Weary of their journey & Desire to Speak with the Com.rs Tomorrow.

II
105

Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs ye 5th of Mar 1741.

Present
Arent Bratt
Peter Winne
John De Peyster
John Schuyler Jund.
Dirk Ten Broeck
Teph.n Broeck
Myndt. Schuyler
Reyer Gerritse
Joh.s Lansingh Jund.
Rut. Bleeker
Cor. Cuyler
Phil. Schuyler
Nicol. Bleeker
Phil Livingston
Hend.k Ten Eyck
Ed. Collins

Appeared at this board Severall Sachims of the Six Nations viz.t Kalieskorowane, Deca-nonte, Esdras, Sotsenatonegue, Doroox who say they were deligated by the Six Nations to say as follows

Brother Corlaer & Quider

It is good will that we are safe arrived to meet you here which is ye place to treat about publick Affairs. The path we are now come was of old ordained By our fathers for a free & Common Road —

We Now Come here unexpected to you & in good Health for which we thank God who is Our Master & Preserver this is Our Introduction To what we design to Tell you —. —

Present
Philip Livingston
John Schuyler Jund.
Myn. Schuyler
John De Peyster
Nicol. Bleeker
Jer. V. Rensselaer
Reyer Gerritse
Dirck Ten Broeck
Peter Winne
John Lansingh
Cornelis Cuyler
Rut. Bleeker
Hend.k T. Eyck
Ed. Collins
Ph. Schuyler
Arent Bratt

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of India Affairs att Albany the 4th Day of March 1740/1

Lowrence Claessen Appeared at this Board With Severall Sachims of the Six Nations who Say they are Weary of their journey & Desire to Speak with the Comrs Tomorrow.

Present
Arent Bratt
Peter Winne
John De Peyster
John Schuyler Jund.
Dirk Ten Broeck
Steph. Groesbeck
Myndt. Schuyler
Reyer Gerritse
Joh. Lansingh Jund.
Rut. Bleeker
Co. Cuyler
Phil. Schuyler
Nicol. Bleeker
Phil Livingston
Hend.k Ten Eyck
Ed. Collins

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian Affairs ye 5th of Mar 1741.

Appeared At this board Severall Sachims of the Six Nations viz. Kaheskorowane, Decanoute, Esdras, Sotsenatonegue, Dorocs Who Say they were deligated by the Six Nations to say as follows

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It is good Will that we are safe arrived to meet you here which is ye place to treat about Publick Affairs. The path We Are now Come was of old Ordained By Our fathers for a free & Common Road —

We Now Come here unexpected to you & in good Health for Which we thank God who is Our Master & Preserver this is Our Introduction To What we designe to Tell you —.

2.5 P.

Brother Corlaer & Quider We are now Mett here to Smoak a Pipe with you & to Repeat Some of the Principall Transactions managed Between our forefathers & ye [illegible] Cannot so Mistake one Points we Beg to Be excused as we Cant Otherwise may Mistake Some Words.

It seems as if Some Evill Spirits Busy to make divisions Between us by Spread[in]g Lyes amongst you in order that Way to Make You Mistrust Us, & it seems as if too Much Credit has been Given to these false Reports —

Especially you have heard That the Onondagas and Senekes have given Over the House at Oswego to Our Enemies the French. All the Nations Are Very much Concerned that any Credit has been given by you to so Scandalous a Report. We Are Convinced that If the Enemy Should Take the House & kill the People there we Are then Also Dead and have nothing to expect but the Same fate with you We being one Body Are of one mind If one side being hurt the whole Must Certainly Suff[er].

The first Europeans we Mett here, were the dutch — whom we Entered into a Strict Alliance and Secured the Ship they Came in with the Hill att [illegible] the Covenant Chain was then a belt of Wampum —

Afterwards the English Came here with whom We also Entered into a Strict Alliance and at their desire Changed the belt of Wampum into a Silver Chain it being Less liable to Corruption But now the [illegible] sometimes to [illegible] Rust on [illegible] which We Will on Our Parts Endeavour to prevent as much as in our Power

Brother [illegible] you have Also desired [illegible] to Renew [illegible] As Brothers

have Agreed to do, Let us not on Either Side be 206
too credulous to believe bad Reports of Each other
But let us on both sides first privately enquire
of the truth of the thing Said to the Charge of either
of us. If We then find any truth therein It is then
Time Enough to Endeavour publickly to prevent
the Bad Designs We Or you may have. —
We Speak figuratively & Call that which we
ever more changed Rust on the Covent. Chain. This
Report has Certainly been raised by our Enemies
to Breed a Distrust Between us, Wherefore we
Desire that you will never More Entertain Any
Such thoughts of us & Desire that this Affair may
be Buried in Oblivion That our Children & grand
Children may never More hear of Such a Scandalous
Report — Whereupon We Give this Belt

II
206 We Know that you have been Very Angry and ~~[illegible]~~
Uneasy About this Affair. As we Often find you are
[illegible] and quitt Hope thereof We give this String of
Wampum

Broth. Corlaer & Brother. We Are Come to the Covent. Chain
which We will on Our Parts Endeavour to keep ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ Strong Bright & [illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible]

You have Always Desired us to bring into Our Covent
of Many of the Nations of Indians as we Could
which We have always endeavoured to do & have
persuaded now all Nations who are Children to the
Governour to Enter Into the Covenant with us
A good trade and a good peace Always go hand in
hand, Since the Traders [illegible] have been [illegible]
the goods have Continually rose dearer At first they
Sold [illegible] Reasonable but now they are Exceeded
[illegible]. You Always Tell us you have Wool
Enough To make Strouds and Blankets and that the

[illegible] We [illegible] good [illegible]
[illegible] the Contre [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ——

The Commissioners [illegible] Governour

When We [illegible] that you are come
to [illegible] [illegible] —
[illegible] charge that [illegible] —
[illegible] their Consent
to the [illegible] that place to take Oswego. We
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Lake [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible] indeed, It will
[illegible] the time [illegible]
[illegible] Seldomness we have
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] and We think
[illegible]
[illegible] Canada [illegible] would
[illegible]
[illegible] If you go to
Canada [illegible] Smith at Onondage We
shall [illegible] that what has been reported is not
[illegible] have reported
[illegible] always made to [illegible] and depend
[illegible] Oswego [illegible]
[illegible] as to the [illegible]
[illegible] But

You will defend the same to the uttmost of your Power. We Cant Tell how soon we May have occasion for a Post in each Nation to reside there for the defence of that place. Which we expect you heed due notice.

Brethren We Shall not be too Credulous to believe any bad report of you, upon slight grounds, but the behaviour of Some of your Sachims & their Intimacy with the Gov^{r} of Canada Induces us the sooner to believe such bad reports as we should otherwise not give any manner of Credit to

You say It is Our Duty when we hear a bad report of Each Other, to give notice thereof that the accused party may have an Opportunity to Clear

I themselves Which we have done, As soon as we heard this Report we sent up the Interpreter to acquaint you of it according to our promises.

Brethren As We keep nothing secret from you we desire you to give us a True Acct Of What was transacted at Last fall between some of your Sachims and the Gov^{r} of Canada & the Caghnawaga Indians and as one of those Sachims is here present. We doubt not but you will tell us the Truth of that affair.

We Are glad That you have done your Endeav^{rs} to bring in to the Covent Chain the Children of the Gov^{r} of Canada as you say you have & We desire you to Continue therein for the more nations in Alliance with us the less We have to fear.

As to What you say Ab^{t} the price of goods at Oswego. You know very well that the price rises and falls. Which no body Can prevent, however We will Recommend it To the traders At Oswego to give the goods As Cheap as they Can

Present

[illegible] Campbell

[illegible] Winne

[illegible]

Dirck Ten Broeck

Jo^h Lansingh

[illegible] Ten Eyck

[illegible]

Myndt Schuyler

[illegible]

[illegible]

Albany 6th March 1741

[illegible] the Board the [illegible] Sachims [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Viz^t

Brothers [illegible] & Quider

We will tell you in a few Words what was the Reason of our going to Canada last fall. It was not to do [illegible] but [illegible] to treat with that Gov^r about a Neutrality in case a War should arise between the two Nations in Europe to which he seems to be Inclined as well as the [illegible]

[illegible] of you [illegible] of us & the [illegible] Nations & [illegible] of Rum is [illegible] there which often Occasions much [illegible] used by the Traders who [illegible] often abuses the [illegible] people almost to death when they are drunk We desire [illegible] that you may [illegible] prevent [illegible] will follow either [illegible] the death of him or some of our people which we dread [illegible] It is Insufferable to Bear such ill treatment any longer.

The [illegible] think [illegible] ought not to deal with the [illegible]

[illegible]

Charles Town South Carolina. June 1741

ir

I herewith Send for your perusal a Copy of what passed in a Conference — which I had with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians in relation to the Peace which you had been pleased to make with the Six Nations on behalf of the Southern Indians in Amity with his Majestyes Subjects. Those being the — People who have chiefly felt the ill Effects of a War with the Six Nations — The News was therefore very agreable to them and they exprest a good deal of Satisfaction when they delivered the Tokens to me to be transmitted to the Senecas with their Answer which I also herewith send you with their — desire that the same may be Conveyed to the Six Nations whenever there is a Suitable oportunity — Our Dependance on the Cherokee Indians as a Barrier against the designs and encroachments of the French is very — great. They have severall Enemies to withstand besides the Six Nations But as they were the most powerfull and are now willing to be at Peace It will be a great advantage to the Cherokees as well as his Majestye's — Service in these Parts of his Dominions if the Peace which was procured by Your Care and Endeavours can be continued I am

S.r Y.r most Obed.t Serv.t W.m Bull

Hon.ble Geo: Clarke Esq.r
L.t Gov.r of New York

Conference with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians

Lieuten.t Governour

I am glad to see you As I thought the Peace which was concluded by the Governour of New York between the Six Nations and the Southern Indians to be for your advantage therefore I acquainted You with it that you might consider of it and give an Answer with some Token to be sent back to the — Six Nations I am now ready to hear your Answer.

okee — Then one of the Beloved Cherokee stood up and said — The Virginia Warriour brought a Message from the Governour of Virginia to the Cherokee Nation relating to a Peace with the Six Nations with a — Belt of Wampum but we did not take Notice of it till we heard the same talk from the Beloved Man sent up to us by the Governor of Carolina And as we are desirous to be at Peace with the Six Nations We are — Come down to acquaint you therewith — We have brought with us — Some Beads and also a Pipe and a White Flag which we took from the French in a Fight last Winter with an Eagle's Tail, which I now deliver to you and desire that they may be sent to the Six Nations as a — Token of the Cherokees acceptance and confirmation of the Peace —

man After which one of the Catawba Beloved Men spoke thus to the Governour — The Catawba's have receiv'd your Talk relating to Peace with the Six Nations. We heard the same thing from Virginia and saw the Belt of Wampum sent to the Cherokees but could not depend upon it as we had not then heard it from Carolina. We are very desirous to be at Peace with the Six Nations and notwithstanding what we have relating to the same We have had the Misfortune about a Month agoe to have two of our Men kill'd and four Women and three Children carried away Prisoners by some of the Northern Indians but as they are desirous to have an End put to the Warr, the Catawba's are ready to accept and confirm the Peace and have accordingly brought a Belt of Wampum with a Pipe of Peace and some Tobacco which we desire may b sent to the Governour of New York to be delivered to the Six Nations. The Catawba's desire further that when you send these Tokens to the Six Nations that you would write to the Govenor of New York and North Carolina as it is now Peace, that in Case there are any Catawba's Prisoners among the Six Nations they might have Liberty to return home and be sent to Carolina by Sea from New York and the Catawba's will give the same Liberty to any of the Six Nations that are amongst them.

Lieut.t Governor

The Talk which was sent from the Governor of Virginia relating to the Peace was the same with the Governor of New York sent to me which you now find to be a true Talk And as th Governour of New York had prevail'd with the Seneca's to forbear any Hostilities for the Space of two Years against the Southern Indian so he had promised the Seneca's that the Southern Indians should not Comitt any against them therefore you must from this Time forbear to make any attempts upon any of the Six Nations but to keep and perform the Promise which that Governour has made on your Behalf.

Both the Cherokee and Catawba Indians promised to observe this and further desired and expected that when their Tokens should be delivered to the Six Nations they would by some Means signify their acceptance of the Tokens sent by the Cherokee and Catawba Indians.

The Governor then addressing himself to the Cherokee's Says What do you want to do with the Belt of Wampum which was sent from the Six Nations through Virginia to your Nation which Mr Mapwell the Beloved Man delivered to me when he Came from the Nation:

Cherokee

One of the Beloved Cherokees answered — At first we did no depend upon the Message concerning Peace and the Belt of Wampu But now the Talk is confirmed by you we desire the Belt of Wampu may be Lodged in the Town called Choety in our Nation Whereup the Belt of Wampum was delivered to the Cherokee.

Charlestown South Carolina June

Sir

I herewith send for your perusall a Copy of what paſsed i
Conference which I had with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians
relation to the Peace which you had been pleased to make with th
Nations on behalf of the Southern Indians in Amity with his Ma
Subjects. Those being the People who have Chiefly felt the ill Effec
of a War with the Six Nations. The News was therefore very
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when they delivered the Tokens to me to be transmitted to the
Seneca's with their Answer which I also herewith send you wi
their desire that the same may be Conveyed to the Six Nations
whenever there is a suitable Oportunity

Our Dependance on the Cherokee Indians as a Barrier
against the Designs and Encroachments of the French is very gre
They have severall Enemies to withstand besides the Six Nations
But as they were the most powerfull and are now willing to be at
Peace it will be a great advantage to the Cherokees as well as to his
Majestye's Service in these Parts of his Dominions If the Peace
which was procured by your Care and Endeavours can be continued

I am Sr. Yr most Obedt Servt. Wm Bull

The Honble Geo Clarke
Esqr. Lieut Govr of New York

Conference wt the Cherokee and Catawba Indians
23d May 1741

Lieut Govr.

I am glad to see You As I thought the Peace which was concluded by the Govr. of New York between the Six Nations and the Southern Indians to be for your advantage therefore I acquainted you with it that you might consider of it and give an Answer with some token to be sent back to the Six Nations I am now ready to hear your Answer

Cherokee

Then one of the Beloved Cherokee stood up and say'd The Virginia Warriour brought a Meſsage from the Governour of Virginia to the Cherokee Nation relating to a Peace with the Six Nations with a Belt of Wampum but we did not take Notice of it till we heard the Same talk from the beloved Man sent up to us by the Governour of Carolina. And as we are desirous to be at Peace with the Six Nations We are Come down to acquaint you therewith We have brought with us some Beads and also a Pipe and a White Flag which we took from the French in a Fight Last Winter with an Eagle's Tail, which I now deliver to you and desire that they may be sent to the Six Nations as a Token of the Cherokee's acceptance and confirmation of the Peace

Catawba

After which one of the Catawba beloved Men spoke thus to the Govr.
The Catawba's have received your Talk relating to Peace with the Six Nations, We heard the same thing from Virginia and saw the Belt

Belt of Wampum sent to the Cherokees but could not depend upon it as we had not then heard it from Carolina. We are very desirous to be at Peace with the Six Nations and notwithstanding what we have heard relating to the same We have had the Misfortune about a Month agoe to have two of our Men killed and four Women and three Children carried away Prisoners by some of the Northern Indians but as they are desirous to have an End put to the War the Catawba's are ready to accept and confirm the Peace and have accordingly brought a Belt of Wampum with a Pipe of Peace and some Tobacco which we desire may be sent to the Governour of New York to be delivered to the Six Nations. The Catawba's desire furthermore that when you send those Tokens to the Six Nations that you would write to the Govr. of New York and North Carolina as it is now Peace that in Case there are any Catawba's Prisoners among the Six Nations they might have Liberty to return home and be sent to Carolina by Sea from New York and the Catawba's will give the same Liberty to any of the Six Nations that are among them.

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Both the Cherokee and Catawba Indians promised to observe this and further desired and expected that when their Tokens should be delivered to the Six Nations they would by same Means Signify their acceptance of the Tokens sent by the Cherokee and Catawba Indians.

The Governour then addreſsing himself to the Cherokees say'd What do you want to do with the Belt of Wampum which was sent from the Six Nations through Virginia to your Nation which Mr. Maxwell the beloved Man delivered to me when he Came from the Nation.

One of the Beloved Cherokees answered at first we did not depend upon the Meſsage concerning Peace and the Belt of Wampum But now the Talk is confirmed by you we desire the Belt of Wampum may be Lodged in the Town called Chotty in our Nation which Belt of Wampum was thereupon delivered to the Cherokees.

4.

fl.t

Paroles de Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur général de la Nouvelle france, aux Iroquois du Sault St. Loüis et du Lac des deux Montagnes le 12. Juin 1741.

Marmette

Mes Enfans, vos freres du Lac m'ont fait demander le Sujet du voyage qu'ils vont faire avec mon Neveu, je croyois qu'ils ne l'ignoroient pas non plus que vous, ne vous ayant jamais rien caché de toutes les affaires qui se sont passées jusqu'a présent.

Vous devés vous Souvenir qu'il y a trois ans, Sastaretsy a Envoyé une parole a ses freres du Sault, du Lac, et de Lorette, par laquelle il vous annonçoit a vous autres gens de la Priere de la Situation ou il se trouvoit a cause de la multitude de ses Ennemis, il vous disoit qu'il jroit vous trouver dés l'automne dans votre village, aussy-tôt qu'il auroit apris le débris de ses Neveux.

jl m'a adressé une parole par laquelle il m'a dit, que dans le tems que le huron Etoit a Misilimakinac, il reçût une ambassade de la part des gens du Sault et du Lac, pour leur jnviter de se rendre auprés d'Eux, et que pour prétexte vous leur dites, venés mes freres, vous êtes dans cet Endroit au milieu d'vne Multitud de Nations qui ne vous aiment point, et dont vo jgnorés les moeurs.

Que feu M. de Vaudreüil les Exhorta a quite au plurtôt des Nations qui les haïssoient, et qu'il leur dit, retirés vous auprés de moy, vous y trouverés vn azile assuré, vn Pere et vn Protecteur.

Les hurons depuis ce tems m'ont toûjours Sollicités a leur accorder vn Morceau de terr auprés de moy, pour tranquiliser l'Esprit de Leurs femmes et de leurs Enfans, En bon Pere, je leur ay tendû les bras, je leur Envoye ce que j'ay de plus cher qui est mon Sang, pour les mettre Sous mon aîle, je vous ay Choisy, Mes Enfans, pour l'accompagner, et même votre frere le huron m'a parû flaté que vous fussiés le Consoler sur sa Natte, voila ma pensée, voila le Sujet de votre voyage, par ce Collier, j'affermi ma parole, affin qu'elle ne s'Envole point, je vous Exhorte a travailler avec moy a cette bonne affaire, j'ay de la Confiance en vous.

copié

Paroles des Sonontsuans à Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois Gouverneur général de la Nouvelle france, du 7. aoust 1741.

Par trois branches de Porcelaine

Ne soyés pas surpris, Mon Pere, de ne me pas voir cette année, la famine est si grande dans notre païs, que je ne puis abandonner les femmes et les enfans, ce sera pour l'année prochaine, je crois que mon frere le Montaguès descendra, il n'est point a plaindre, il est vivant, les vivres ne luy ont point manqué comme a Moy. *

veulent faire
tendre. que les
glois leur En-
rnissoient.

Par un Collier

Je vous prie, Mon Pere, de ne point laisser gâter votre Coeur par les mauvais discours que l'on pourra faire sur mon compte, si quelqu'un même de ma Nation, vous dit que j'ay le Coeur mal fait, ne l'Ecoutés point. Votre fils qui demeure avec nous, s'apercevra bien si je travaille aux mauvaises affaires, par ce Collier j'éloigne tous les mauvais discours qui pourroient aprocher de votre Coeur.

Par un Collier

Ecoutés, Mon Pere, des gens qui sont dans le Tombeau.

Vous sçavés que quand les Enfans sont dans la Misere, qu'ils ont recours a leur Pere, par ce Collier, nous vous prions d'avoir pitié de nous, de nous donner quelques coups de poudre et quelques balles. Vous êtes le Maitre, Mon Pere, d'y joindre quelqu autre chose, ma misere est si grande que je manque de tout.

Vous pleurerés doucement lorsque vous aprendr que la Nation Sonont8ane est morte par la fai

Si vous nous accordés quelque chose, nous vous prion de Renvoyer sur le champ le forgeron, affin que s'il se trouve encore quelques hommes ou femmes vivants, ils puissent recevoir votre réponse.

Present
Hend:r Ten Eyck
Ryer Gerritse
Nicolaes Bleecker
Dirk Ten Broeck
Joh:s Lansingh Jun:r
Peter Winne
Myn:t Schuyler

Att a Meet:g of the Com:rs of Indian Affairs at Albany y:e 18 June 174

The Com:rs Wrote to Andries Brat, Nicol: Cuyler, John Juyler and Lawr: Stoven an Hamff desiring them to let the Indians know that each Nation might ~~fo~~ send Down for Indian Corn Viz:t

The Sinnekes	100 Skiple
Cayouges	50
Onondages	50
Oneydes	50

A Letter was also Wrote to the Com:dr i Schinechtady not to dispose of the Indian Corn Belong:g to the Governm:t till further order.

Present
Myn:dt Schuyler
John Lansingh Jun:r
Peter Winne
J:s Rynesay
Johannes Juyler
Hend:r Ten Eyck
Nicolaes Bleecker
D: Ten Broeck

Att a Meet:g of the Com:rs of Indian Affairs Att Albany the 1. July 1741

This board has been Informed that several of the Sachims of the Six Nations design Shortly to go to Canada without the privity or Consent of the Commissioners To prevent Which this board thinks necessary that the Interpreter should go to Onondage with the following Instructions —

Whereas we are Informed That severall Sachims of the six nations have lately had a Meeting at Onondage without Our knowledge and That they have Resolved To go to Canada which is against the mutual promisses which have from time to time been Made Between Us and them and Especially last March We therefore order you to go from hence to the Maquaks and so on to Onondage to Enquire what has been concluded in that Meet:g at Onondage and If you find that they design to go to Canada you are to Enquire what Business they are going to Effect there And Tell them That it is Absolutely Contrary to their promisses so often made to us That they should come to such a resolution without our knowledge and that we are amazed that they did not acquaint us with their design.

If you find their Business is any way prejudicial to this Governmt. you are to Desire them in Our Name not to go to Canada till they may Come down here to Speak with the And if their Errand does not tend to the prejudice of this Province or other his Majs. Dominions You Are to desire them in Our Name if the [illegible] Govr. should make mention of Oswego to [illegible] To tell the Govr. of Canada That how soon he distroys Oswego they will look upon him as their Enemy — & That they are Resolved to defend that Place to the utmost of their Power —

You are also to tell the Sachems of the Nations aforementioned that We were informed that Some of their young Men design to go a fighting that we are sorry to hear that they have so little regard to their promises and the solemn treaty made here last Summer with Our Governour in behalf of the Southern Indians and desire them in Our Name not to go a fighting any more but to stay near home. Tell them also we can't tell how soon we may have occasion for them We are yet in peace with the French but by the situation of affairs it may soon be a War. upon which you Are to give this belt of Wampum.

Tell the Sachems that if they have occasion for Indian Corn they may send down for [illegible] 30 sk. which they may distribute amongst their people that want as they think fitt, and that they send Word to the Sinnekes & Cayouges that their Indian Corn for them also.

The Comrs. ordered that the Interpreter take with him the belt given by the Oneydes to the Interpreter y. 31 March 1740 and a belt from the Sachems of the Six Nations to the Comrs. —

5th March 1740/1

Ordered that Mr Schuyler supply the Interpreter with 1 lb Bread 1 lb [illegible] 1 lb Tobacco

Communications between M. de Beauharnois and the Indians.

Address of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France, to the Outaouacs of Missilimakinac. 8th July, 1741.

Children. I wrote last year to the Commandant at Missilimakinac, and ordered him to prevail on Mincheokima, Akikamingué, Chelaouiskaouois, Otolimois,* Ouiskaouois,** and other influential Chiefs both Kiskakons and Sinagos to come hither to hear my word.

He has informed me that the reason which had prevented the greatest portion of these Chiefs coming down is, that they have remained at the *Grande Traverse*[1] to look at some lands suitable for the settlement of their villages, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions they experienced this winter, and that they apprehend the recurrence of a similar misfortune, your lands being exhausted.

Children. Several years ago M. de Celoron here present informed me that you intended for this reason, to remove your villages elsewhere. In pursuance of my orders he went in search of you to Maskigon[2] where you had a wish to settle, and brought you back to your villages, as that land was not in any way suitable for you, the sickness which frequently prevails at that place being enough to destroy you; besides it injures your hunting; and you must have remarked when some of your Nation have passed the summer there that they have found the animals driven away and the game less abundant.

Children. The question now is to fix you in a place where you could find fertile land for the purpose of raising good crops for the support of your families, and preserve your hunting grounds. From the interest I take in whatever regards you, and the great friendship I feel for my children the Outaouacs, I do not see any place better adapted to you than Poutchitaouay,[3] Pamitabé point, or *Arbre croche*,[4] which, nevertheless, I consider too far off. Select, my children, whichever of all these places will suit you, and reflect well on it. Think of the pleasure you will experience in being near the French, who purchase your canoes, your guns, your corn, your fat, and every thing that industry causes you to produce, whereby you are furnished with the means of living more comfortably with your families, which you would not find if farther off.

By a large Belt, which you undertake to present to M. de Celoron, I kindle you a fire at the place you will select from those I have indicated to you.

I will in like manner entrust to you for him a large flag that he may plant it himself in your villages. He will raise it so high that I shall be able to see it, and have the satisfaction of saying, I have settled my children at a place where they can live in peace and at their ease; I shall learn that news with pleasure next spring.

As your Chiefs have appeared to me to have great confidence in M. de Celoron, I send him to make this settlement. Listen attentively to what he says; 'tis my word.

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* Chief of the Sauteux. ** Two branches composing the Outaouac Nation.

[1] Great Traverse bay on the Northeast of Lake Michigan.

[2] River Maskegon takes its rise from a lake in the North part of the State of Michigan in about latitude 44°, flows thence in a Southwestern direction and falls into Lake Michigan in Ottawa county, a little North of the mouth of Grand River.

[3] The locality between Carp and Pine rivers at the extremity of Bay St. Ignace, at the head of Lake Huron. See *Belin's Carte du Detroit du Lac Superieur.*

[4] Immediately North of Little Traverse bay, on the Northwest corner of the Peninsula of Michigan — ED.

Children. I've learned that you visit Chouéghen for the purpose of obtaining bad milk.[1] We have some good milk here; why don't you come for some of it since you are so fond of it? You have never been refused any, and my paps are overflowing. I shall let them run with pleasure, when the liquor does not put my children out of their senses; Come and see me before leaving, and I will give you and your village some proofs of my friendship. I have not yet had time to prepare any thing. I have been much pleased to speak to you in presence of M. de Celoron who starts to-morrow, and who will repeat my message to your villages.

Answer of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France to the Iroquois of the Saut S^t Louis, on their announcing to him that they were about setting out for England,[2] and respecting several other grievances. 30th of July, 1741.

Children. But what do I say? Ought I call you Children, and give you so dear a name, you who are endeavoring to uproot in my bosom the emotions and feelings of a Father.

I am that Father whom you ought to cherish, especially on account of my kindness, since I have exhausted on you, in preference to all my other Children, whatever, the most tender friendship can inspire in favor of those who would render themselves deserving of it.

Tell me what have I not done to secure your affection?

I have showered down presents on your village on every occasion.

I have fed you all during the Famine.

I have rewarded you during the War.

I have fitted you out completely when you went to fight by my order.

I have supported your families during your absence.

I have clothed and armed you at your departure and on your return.

I have carried my indulgence so far as to have your horses fed during your absence.

What more shall I say? I have assisted you on every occasion.

I have had your arms repaired in all seasons.

I have furnished you canoes for every voyage, whenever you asked for them.

In fine, I have unsparingly stript myself of every thing to satisfy you.

Are not these the sentiments and acts of a good Father, who is entitled to exact a sincere return from those whom he ought to reckon among the number of his friends.

What have you done to deserve all these favors? Answer me, unnatural Children.

You blush, and feel as much difficulty in confessing your fault, as ingratitude in committing it.

Listen to your fault. I feel pain for you while pronouncing it, and you ought to die of shame to think that it has reached my ears.

How came you to consent to receive from a foreign and inimical hand a Belt injurious to the interests of a Father to whom you are under so many obligations?

What have you not done to suggest bad thoughts to a village of my Children,[4] who understand better than you the value of my friendship?

One of your Chiefs[3] wished to inspire them with sentiments of rebellion against the discipline of your common Father.

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[1] i. e., Rum.

[2] *Sic.* In M. de Beauharnois' letter of the 21st September, it is stated that they proposed attending a meeting at Orange or Albany. — Ed.

[4] The Lake of the Two Mountains.

[3] Onorekindiak.

You see that I am conversant with all your doings, but however unworthy they may be, I would have willingly forgotten them, in my capacity of Father, which exacts mildness towards his Children.

And passing by these treacheries on your part I warned you not to go astray, that I might be able to furnish you with proofs of my confidence and friendship.

What response have you made? First, by sending a party of your young men to the Chicachas without my knowledge or participation; you next applied to me for provisions to carry you to S^t^ Francis, for the purpose, as you say, of visiting your brethren belonging to that village.

I supplied you abundantly with them, flattered with your attachment for my children of S^t^ Francis, whom I always hold dear.

But what were the real motives of your voyage? Are you not afraid, at this instance of your treachery, that I will overwhelm you with my indignation? Is this the gratitude I ought to expect in return?

Not satisfied with having accepted a Belt which you ought never have laid your eyes on —

You employ this fatal instrument, doubtless, to go and shake the fidelity of my Children at S^t^ Francis.

You go to suborn them in their Cabins where they are quiet, and for what? for the sole satisfaction of making them, like yourselves, ungrateful to me.

Not content with all these wanderings, which ought to make you die of shame, you have the impudence to come and tell me in Council that you are going to England!

You undertake this voyage without consulting me, at a time when I caused you to be informed that I had need of your presence, for reasons which do not accord with the motive of your departure; at a time when your families, who are dying of hunger, are just experiencing all my affection, inasmuch as I have just caused them to be supplied with flour, peas, powder and lead, so as to enable them to attend to the harvest.

Count no longer on my friendship if you continue to listen to bad advice; you cannot avoid this misfortune except by breaking the close relations you entertain with the English.

These are your enemies and mine, the moment they inspire you with sentiments which conflict with your duty to me.

These connections are, moreover, too fatal to your consciences and the general trade of the country; I require you to abandon entirely, and in good faith, the voyage indicated by that Belt.

I require, at the same time, that the Belt itself be brought back to me in order to be burnt, so that not a vestige of it remain.

On these conditions, and according to your future conduct, I shall reëstablish you in your original position near me, and will restore to you my friendship that you have lost by your errors.

Another Message of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France, to the Iroquois of the Saut S^t^ Louis, 3^d^ August, 1741.

Children. Before leaving for Quebec, I send an officer to your village to carry my word thither.

Children. I am very glad to express to you the satisfaction I felt at the compliment you paid me on the new dignity with which the King has honored me.

Children. I did not wish to leave for Quebec without letting your village know that I am pleased with you, and that I have buried all the past.

I go now with a clean heart because I have seen you sorry for your fault, and I regard you now as my children indeed. In order to cheer your spirits, I am making a feast for you, and give you wherewith to smoke at your ease on your mats.

Children. A tree fell last year in your village; I have sent to cover the Dead. To-day, I replant that tree and make choice of Thomas Gaÿengöuiraygoa,[1] whom I appoint Captain agreeably to the good character I have received of him. I invest him with a gorget as a mark of his dignity, until I give him a medal.

By this Belt, I lift up the tree that had fallen; I wish it to be firm, stable, and that it may not be bent by any winds or storms.

Hark ye Gayengouïraygoa; I have just made you a Captain and Chief of the Council; henceforth you must consider yourself as commissioned to promote good, and to drive away and destroy all sorts of wickedness.

My Son. You must also report to me everything that passes in the village.

I recommend you to listen to the Black Gowns whenever they will speak to you of prayer, and to do all that they tell you on this subject.

Hark ye, young men of Gayengouiraygoa's family; acknowledge him as your Chief; respect in him the authority I have just placed in his hands; hear his voice and obey him in everything that he will command you for the good of the King's service.

Message of the Senecas to the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France. 7th of August, 1741.

By three Belts of Wampum.

Father. Be not surprised at not seeing me this year. Famine prevails to such an extent throughout our country that I cannot abandon the women and children. I shall go down next year; I believe my brother the Onontagué will go down. He is not to be pitied; he is alive; he has not been in want of provisions like me. (He means that the English furnish them to him.)

By a Belt.

Father. I beseech you not to let your heart be spoiled by the bad reports you will receive of me. Should any of my Nation tell you my heart is ill-disposed, hear him not. Our Son who resides with us will perceive clearly whether I am engaged in bad work. By this Belt I remove all the bad speeches that might come into your head.

By a Belt.

Father. Listen to those who are in the grave.

You know when children are in distress, they will have recourse to their Father. By this Belt we beseech you to take pity on us; to give us some charges of powder and ball. Father, you are at liberty to add something else to it. I am so miserable, that I'm in want of everything.

You will weep in silence *(doucement)* when you hear that the Seneca Nation hath died of hunger. If you grant anything we beg you to send the Blacksmith back immediately, so that should he overtake any men or women alive, they may receive your answer.

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[1] i. e., Great Arrow; from *Gaïengöire*, an arrow, and *goa*, great. — Ed.

Message of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France to the Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains, delivered by Mr de Ramezay, who is sent to light anew the fire which had formerly been kindled by the Hurons of Loretto and to replant the Tree that had fallen in consequence of the said Hurons having carried off some Belts. Twelfth of August, 1741.

FIRST BELT.

Children. Ancients, men, women and children, and all. Attend to my voice as long as you are here; give good heed to what I say.

Children. I could not forget the word you addressed me when your village was first established at the Mountain, when you told me, you placed yourselves under my wings, and added, that those who would bite me, would bite you also.

You again told me that you would, in a moment, be my right hand to strike my enemies. I have always before my eyes the Belt you gave me on that occasion, assuring me of your promise and of your fidelity.

Children. You have always kept that promise, and you have given me and my predecessors, proofs how strongly you were attached to me. I, in my turn, desire to afford you sensible marks of my friendship, and to unite you to myself by a chain that nothing can ever break.

All your old men, warriors, women and children have besought me to become absolute master of your village, in addition to my quality of Onontio, by lighting your Council fire; I have accepted this choice with much pleasure; how could I refuse Children whom I so tenderly love, a favor that affords me so much joy?

Here is the Belt wherewith I light your Great Council fire; around which you will be able to assemble in peace, to consult on my business and your own with the different nations of this country; that will then be the spot on which my fire shall truly burn, since 'tis the first I have lighted in this Colony.

Children. This Belt will tell you every time you look on it, that I am your Father and Great Chief, and, consequently, at the head of all your affairs, and it will tell me, too, that you are my true Children, whom I never can, and never will abandon.

This message will also tell you that you ought to attach yourself to the Great Master of Life; listen with submission and respect to your fathers the Missionaries, and obey them in all things that they will recommend to you for the good of your souls.

It will tell you, besides, that you ought never spoil my village by drunkenness or other disorders, so that I may always find my Children peaceable, when I shall pay them a visit.

I exhort you to love one another, like true brethren, and to live in perfect understanding with your brethren, my Children of the other villages.

And, finally, to charitably receive your brethren who do not pray, and who will be disposed to reside with you; omit nothing that can attach them to God and my village.

ON THROWING THE BELT.

Children. There's the Belt with which I light your Council fire. Consider it very attentively, in order never to forget it.

BY A BELT TO PLANT THE VILLAGE TREE.

Children. Listen attentively to me; by this Belt I cause to issue from the earth you inhabit, a Great Tree, which represents me; under its shade all the Nations who are my Children, can come and repose in peace.

I spread its branches particularly over the tribe of the Bear, the Tortoise, the Wolf and all others who may settle in the village.

I cause at the same time, three twigs to sprout from this same tree; they are smaller, it is true, but they each have the same authority in his tribe; I am about to raise these to prop and support that which represents my person.

Children. It is Nissentanni whom I appoint Grand Chief of my village; he has merited my confidence and yours; which circumstance obliges me to elevate him to that dignity.

From this hour he belongs to all the tribes; by virtue of the authority with which I invest him, he has the right to exhort particularly all the bands, in public and in private; you are, consequently, to listen to him as my representative, and as speaking in my name.

The following is the message I propose to send him, in order that you may know his obligations and yours:

Son. Thou shall henceforth be called Garontouanen;* thou wilt hold my place in my village; thou wilt inform me of every thing that passes there, and on all occasions maintain my interests; thou wilt transact all the business I shall entrust to thee, and advise me faithfully of all that will happen among the Nations, and come to thy knowledge.

I recommend thee, above all things, to entertain all possible respect and submission for thy fathers, the Missionaries, and undertake nothing without consulting them.

Courage, son Garontouen; never dishonor the quality of Grand Chief of my village, with which I invest thee; never abuse my confidence; the higher I elevate thee, the more humble and submissive must thou be.

ON GIVING THIS BELT.

Here's thy Belt; thou must make prudent use of it, for the honor of my village and the good of the Colony.

Receive, at length, this mark of distinction I confer on thee, as a pledge of my friendship, and a reward of all the good services which I shall never forget.

Messages to the 3 Chiefs of the tribes of the Bear, Tortoise and Wolf.

Children, attend: Sasennouanen, I appoint thee Chief of the Bear tribe; Onontiennés, Chief of the Wolf tribe, and Sonnourio, Chief of the Tortoise tribe, and, by these Belts, I confer on you authority over all your companies *(bandes)*. I raise up your trees, and you shall possess the same power as all the Chiefs of each tribe, in my Children's villages.

These Belts bind you to Garontouanen from whom you shall never separate; you shall be always united to him to aid and sustain him and to coöperate with him in good affairs.

Message to the four Assistants[1] to the Chiefs of the Village.

Children. I considered it my duty to appoint, according to your manners and customs, an assistant to each of the Chiefs whom I have just nominated. You know its necessity. Wherefore I have cast my eyes on the Orators of best repute in my village, and I give

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* Which means, The Great Tree. [From *Garonta*, a tree, and *Gouana*, big. *Bruyas*.]

[1] For the functions of these officers, called *Agoianders*, by the Iroquois, consult *Lafitau* I., 474; *Charlevoix, Histoire Nouvelle France*, III., 268; *Carver*, London Edition, 259. — ED.

To Garontouanen,	Thégarehonte.
To the Chief of the Bear tribe,	Yogouaronte.
To him of the Wolf tribe,	Sahousouanne.
And to him of the Tortoise tribe,	Gaïenskoton.

By three strings of Wampum and this present I make each of them in particular, I confirm them in their office, and exhort them to follow in all things the intentions of their Chief, whose word they may express.

By a Belt to the Women of the Village.

Children. I know how closely you attend to the maintenance of good order in my village, by your exhortations; I have every reason to hope that you will labor anew with the same zeal for the good of religion and the King's service. By this Belt I invite you to carry out my intentions and the instructions of your Missionaries.

By a Belt to the Warriors.

Children. All you who are in the village of the Lake of the Two Mountains to defend my interests in the different wars I shall have to wage in this country; I bind and attach you by this Belt to Garontouanen, and exhort you not to do nor undertake anything for any war whatsoever, without his participation. I will not now make any further regulations for you. The War Chiefs of each Tribe must be appointed. Hoping to do this on the first opportunity, I rely on your submission and fidelity, as you may depend on my goodness and benevolence.

By a Belt to the Algonkins and Nepissings.

Children. I could not forget what you so often told me when you visited me, that the moment I appeared in this country you took my hand and I took yours; we squeezed them tight; I have never withdrawn mine, and you have never drawn yours away. You add that your fire is mine, and that you have no other than the King, your Father's.

By this Belt, I renew that Covenant chain which I wish to last as long as this earth will endure; and I attach and bind you, at the same time, in an inseparable manner to your Iroquois brethren of the Lake of the Two Mountains, whose fire I wish to light. I shall not exhort you to respond to my intentions. I know your fidelity and submissiveness.

To Makougane, an Algonkin.

Son. I have remembered your services, and as a reward for them, here is a medal that I suspend around your neck. When the Nations shall behold this mark of distinction on you, they will know in what esteem I hold you, and how I reward the King's faithful servants. It is unnecessary for me to urge you to continue in well doing, because I am certain of your heart, and to prove it to you more signally, here's a dress I give you, lest you may be cold this winter.

Answer of the Iroquois, Algonkins and Nepissings, of the Lake of the Two Mountains, to the Message of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France. 12th of August, 1741.

FIRST ANSWER OF THE IROQUOIS ANCIENTS.

Father. We shall forget none of the message you have addressed us in the famous feast you have just made for your children of Ganesatague,* which will be spoken of among all Nations. You are not satisfied with having cleansed our hearts which were choked with grief and loaded with bad words, when you were pleased to re-arrange matters between the Hurons of Loretto and us.

Father. To-day you cause the most beautiful sun that has ever been seen to shine upon our heads; the obscurity and darkness of the night in which we stood are entirely dissipated; we think, we meditate and smoke in peace around the Grand Fire that you have just lighted in your village of Ganesatagué. You have exhorted us to comply with your will; to listen to your word, and on the request we present to you, have been pleased to be the Grand Chief of our village which is now your's.

Father. Is there a happiness like unto our's. We see in our midst a fire which is to endure as long as earth shall be earth, for the power of the King our Father and our attachment to him will never die. Thanks, Father, and a thousand thanks for what you have done; you are our good and true Father; we cannot doubt it; we will be, as we have been to the present time, your true children. This word can never die.

SECOND SPEECH OF THE ANCIENTS.

Father. We could not too much admire what a mighty mind is your's; you perceive that our mode of government tended frequently to our ruin, and that we were exposed in our villages to see the firmest rooted trees thrown down when least expected. Three independent Chiefs could hardly agree to work together and in concert for the good government of the land entrusted to their charge: You have remedied that defect by promoting Garontouanen, and placing him alone at the head of our affairs, and prevailing, by three Belts, on the other Chiefs to be attached and submissive to him, and binding by another Belt all the Warriors to this tree which represents your person even at Ganesatagué. The more we reflect on this good order that you establish there, the more are we penetrated with gratitude. We thank you Father, for having given us sense, and we assure you, that we Old Men, assembled together with the Women, Warriors, Children, in a word the whole village, with us, are perfectly rejoiced, and happy in consequence.

We embrace this opportunity to thank you for your goodness, in lately wiping away our tears at the loss we have experienced of our young warriors at the Chicachas, whose scattered remains you have covered by some magnificent presents at a feast. These four Strings of Wampum assure you of our gratitude. We pray our Fathers, the Missionaries, to aid us to keep our words, to follow your intentions, and to pray for us.

ANSWER OF THE WOMEN.

Father. If the Women have any influence over the young men, you can be assured that we shall omit nothing to prevail on them never to separate from the King, our Father, and to

* Meaning, Mountains.

defend his interests on all occasions, even to death; that we will raise up all our Children in these sentiments; this will be the milk with which we will nourish their spirit, when making them suck our breasts; we shall not forget, at the same time, that the King, our Father, is the eldest son of the Church, as we have been repeatedly told, and that his Children ought to be true Christians.

Father. We thank you for all that you have just done for the honor and welfare of our village, and at the same time for the bountiful presents you have made us in this season of scarcity, when we should have all perished of hunger, had it not been for your assistance and that of our Fathers, the Missionaries, who gave us 300 minots of flour, 150 minots of Indian corn, and 45 minots of peas. It is wonderful how happy we are at Ganesatagué; we constantly bless and thank the Master of Life therefor, and unceasingly pray Him long to preserve our Father to us.

ANSWER OF THE WARRIORS.

Father. It is impossible for Indians and young, rash headed fellows like us, to thank you in appropriate terms; we have but three words to say to you—that our heart is at rest, that we have never been so content, that we look on you as our Father and true Chief, that we will never quit Garontouanen, that our arm is raised to strike the first Nation that dares to offer you an insult, and that we shall not hesitate when the defence of your interests are in question. Be persuaded that it is in the sincerity of our sentiments that we speak; there was no need even of the Belt you have given us to confirm your speech; your word alone is sufficient; we request you to convey our sentiments to the King, our Father, and tell him that he has at Ganesatagué loyal and brave warriors ready to undertake every thing in his service. We ask of our Fathers, the Missionaries, to grant us their blessing and to pray for us, so that the Master of Life may enable us to live and die in our present good dispositions.

> [Here all the Warriors threw themselves on their knees in the most edifying manner; M. Normant, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal,[1] and Mess^rs the Missionaries, gave them their blessing.]

ANSWER OF THE ALGONQUINS AND NIPISSINGS.

Father. We are at a loss for words to express the joy we feel at beholding to-day the manner in which you have rendered our brethren the Iroquois happy and content; in the pain I felt last year in beholding their fire carried off, I at once sided with them, because I sincerely love them, and in my excitement and resentment some words may possibly have escaped me which might offend the Hurons of Loretto.

Father. Now, it is your pleasure that every thing be in quietness and peace. I have entirely forgotten my first speech and say, in two words, that having shared my brethren's trouble, I participate also in their joy.

Father. We thank you for your kindness to our Iroquois brethren; you know we have no other fire than your's; the one you have just lighted for them, will unite us to them still more intimately than heretofore; we have now but one and the same village, one body and one heart.

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[1] Rev. LOUIS NORMANT DU FARADON, son of Dr. Charles Normant, of the Parish of Chateaubriant, in the diocese of Nantes, in France, was born in May, 1681, and entered the Seminary of Angers on the 25th July, 1701, and that of Saint Sulpice, Paris, in 1706. After filling divers offices in that Institution, he was sent to Canada in 1722, and entered the Seminary at Montreal, and subsequently became Vicar-general. On the death of M. de Belmont, in 1732, M. Normant became Superior of the Seminary, which he governed until the time of his decease. He died on the 18th June, 1759, aged 78 years and one month. He was succeeded in his office of Superior by the Rev. M. Montgolfier. *Faillon. Vie de Mde. d'Youville.*—ED.

Answer of Makougane.

Father. I thank you for the mark of distinction with which you honor me, and the present you make me; you can always reckon on my fidelity; you have but to command me; I am ready to obey.

Message of the Onontagués, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tachekaroreins,[1] to the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France. 17th August, 1741.

Father. Our principal Chief[2] is sick; this is the reason that he is not here; we are very sorry for it.

Father. We are very glad to inform you how Niagara has been settled. Our son, M. de Longueuil, asked us for the loan of a piece of ground for the erection of a house on it, telling us that it would be of use to ourselves, and that we should find whatever we may require at a cheap rate there; we consented that such should endure for three lives (that is to say three hundred years) exclusive of the life of him who founded it, and we said, we could renew still further the life of the other three men, and that there should not be any war between us; on the contrary, that we should live forever in peace.

Father. When we had arranged with our son M. de Longueuil for the settlement of Niagara, he told us we should find whatever we may want at that place; that the Ancients, Warriors, Women and Children would all be welcome there; that we should talk there of peace, and that the earth should be quiet. All that fell out according as he had said, and you have not heard a word since, Father, of anything bad having occurred. We have intermarried with all Nations, and they with us; it is, consequently, impossible for the earth to be troubled on the part of the Five Nations and our Brethren, the Upper Indians.

BY A BELT.

Father. You have just heard what we have told you; that the land at Niagara is ours; our brethren, the English, asked us for some; we gave them a piece, also, but we put a trap in it;[*] they told us that we should find goods with them cheap and abundant; that they had slaves who worked for them, and an inexhaustible well. They have kept their word with us, and let us want for nothing. But we perceive, Father, that jealousy exists between the Traders at Niagara and those at Choüeghen. We request you, Father, to leave every one at liberty to go and trade at the cheapest market. We sincerely desire to see a good understanding exist between you both. We find French powder better than English.[**]

BY A BELT.

Father. As we are your Children, we request you to tell us whether we have spoken impertinently on the subject of the trade, and of the misunderstanding that seems to exist between you and our brethren, the English. Father, we are not the cause of it, and we beg of you to believe so. By this Belt we restore your senses, and beg you again to retain the name of Skenon, which we bestowed on you on your arrival, and which means Peace.[1] For our part, we shall never undertake any thing against you. We speak to you in the name of the entire Nation.

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[1] A Carolina nation which had been destroyed by the Governor of Philadelphia, and took refuge, about twenty years ago, among the Five Nations.

[2] Onoouarogon.

[*] Meaning, that they have not limited the time, and are always free to resume their land.

[**] Meaning, they would side with the French against the English; but they are not to be trusted.

By three Strings of Wampum.

Father. The message which I had to deliver is concluded.

Father. You sent a message last year to all our villages. You told us that we seemed to have very intimate commercial relations with our brethren, the English; that we carried their goods and liquors in quantities, to every place where we knew there was any peltry to be procured; you added, that each ought to trade on his own soil, and that you were well satisfied that we should sell our own property wherever we pleased; we heard your message; we have buried the goods in the earth, and the liquors in the rocks. By these Strings of Wampum, we assure you, Father, that we shall not carry on this trade any more.

By two Belts of Wampum.

Father. We asked you, last year, for Laforge, the Blacksmith, and his wife; she has been brought up among us; we look upon her as our child; they told us that they could not come until next year. Father. We beg you not to refuse them to us, and to permit them to accompany us; we shall be contented having Frenchmen among us.

Answer of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France to the Message of the Iroquois of the Five Nations. 20th of August, 1741.

Children. I was very sorry to hear of the sickness of Onoouarogon; I am glad he is better, because I feel much pleasure at seeing him.

Children. I know how Niagara was settled; I do not think that you have any reason to complain of the promise your son, M. de Longueuil gave you. That house has been always the mainstay of your and my business, and it will be so peaceably, as long as Earth shall be Earth. I do not feel any more desire to have war with you, than you, according to the tenor of your speeches, to have war with me.

Children. M. de Longueuil was right in telling you that the earth would be at rest; you perceive he has told the truth, and events will show you that this will be always the case.

Children. I know you are in alliance with all your brethren, the Nations of the Upper country; I unite with you in rejoicing thereat, for you are all equally my children; it gratifies me, that it is impossible for the earth to be disturbed in your parts; I shall, on my side, apply all my efforts to continue the good understanding that exists between you.

By a Belt.

Children. I have attended to what you have told me: I have no objection that you should go and trade your own property with your brethren, the English. Nevertheless, the house I caused to be built at Niagara, was erected only with the view to furnish you there with whatever you want, and to talk there of affairs of peace. It will always remain a monument of what I tell you. I should not have suspected, at the time of its settlement, that you would have permitted the English to establish another at Choüeghen.

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[1] Esprit tranquille. — Text. Skano is the Seneca word for Peace. — Ed.

Children. You said to me that you would be very glad to see me living in peace with your brethren, the English. I have not any misunderstanding as yet; if they attack me, I will defend myself. I cannot tell you whether there will be war between us, not having received as yet any news from Onontio Goa.* Should there be any misunderstanding between us, it will not rebound on you. By this Belt I confirm my word.

By a Belt.

Children. You always speak well, and I have no reproach to make you on that account. I never was indisposed, nor entertained any ill will, towards you, as you never gave me any cause to do so.

Children. You have requested me to preserve the name of Skenon, which you gave me on my arrival in this country; you know I am what my name purports; you have spoken to me on behalf of the five Nations, and I respond to them by this Belt, that I will not undertake any thing against them.

By three Belts of Wampum.

Children. I flatter myself that you, as well as all your brethren, have heard my word; you have conferred a pleasure on me in having buried the goods and shut the liquor up in the rocks. I invite you to continue so to do, in order to avoid the difficulties that may arise on this point.

Children. I gave Laforge, his wife and children to you with great pleasure, inasmuch as it does indeed afford you gratification; I exhort you to take good care of them, and to pay attention to them if they say anything to you from me.

Answer of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France, to the Message of the Senecas.[1] 1st September, 1741.

By three Strings of Wampum.

Children. Your son, Joncaire, has sent me your Message, by the Blacksmith, and reported your situation to me.

Children. I sympathized sincerely with you on account of the famine you have suffered, which prevented you coming down this year. The spring has been so unfavorable that it was impossible to send to Niagara provisions enough for your supply. I shall adopt such precautions in future that will obviate a recurrence of this misfortune. You know what the Commandant told you from me on that occasion, and that he divided a piece of bread with you.

Children. The Onontagué has come down here, as you informed me in your Message. The Cayugas, Oneidas and Tachekaroreins accompanied him. Although you told me that he had no reason to complain, provisions not being scarce among them, they, nevertheless, told me that they were dying of hunger in their village, as well as you.

By a Belt.

Children. I have heard no bad account of you, except that your young men had committed some thefts at the Carrying place. You know that I have already repeatedly told you, Chiefs, that absolutely, I would not suffer my Frenchmen to be robbed, who have so much trouble in going so far in search of packages of peltries. A number of your young men hang around the portage, who are continually drinking the English poison that sets them crazy; several have entered the fort, dagger in hand, on pretence that a soldier had struck one of them for having taken something in his cabin. I have been informed that it was not he who had committed the theft, that it was a woman; whether man or woman, 'twas always one of your nation. It is not proper to rob or to pillage, unless you have a design to declare war against me. I have given fresh instructions to the Commandant at Niagara to do you justice, should the French in any way injure you, and to punish them very severely; but, on the other hand, I will not suffer your young men to act so unruly as they have hitherto done. See to it, you Chiefs, and do not admit any more of that bad liquor.

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* The King.

[1] See *supra*, p. 1075.

Children. Onoouragon, who was at the head of those who came down here, and who spoke to me in the name of the Five Nations, did not tell me that your heart was bad; on the contrary, he spoke only well, and it afforded me pleasure to hear him. Your son, Joncaire, wrote me that you would be always my true friends, and would not discontinue to coöperate in good affairs; I, on my part, shall not cease to be your good and true Father. By this Belt, I drive away all the bad speeches that come into my head respecting what your young men have done, and dispel all those that might come near me.

By a Belt.

Children. The sloop will have arrived in sufficient time to assist you, and to draw you out of the grave into which you had well nigh sunk. I am aware of your misery; I take pity on you; I send you what you ask of me, and something wherewith to smoke quietly on your mats.

By a Present.

Children. Admit that if you are miserable it is because of your own fault; if you have a beaver or other peltry, you carry it to the English; What do they give you in return? Bad rum, which continually degrades your mind and contributes to your destruction. Did I not love you as much as I do, and did I not desire your preservation, am I not as much at liberty as he to have an abundance of liquor, and of a better quality, poured out among you? You know very well that I possess inexhaustible wells of it; but you know the French heart which is not disposed to do evil, and that a Father despises self-interest when the destruction of his Children is in question.

No, my Children, I would not weep in silence were I to learn that your Nation had perished of hunger; I love you too sincerely to admit of any consolation for such a loss: I hope that the Great Master of Life will have preserved you all, and that on your reflecting over your past misery, you will labor to cultivate your fields, and not strip yourselves any more to procure rum from the English.

Children. I expected to send back the Blacksmith to you; He has told me that he could not return any more to you, because he was afraid of dying of hunger whilst there; that he did not earn enough to get him an ear of Indian corn, and that you had all your work done by Englishmen. I have ordered another to be looked up. Should I find one, I will send him to you; if not, I shall furnish you with one next year whom you will take along with you. Try to come down early, for then we shall have more time to talk together about good business.

Children. As I have ears every where, I have heard that the Onontagué desired to sell the English the lands of Caskonchagon, and to get you to make peace with the Flatheads. You have always had sense; do you not perceive that he has no other object in view than to make himself stronger, perhaps in order some day to crush you. You know that all the Nations are at war with the Flatheads, and that such a peace would be a declaration of hostilities against them. But what would become of your young men, and where could they go to divert themselves? Besides, your blood has been repeatedly shed in the country of that Nation.

Children. In regard to Caskonchagon,[1] you ought to recollect that you requested me to allow your son Joncaire to settle there, that he may live more comfortably, and that I refused your request on account of the English who would be at liberty to ask for permission to form another establishment. That ought to give you to understand that I would not approve of the Onontagués selling their land to them. I spoke to them about it. It is for you to oppose it. This is all that I have to say to you.

Abstract of Despatches from Canada, respecting Oswego and the Western Tribes. 1741.

On Marquis de Beauharnois receiving information from divers points, respecting the establishment at Choüeguen, where the English were building a stone house, the meeting which he held at his quarters of all the estates[2] of the town of Montreal, took into consideration whether the sole means of preventing the English penetrating into the Upper countries, and depriving us of the trade of those parts, was not to dispatch immediately a detachment of regulars and militia to oppose the construction of the house at Choüeguen, and to drive the English from that post, in case they were not willing to abandon it on being summoned.

There was only one opinion on this point, and as private interest found itself countenanced by the King's service, and the safety of the Colony, specious reasons were not wanting to show forth all the consequences of an enterprise which seemed to threaten the Colony, and must deprive it of the entire trade, and thereby render open opposition to the English necessary.

But these reasons being counterbalanced by the inconveniences to result from so precipitous a proceeding — to wit, the uncertainty of success, and of the part which would in that case be adopted by the Iroquois, who have been unwilling to declare themselves, have obliged the

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[1] Genesee river, N. Y. The following is Charlevoix's description of it in 1721: "It is very narrow, and of little Depth at its Entrance into the Lake. A little higher, it is one hundred and forty Yards wide, and they say it is deep enough for the largest Vessels. Two Leagues from its Mouth, we are stopped by a Fall which appears to be full sixty Feet high, and one hundred and forty Yards wide. A Musket Shot higher, we find a second of the same Width, but not so high by two-thirds. Half a League further, a third, one hundred Feet high, good Measure, and two hundred Yards wide. After this, we meet with several Rapids; and after having sailed fifty Leagues further, we perceive a fourth Fall, every Way equal to the third. The Course of this River is one hundred Leagues; and when we have gone up it about sixty Leagues, we have but ten to go by Land, turning to the Right, to arrive at the *Ohio*, called *La belle Rivière*: The Place where we meet with it is called *Ganos*; where an Officer worthy of Credit (Joncaire) assured me that he had seen a Fountain, the Water of which is like Oil, and has the Taste of Iron. He said also that a little further there is another Fountain exactly like it, and that the Savages make Use of its Water to appease all Manner of Pains." Ganos is derived from *Genie* or *Gaienna*, which in the Iroquois tongue signifies Oil or Liquid grease (*Bruyas*). This oil spring is in the town of Cuba, Alleghany Co., N. Y. The other is in Venango Co., Penn. — Ed.

[2] Clergy, Noblesse and Commonalty.

Copy of Gen.l Oglethorpe's Lett.r
to Lieu.t Gov.r Clarke. Frederica 12th July 1741

Sir

The Chiefs of the Creek Indians having been here I acquainted them with your Intention of a General Meeting of all the British Indians to Settle a General Peace amongst them they much approved the greatneſs and Generosity of your Design. They have already made peace by my Interpoſseſsion with the Cherokees and both of these Nations being by much the most Powerfull of all the ſouthern Indians are Desirous to send up Deputys to the Conference as you have appointed and Desire to know in what manner they can go with Safety to that Meeting I cannot Omit in Joyning with them in commending this measure of Yours for the uniting all the British Indians which is one of the Noblest attempts that has been made in America and is Surely the best measure that can be taken to Guard against the French in Case of a War I hope you will let me hear what I can do farther towards bringing this Treaty to

a

Copy of General
Oglethorpe's Letter
to Lieut Gov.r Clarke
12.th July 1741

a happy Conclusion

Our Indians still block up Augustine by Land and are continually bringing in Prisoners from thence

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

James Oglethorpe

Paroles des Sauvages du Sault St. Louis, en réponse aux reproches que leur fit cet été 22 juillet 1741 Mr. le Marquis de Beauharnois en Conséquence des accusations portées contre eux

Mon Père, il y a trois jours que vous me mandâtes de me rendre auprés de vous pour entendre ce que vous aviez a me dire; je partis aussitost comptant que vous aviez quelques ordres a me donner pour le service, mais ma surprise fut grande, lorsque votre Interprette aiant ouvert la bouche, j'entendis les reproches les plus durs et les plus amers qu'un Père puisse faire a ses Enfans. aprés avoir écoutté avec une grande patiance le detail de toutes les accusations formées contre moy je répondis a tout en peu de mots d'une manière qui parut vous satisfaire, je détruisis par la candeur de mes réponses la noirceur des calomnies, et vous vous apperçutes alors qu'on vous avoit mal instruit, et que tous les coups portoient a faux.

De retour dans mon village j'assemblai tous les Anciens, Capitaines, guerriers et toutes celles des Anciennes qui entrent dans nos conseils, je leur racontai tout ce que vous nous aviez dit, et tous les reproches que vous nous aviez fait; l'étonnement fut général et tous se disoient les uns aux autres, sans doute que nous voila morts, c'est ainsi qu'on parle quand on veut déclarer la guerre, il faut qu'il y ait quelque affaire sous terre, jamais notre Père n'a parlé aussi durement aux Renards, aux Scious et aux Chicachas qui tous les jours tuent les François, qu'avons nous donc fait pour etre traitez de la sorte. il faut quitter une Terre ou nous ne sommes pas en sureté, et ou quelque chose que nous fassions pour témoigner notre zele et notre attachement pour les François on n'est jamais content de nous; c'est ainsi, Mon Père, qu'ont parlé tous nos Guerriers qui sont démontez, qui paroissent avoir perdu la teste, et qui seroient capables de prendre quelque mauvais parti sans les soins que se donne notre Missionnaire pour les tranquiliser et leur donner de l'esprit.

Mon Père, le premier reproche que vous m'avez fait étoit que j'etois un Perfide et un Traitre, que je venois de St. François ou j'avois

Eté porter aux Abenaquis mes freres des Paroles Angloises pour le
Engager a faire un Traité de Neuttalité avec L'Anglois au Cas de
guerre Entre vous & La Nation Angloise. Cette Calomnie Sort de l'e
Comment avez vous pu y ajouter foy.

Mon Pere quand je Suis allé à St françois je Suis venu vous dire a
Sujet de mon voiage, que j'y allois pour y faire nos Cérémonies
ordinaires & y Couvrir Les morts Selon notre Coutume. Dans tous
Conseils que nous avons tenu avec Les Abenaquis je n'ay parlé q
de bonnes Choses, je Luy ai donné des Colliers pour Les exhorter a
bon Chrétien, a travailler a Corriger Les desordres qui se glissent p
La Jeunesse, & a avoir toujours Les yeux Sur vous pour etre prest a
tout ce que vous demanderez de Luy En Cas de besoin, Je n'ai pas di
autre Chose, voila La lettre du S. Auberi missionnaire de St françois
qui en fait foy, Lisez La, il a eté témoin de tout, & il La ecrit cette
pour rendre Compte a notre missionnaire de La façon dont nous
etions Comportez dans Son village.

Mon Pere, Le second reproche que vous m'avez fait est que j'ay
L'hyver dernier une parolle de L'Anglois par Laquelle il m'invite a me re
ce printems a un Conseil qu'il doit tenir a Orange ou il a appellé to
Les Iroquois, & que je veux aller a ce Conseil sans que vous Le Scachiez, m
malgré vous si vous vous y opposiez. Ce reproche n'est pas mieux fo
que Le premier. d'abord que j'eus reçu cette parole de L'Anglois je
montrai a notre missionnaire & Luy dis de quoi il s'agissoit, il me di
falloit La porter a Montreal a Mr De Beaucours, ce que je fis, je p
Mr De Beaucours de vous ecrire a Quebec & de vous mander que j'atte
votre retour a Montreal au Printems & qu'alors je ferois ce que vo
diriez de faire, ainsi que c'est ma Coutume de ne rien entrepren
sans votre participation & votre aveu, Mr De Beaucours devant qui
parle vous a ecrit tout cela.

Quand vous avez été arrivé a Montreal j'ay Chargé notre mi
qui y alloit, pour vous Saluer, de vous demander votre avis au Sujet
cette Invitation de L'Anglois, & ce que vous Souhaitiez que je fisse,
me fites répondre que je n'avois qu'a choisir des deputez pour al
assister a ce Conseil d'Orange, parceque vous etiez bien aise de l

Les Nouvelles de ce païs là & ce que pensoit l'Anglois. Comment a t'on donc voulu vous persuader que je voulois y aller a votre insçu & malgré vous. vous m'avez Demandé la Parole Angloise qui consiste en trois branches de Porcelaine, la voila, Mon Père, faites en ce qu'il vous plaira.

Mon Père vous m'avez dit que j'étois indigne de vos bienfaits, et que je ne méritois pas le bien que vous me faites, que vous faisiez raccommoder les fusils de nos guerriers & les Pioches de nos femmes, que vous aviez eu soin de nos femmes & de nos Enfans pendant que nous étions allez par vos ordres aux Chicachas.

Je répons, Mon Père, que j'ay toujours reçu avec reconnoissance le peu que vous m'avez donné, que je ne me suis jamais plaint que vous me donniez moins qu'aux autres, que quoique mon village soit le plus Nombreux de tous ceux qui sont autour de vous, c'est toujours celuy qui a le moins de part a vos largesses. Vous avez habillé nos femmes & nos Enfans tandisque nous étions aux Chicachas, n'étoit il pas juste que privées pendant un an du secours de leurs maris & de leurs Enfans vous les aidassiez un peu comme vous l'avez fait mais, quelques Couvertures, Chemises, mitasses & vivres que vous leur avez donné peuvent elles entrer en Comparaison avec la vie de 200. guerriers qui étoient allez s'exposer par vos ordres.

Cessez donc, Mon Père, je vous prie de dire que vous me trouvez peu soumis a ce que vous demandez de moy. Trois fois vous m'avez donné la hache pour aller frapper sur vos Ennemis, vous m'avez Envoié deux fois contre le Renard & une fois contre les Chicachas, tous mes guerriers sont partis sans qu'il ait resté dans mon village un seul homme capable de porter les armes, tandisque des autres villages voisins & domiciliez les uns n'ont pas remuez du tout, les autres sont partis en petit nombre & les deux tiers de ceux qui étoient partis sont relachez du fort Frontenac ou de Niagara. Je ne me suis pas plaint que malgré leur conduite ils avoient été mieux reçu & plus favorisez que toute ma jeunesse, il est pourtant vrai que quoique tous mes guerriers soient partis trois fois pour aller faire la guerre

a vos Ennemis aucun n'a Encore reçu de vous a leur retour par
reconnoissance ou par présent, ni une Chemise, ny une paire de
mitasses.

Mon Père, vous me reprochez que j'ay le Coeur tout Anglois, perso
ne mérite moins ce reproche que moy, Messieurs de Frontenac
de Callieres & de Vaudreüil me Connoissoient mieux que vous & me
rendoient justice, lisez leurs memoires car tout est écrit chez vous
françois, vous y verrez que j'ay fait la guerre a l'Anglois autant de
qu'ils l'ont voulu, & je suis encore prest a recommencer si vous l'avez
bientost avec luy comme on le dit, mais que dis-je que j'ay fait la
guerre a l'Anglois. J'ay fait plus que cela, je l'ai faite a mon prop
sang & a mes Parens quand vous avez eu la guerre avec l'Iroquois, to
devoit m'en dissuader, mais mon attachement pour ma Religion & pour
Roy mon Père l'a toujours emporté sur les sentimens de la Nature
sang. Qu'est ce qu'un Coeur qui agit de la sorte.

Vous etes mécontant, Mon Père, de ce que plusieurs de mes Neveu
& de mes guerriers vont a Orange & font pour les françois le Comme
etranger, Je réponds a cela que c'est malgré nous autres Anciens
y vont, plusieurs d'entre eux n'écouttent sur cela ni nos remontrance
celles de nos missionnaires qui font ce qu'ils peuvent pour les détou
de ces voiages: mais je vous dirai, Mon Père, ce que je vous ai déja
plusieurs fois sur cet article, c'est plus votre faute que la mienne
jeunes gens vont a Orange pour les françois, je vous ay prié plusi
fois d'user de votre autorité sur les françois, de punir ceux d'entre
qui séduisent mes jeunes gens pour leur faire faire ce Commerce, v
en connoissez plusieurs & vous les connoitrez tous quand vous voudre
J'ay tant d'envie de le voir aboli ce Commerce a cause du dérange
qu'il cause a notre jeunesse que je vous ay demandé plusieurs
de nous assigner dans Montreal un magazin où vous nous
fissiez donner le drap & la Chaudiere a peu près au même pr
de l'Anglois, & que si vous vouliez le faire, nous n'irions jamai
chez luy, même pour nos besoins, a plus forte raison jamais pour l
françois.

Vous m'aviez promis, Mon Père, de ne jamais ajouter foy aux faux rapports qu'on vous feroit contre moi soit par jalousie, soit par quelque autre motif, je vois cependant qu'on trouve créance auprès de vous d'abord qu'on vous dit du mal de moi, & il semble même que vous vouliez me rendre responsable de tout le mal que font les autres; Les gens des autres villages domiciliez vont a Orange & a Choüequen, & on ne se plaint que des gens du Sault St. Loüis, il est seur qu'aucun de mon village n'a eté cette année a Orange, il est seur que Cinq Canots de Sauvages du Lac ont eté cet eté a Choüequen Chargez du Castor des françois de montreal, on ne leur dit rien, on ne leur fait aucuns reproches; on ne cesse de les Caresser dans le Tems même qu'il semble qu'ils le méritent le moins, & moi on m'accable.

Enfin Mon Père vous finissez tout ce que vous avez a me dire par ce qu'il y a de plus amer & de plus douloureux pour moy. Montrez moi donc me dites vous, a quel titre je puis Encore vous appeller mon fils, & regarder Comme mes Enfans tous les gens de votre village, Mon Père on ne peut avoir de meilleurs titres que ceux que j'ay. du Tems de vos prédecesseurs j'ay exposé ma vie autant de fois qu'il a eté necessaire pour le service du Roy, j'y ai perdu dans plusieurs occasions grand nombre de mes plus braves gens. je l'ai exposée trois fois ma vie par vos ordres & toujours de bonne grace depuis que vous etes en ce païs, je l'ai fait uniquement par l'attachement que j'ay pour le françois & nullement par aucune vüe d'interest, & je suis encore prest a le faire de même quand il y aura lieu, vous faut il des titres plus seurs que ceux la. Ou est le village de Sauvages Unis au françois qui puisse vous en présenter de pareils.

Réponse de Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur Général de la Nouvelle france, aux Iroquois du Sault St. Louis sur ce qu'ils sont venus l'avertir qu'ils partoient pour l'Angleterre; Et sur plusieurs autres Grieſs, du 30. Juillet 1741.

Mes Enfans! mais que dis-je, dois-je vous apeller mes Enfans, et vous qualifier d'un nom si flateur, vous qui cherchés a détruire dans mes Entrailles les mouvemens et les sentimens d'un Pere.

Je suis ce Pere que vous devriés chérir, sur tout par mes bienfaits, puisque j'ay Epuisé sur vous préférablement a tous mes autres Enfans, tout ce que la plus tendre amitié peut inspirer pour ceux qui s'en seroient rendus dignes.

Que n'ay-je point fait, dites le moy, pour être sur de votre Coeur.

J'ay comblé dans toutes les occasions votre Village de présens.

Je vous ay tous nourris dans la disette.

Je vous ay récompensés dans les occasions de Guerre.

Je vous ay entierement Equipés, lorsque vous y avés été par mon ordre.

J'ay nourry vos familles pendant votre abse
Je vous ay habillés et armés a Votre départ e
a votre retour.

J'ay poussé ma Complaisance jusqu'a faire
nourrir vos Chevaux pendant votre absence.

Que diray-je de plus fort? je vous ay secouru
en toutes occasions.

J'ay fait racommoder vos armes en tout tems
Je vous ay fourny des Canots pour tous les
voyages, lorsque vous m'en avés demandé.

Enfin je me suis dépoüillé de tout sans
menagement pour vous satisfaire.

Ne sont-ce point les sentimens et les action
d'un bon Pere, et qui peut exiger a bon titre
retour sincere de ceux qu'il a deû compter au
nombre de ses Enfans.

Qu'avés vous fait pour mériter toutes ces
graces? dites le moy, Enfans dénaturés.

Vous rougissés et avés autant de peine a
Confesser votre faute, que vous avés eu
d'Ingratitude a la commettre.

La voicy cette faute, je souffre pour vous e
la prononçant, et vous devriés mourir de doul
de ce qu'elle est parvenüe jusqu'a moy.

Comment avés vous pû vous résoudre a rec d'une main Etrangere et Ennemie, un Collier portant parole de nuire aux Interêts d'un Pere auquel vous Etes si redevables.

Que n'avés vous point fait pour Suggerer de mauvais Sentimens a un Village de mes Enfans*, qui connoit mieux que vous le prix de mon amitié.

*ae des Deux taques.

Un de vos Chefs*, a voulû leur inspirer des sentimens de rébellion au Sujet de la discipline de votre Pere Commun.

*uelindiak.

Vous voyés que je n'ignore aucune de vos démarches, mais quelqu'indignes qu'elles soient, je les aurois volontiers oubliées, en consultant ma qualité de Pere, qui Exige ~~de~~ de la douceur pour ses Enfans.

Et sans faire attention a ces fausses démarches de votre part, je vous avois avertis de ne point vous Ecarter, affin d'Etre en Etat de vous donner des preuves de ma Confiance et de mon amitié.

Comment y avés vous répondû? en commencant par Envoyer un party de vos jeunes gens aux Chicachas, a mon inseû, et sans ma participation, vous Etes Ensuite venûs me demander des vivres pour vous rendre a St. françois y visiter (disiés vous) vos freres de ce Village.

Je vous en ay donné en aboñdance, flaté de votre Liaison avec mes Enfans de St françoi qui me sont toujours Chers.

Mais quels Etoient au vray les motifs de votre voyage, ne craignés vous pas a ce trait de perfidie que je vous acable de mon indignat

Est-ce la la reconnoissance que jen devois atte

Vous ne vous Contentés pas d'avoir accept un Collier que vous n'auriés jamais deû Envisa

Vous vous servés sans doute de ce fatal instrument pour aller déranger la fidelit de mes Enfans de St françois.

Vous les allés suborner dans leurs Caban ou ils sont tranquiles, et pourquoy? pour l seule satisfaction de les faire manquer avec vous a la reconnoissance que vous me devés.

Non Contens de tous ces Egaremens qui devroient vous faire mourir de douleur, vou avés la hardiesse de venir m'annoncer en Conseil que vous partés pour L'angleterre.

Vous Entreprenés ce voyage sans me Consul dans un tems ou je vous ay fait dire que votr présence m'Etoit nécessaire, pour des veûes q ne sont pas conformes au motif de votre départ

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Paroles de Monsieur Le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur général de la Nouvelle france, aux Iroquois du Sault St. Louis, du 3e. aoust 1741.

Mes Enfans, avant de partir pour Quebec, j'envoye dans votre village un officier pour y porter ma parole.

Mes Enfans, je suis bien-aise de vous témoigner la satisfaction que j'ay eû du Compliment que vous m'avés fait, sur la nouvelle dignité dont le Roy m'a honoré.

Mes Enfans, je n'ay pas voulû partir pour Quebec sans faire sçavoir a votre village que je suis content de vous, et que j'ay enterré tout le passé.

Je pars a présent le coeur net, parceque je vous ay vû repentans de votre faute, et je vous regarde aujourd'huy comme mes véritables Enfans, pour egayer votre coeur, je vous fais festin, et vous donne dequoy fumer tranquilement sur vos nates.

Mes Enfans, l'année derniere il tomba un arbre de votre village, j'ay envoyé couvrir le mort. Aujourd'huy je replante cet arbre, et je fais choix de Thomas Gayengȣiraygoa, que je nomme Capitaine, sur les bons témoignages que l'on m'a rendus de sa conduite, je luy mêts un hausse col

pour marque de sa dignité, en attendant que je l

donne une Médaille.

Par ce collier, je releve l'arbre qui étoit tombe

je veux qu'il soit ferme, stable, et qu'aucuns de

ny orages ne le puisse faire pancher.

Écoute bien Gayengȣïraygoa, je viens de te faire

Capitaine et chef de Conseil, tu dois te regarder

désormais comme étant chargé de travailler

aux bonnes affaires, d'écarter et détruire toutes

les mauvaises.

Tu dois aussy, Mon fils, me rendre compte de

tout ce qui se passera dans le village.

Je te recommande d'écouter les Robes Noires, d

toutes les affaires où ils te parleront de la prière

et de faire tout ce qu'ils te diront a ce sujet.

Écoutés, vous autres jeunes gens qui êtes de la

famille de Gayengȣïraygoa, reconnoissés-le po

votre chef, respectés en luy l'autorité dont je

viens de le revêtir, écoutés sa voix, et obéissés

en tout ce qu'il vous commandera pour le bien

du Service du Roy.

Dans un tems ou vos familles qui meurent de faim, viennent d'Eprouver toute ma tendresse, puisque je viens de leur faire fournir de la farine, des Pois, de la poudre, et du plomb, affin de les mettre en Etat d'attendre la récolte.

Ne comptés plus sur mon amitié, si vous Continües a Ecouter les mauvais Esprits, vous ne pouvés Eviter ce Malheur, qu'en rompant les Liaisons Etroites que vous avés avec les anglois.

Ce sont vos Ennemis et les miens, desqu'ils vous inspirent des Sentimens Contraires a ce que vous me devés.

Ces Liaisons d'ailleurs sont trop fatales a vos Consciences, et au Commerce général du Païs. J'Exige de vous que vous renonciés Entierement et de bonne foy, au voyage assigné par ce Collier.

Je demande en même tems qu'il me soit raporté pour le faire Consumer de façon qu'il n'en reste aucun vestige.

A ces Conditions, et suivant la Conduite que vous tiendrés, je vous retabliray dans votre premier Etat auprés de moy, et vous rendray mon amitié, que vous avés perdüe par vos Egaremens.

Att a Meet.g of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs att Albany y.e 1 Aug.st 1741

Present
Phil Schuyler
Hend.k T. Eyck
Myndt Schuyler
Ryer Gerritse
Nicolaes Bleecker
Steph.n Groesbeck
Rut.g Bleecker
Jo: Schuyler
Peter Winne
Dirk Ten Broeck
Edward Collins

Appeared at this board severall Sachims from Onondage and Cayongh.e & Say Viz.t

Brother Corlaer & Quider

You desired us last Winter that we should in case of a War assist & defend the house at Oswego We have had a general Consultation About that matter with all the five nations as it belongs to them all to Enter into such engagements and not for us alone we now come to Inform you of the result of that Consultation which is as follows

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That we will Joyntly with you Allways defend that place to the utmost of our power —

Brethren Several Sachims of the six Nations are Now gone to Canada to tell the Gov.r of that place that they are Resolved to be Mediators between them and you. they will also tell them not to molest the English in the possession of Oswego that they are Inclined that Every One should keep what they have, the French Niagara and you Oswego and further that they are Inclined to have a free and Open trade between All in the Lake —

It is well known that we are in great want of provisions We are glad that Peace has been thus far us. We should be glad if our Brethren gave us some powd.r & lead

They gave a Belt

This Board Resolved to send for the Interpreter that what the Above Sachims have said may be translated more exactly

Present
Capt. Ramsay
Reyer Gerritse
Johs. Lansing
Ab. Cuyler
Phil. Schuyler
Peter Winne
John DePeyster
Dirk Ten Broeck
Rut. Bleeker
Nicolaes Bleeker
Myndt. Schuyler

Alby. 12th Augst. At the Comissrs.
Meetg. 1741.

Appeared at this Board the same Sachims as on the 10th
Instant & Lorrence Claese the Interpreter
The Sachims Addressed this Board in the follg. mandr.

Brethren We were here last Winter to meet you
Concerning some affairs with which we were then blamed
which if it had been true would certainly have been
Detrimental to this Government & to us in particular &
would at last have cost us our Lives. After we had cleared
our selves of this Imputation & were come again to a good
understanding together. Then you desired of us by a Belt
of Wampum that we should help to defend the house att
Oswego which is as well for our Advantage as yours,
against any Enemy whatsoever that might attack or
annoy the same, and also desired us that if we should hear
of any design against that house, or any other parts of his
Majs. Dominions in these parts, that we should acqt. you
therewith. You also promised us the same on your parts.
To which we answered that we were not Impowered to give
an Answer to what you desired by that belt But that in
order thereto it was necessary that the Sachims of all the Six
Nations should be Consulted about it, whereupon they
mett att Onondage and unanimously agreed and resolved
to do and fullfill what was desired by that Belt to defend
and assist the house att Oswego against any Enemy what-
-ever and for that Reason some of our Sachims are gone to
Canada to acqt. the Govr. of Canada with our Resolution
in this Behalf

Brethren Formerly we were at War with the French for some time
at last the Govr. of Canada sent some of his people to
Onondage to conclude a peace with us to which we consent-
-ed and told him at the same time that what we promised
we designed to perform & would never more have a War
with them for such Reasons as you & they make war which
is only for Lies But that nothing would occasion us to
go to War But the Blood of our people & further that in

Case any Difference should happen between you and them, We Will be Mediators between You and Make up your differences. —

We shall Now tell you in what Man.r the Sachims are to speak to the Gov.r of Canada which is as follows —

We are Come & Three of Very Sachims which you sent for by name are here present. As you sent for Us we know that accord.g to the Comon Custom you are to speak first but for the present We desire to speak first that you may hear what we have to say. which is in substance viz:

We perceive that a certain Jealously & Discontent is Subsisting between you and Our Brother Corlaer & Quedor Concerning the trade & by what we Can perceive you begin to threaten Each Other. You know how you have begged Us for priviledge to Build A House at Niagara. Our Brother Corlaer & Quedor Also desired of us for Liberty to Build
II 213 a Trading House At Oswego, which we granted him Also and now as we perceive a Jealously between you, We Desire that you shall not make any Difference or Quarrelings Each Other, nor Annoy the trading places. But if you Will War together then fight in your selves. We are Resolved to Defend the house At Oswego ag.t any body that shall Annoy the Same and as a Token that we are in Earnest We give you this Large black belt of Wampum —

We Desire you Also that you Will not Make War With Any body But Live in peace and Mind your Trade

Gave a belt —

Brethren As soon as Our Sachims Return from Canada We Will acquaint you with the Answer of the Governour

The Commissioners Answered. —

Brethren We thank you for the Resolution you have Made to defend the House of Oswego against any Enemy that should attack the same. But at the same time it seemed Strange That you did not first Acq.t Us with the Business you were to Transact at Canada for which Reason We sent up the Interpreter to [illegible] your business there and what the Reason was That you did not acq[uain]t us with your Design to go there, which you ought to have done but the Interpreter was taken sick by the way so that the Sachims were gone before we knew a Word of their business —

We think it is a Very good thing that you keep open the Trade in the Lake and are glad to hear that you will do your Endeavours for that Purpose.

Brethren You tell us that you have given Priviledge to the French to settle Niagara as well as us to settle Oswego and it seems you reckon their Right to the former as good as Ours to the Latter, In which we think is a great Difference for Oswego was settled by Consent of the Six Nations and Niagara was built ag[ain]st their Inclinations and without their Orders. You say the Land at Niagara belongs to you we know it does but at the same time you very well know that all the Lands belonging to the Six Nations have long ago been given under the Protection of the King of great Brittain which the French very well know and have Owned in the articles of Peace Made over Sea. Therefore we think there is a great difference between the Settlem[en]t we have at Oswego & the French at Niagara.

We thank you that you will Come and Tell us the Answer of the Governour of Canada to the Sachims which is your duty to do for no Affairs of Consequence ought to be Transacted by you without our Knowledge —

Brethren We [illegible] telling you how Earnestly the Governour of Canada has Recommended to us That you should not go a fighting against the Southern Indians. —

We give you 10 lb Powder & 20 lb Lead to each Nation

Capt. Peter Winne is to furnish 50 lb Powder for £5:13:—
and is to be paid out of the first Money. —

1741
16 Aug

Minutes of N.Y. COmmissioners for Indian Affairs. An Indian sent by the Seneca town of Onahe reports that Senecas need provisions, and that they welcome English settlement. Commissioners write to the lieutenant governor of New York. PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, OTTAWA, FEDERAL ARCHIVES DIVISION, INDIAN RECORDS, RG 10, VOL. 1820, 214.

Albany 16th Augt 1741 Att a Meeting of the Comrs of Indian Affairs —

Present
John Schuyler Junr.
Nicolas Bleeker
Abrah. Cuyler
Stev. Groesbeck
Dirk Ten Broeck
Capt Ramsay
Cornelis Cuyler
Myndt Schuyler
Ryer Gerritse
John de Peyster
Hendk Ten Eyck
Edward Collins

Appeared at this board an Indian sent by the Sinneke Castle called onahe who says that he is Come to acquaint the Comrs of Indian affairs that they are in Want of provision therefore they desire that some powder and Lead may be given them to Hunt — Whereupon he gave a belt —

The same Indian informs this board that the upper castle of the Sinnekes called Onahe, the owners of Tierondequat, Consented that that place be settled by the English, which they think is a very good thing & that it will be wellcome news to the Brethren & hope that it may the more excite your Compassion towards us. —

The Commissioners order that they have 10 lb powder besides the 10 lb Ordered before and 40 lb Lead and a shirt to the messenger and that his gun be mended

Ordered that Mr Abr. Cuyler furnish the same. —

The following Letter was wrote to his honour the Leint Govr

We have recd your honrs favours of ye 28th July and observe what your Honr is pleased to say concerng the Neutrality with the Scahnawage Indians, they are not yet Come. When they Come We shall observe your Honrs directions. We also observe what your Honr is pleased with respect to the [illegible] Indians. There are now several of that Nation on the Carrying place as We are Informed by the Schaahkook Indians and are Coming down to speak with them, We shall take that opportunity to speak to them in the best Mannr we are able.

A Sinneke Indian from the upper Castle Came down here to desire some powder and lead, he Informs us that great [illegible] Consent from them that Our Governmt should settle Tierondequat. your Honr will perceive what he says more particularly by the Inclosed minutes. —

Copie

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Manuelle

Paroles des Nontagués, Goyogoüins Onneyoutes et Tachekaroreins* à Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois Gouverneur général de la Nouvelle france, du 17. Aoust 1741.

*Nation de la
oline qui a été
truite par le
uverneur de
iladelphie, et
s'est réfugiée
les cinq Nations
a environ vingt
s.

Mon Pere, notre principal Chef* est malade, c'est pourquoy il n'est point icy, nous en sommes bien fachés.

*Onoẅarogon

Mon Pere, nous sommes bien aise de vous informer de quelle façon Niagara a été etably, Notre fils M. de Longueüil nous demanda un morceau de terre a emprunter pour y batir une Maison, en nous disant que ce seroit un secours pour nous, et que nous y trouverions nos besoins a bon marché, nous y consentimes pour que cela dura la vie de trois hommes*, sans compter celle de celuy qui l'etablissoit, et nous dîmes que nous pourions *encore prolonger la vie de trois autres hommes, et que nous n'aurions point de guerre ensemble, au contraire que nous vivrions toujours en Paix.

*qui veut dire
s cents ans.

Mon Pere, quand nous eûmes conclû avec notre fils M. de Longueüil pour l'etablissement de Niagara, il nous dit que nous trouverions nos besoins dans cet endroit, que les vieillards, guerriers, femmes et enfans, tous y seroient bien venus, que

l'on y parleroit des bonnes affaires, et que la ter
seroit tranquile, tout cela est arrivé comme il
nous l'a dit, et vous n'avés pas, Mon Pere, entendu
parler depuis ce tems qu'il se soit rien passé de
mauvais, nous sommes alliés avec toutes les nati
et elles avec nous par des mariages que nous av
contractés les uns chés les autres, et par consequen
jl est jmpossible que la terre puisse se broüill
du Côté des cinq Nations Jroquoises avec les gens
d'enhaut nos freres.

Par un Collier

Mon Pere, vous venés d'écouter ce que nous
venons de vous dire, que les terres de Niagara sont
a nous, nos freres les Anglois nous en ont demandé
un morceau, nous leur avons aussy accordé, mais no
y avons mis une atrape*, ils nous ont dit que nous
trouverions chés eux les marchandises a bon march
et en abondance, qu'ils avoient des esclaves qui
travailloient pour eux, et qu'ils avoient un puits
jntarissable, ils nous ont tenu parole, et ne nous
ont laissé manquer de rien, mais Mon Pere, nous
nous apercevons qu'il y a de la jalousie entre
les traiteurs de Niagara et ceux de Choüeghen, no

* qui veut dire qu'ils n'ont point limité de tems, et qu'ils sont toujours maîtres de retirer leurs terres.

vous prions, Mon Pere, de laisser la liberté a chacun d'aller traiter ou il trouve a bon marché, nous voudrions bien vous voir vivre les uns et les autres en bonne intelligence; nous trouvons la poudre françoise meilleure que celle des Anglois.*

*s veuillent faire
entendre qu'ils
endroient le party
françois au-
éjudice de celuy
anglois, mais
ne doit pas y

Par un Collier

Mon Pere, comme nous sommes vos Enfans, nous vous prions de nous dire si nous avons mal parlé au sujet de la traite et de la mesintelligence qui paroît regner entre vous et nos freres les Anglois, Mon Pere, nous n'en sommes point la cause, et nous vous prions de le croire, par ce Collier, nous vous raccommodons l'Esprit, et vous prions encore de conserver le nom de Skenon* que nous vous avons donné a votre arrivée, qui veut dire l'Esprit tranquile, de notre côté nous n'entreprendrons jamais rien contre vous, c'est au nom de toute la Nation que nous vous parlons.

* qui veut dire
apaisé

Par trois Branches de Porcelaine

Mon Pere, les paroles que j'avois a dire les voila finies.

Mon Pere, l'année derniere vous nou
donnâtes une parole qui a été portée dans tou
nos Villages, vous nous dites que nous paroissions
avoir des liaisons de Commerce bien étroites ave
nos freres les Anglois, que nous portions de leu
Marchandises par tout ou nous sçavions qu
y avoit de la pelleterie a faire, avec quantité
de boissons, vous ajoutâtes que chacun devoit
traiter sur son terrain, et que vous voulies bien
que nous traitions ou nous voudrions ce qui nou
appartenoit, Nous avons écouté votre parole,
Nous avons mis les Marchandises dans la terre
et renfermés les boissons dans les Rochers, pa
ces branches de Porcelaine, nous vous assurons,
Mon Pere, que nous ne ferons plus ce commerce

Par deux branches de Porcelaine.

Mon Pere, l'année derniere nous vous
avons demandé la forge forgeron et sa femm
elle a été élevée chés nous, nous la regardons
comme notre enfant, ils nous dirent qu'ils ne
pouvoient pas venir, et qu'il falloit attendre
a cette année, nous vous prions, Mon Pere,
de ne nous les pas refuser et de leur permettre

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devenir avec nous, Nous aurons l'Esprit content en voyant des françois chés nous.

Reponse de Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur général de la nouvelle france, aux paroles des Iroquois des cinq Nations, du 20e aoust 1741.

Mes Enfans, j'ay été bien fâché de la Maladie d'Ouoüarogon, je suis réjoüy qu'il se porte mieux, parce que j'ay beaucoup de plaisir de le voir.

Mes Enfans, je sçay de quelle façon Niagara a été Etably, je pense que vous n'avés pas eû lieu de vous plaindre de la parole que votre fils M. de Longueüil vous à donnée, cette maison a toujours été le soutien de vos affaires et des miennes, et elle le sera paisiblement tant que la terre sera terre, je n'ay pas plus d'envie d'avoir la guerre avec vous, que vous en avés de l'avoir avec moy, suivant ce qui paroît par vos discours.

Mes Enfans, M. de Longueüil a eû raison de vous dire que la terre seroit tranquile, vous avés vû qu'il a dit vray, et vous verrés par la suite des tems que ce sera toujours de même.

Mes Enfans, je sçay que vous êtes alliés à toutes les Nations des païs d'enhaut vos freres, je m'en réjoüis avec vous, parce que vous êtes tous Egalement mes Enfans, je sens bien qu'il est impossible que la terre puisse se broüiller chés vous; de mon côt

j'aporteray tous mes soins pour vous maintenir,

dans la bonne intelligence où vous vivés.

Par un Collier

Mes Enfans, j'ay écouté avec attention ce que vous m'avés dit, je ne m'opose pas que vous alli traiter ce qui vous apartient chés votre frere l'Anglois, cependant la maison que j'ay fait bâtir a Niagara, n'étoit que dans le dessein de vous y fournir vos besoins, et y parler des bonnes affaires elle restera toujours pour monument de ce que vous dis, je n'aurois pas pensé dans le tems de son Etablissement, que vous eussiés permis aux Anglo d'en faire un autre a Choüeghen.

Mes Enfans, vous m'avés dit que vous seriés bien aise de me voir vivre en bonne intelligence av vos freres les Anglois, je n'ay aucun démêlé avec eux jusqu'a présent, s'ils m'attaquent je me deffendray je ne peut pas vous dire si nous aurons la guerre ensemble, n'ayant pas encore reçû de nouvelles d'Onontio Goa*, s'il arrive quelque différend entr nous, cela ne rejaillira point sur vous, par ce Co j'affermis ma parole.

* Le Roy

Par un Collier

Mes Enfans, vous parlés toujours bien, et je n'ay aucun reproche a vous faire la dessus, je n'ay jamais Eû l'Esprit mal fait, ny pensé mal sur votre Compte, ne m'en ayant donné aucun Sujet.

Mes Enfans, vous m'avés prié de Conserver le nom de Skenon que vous m'avés donné a mon arrivée dans ce païs, vous sçavés que je suis tel que mon nom le porte, vous m'avés parlé pour les Cinq Nations, et je leur réponds par ce Collier, que je n'Entreprendray rien contre Elles.

Par trois Branches de Porcelaine.

Mes Enfans, je suis flaté que vous ayés Ecouté ma parole aussy bien que tous vos freres, vous m'avés fait plaisir d'avoir Enterré les Marchandises, et d'avoir renfermé les Boissons dans les Rochers, je vous invite a continuer pour Eviter les difficultés qui pouroient survenir a ce Sujet.

Mes Enfans, je vous accorde Laforge, sa femme et ses Enfans avec grand plaisir, puisqu'il est vray que cela vous en fait, je vous Exhorte a avoir bien soin d'Eux, et a les Ecouter s'ils vous disent quelque chose de ma part.

Copie de la Lettre de Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois, ecrite au Pere de la Richardie, dattée a Montreal le 30. aoust 1741.

Mon Reverend Pere

J'ay reçeu la Lettre que vous m'avés fait l'honneur de m'ecrire le 29. juin dernier par l'occasion du Sr. Dagniau, qui est mort a l'hôtel-Dieu le 28. de ce mois, j'ay fait honneur a votre recommandation en Envoyant des secours a sa veuve, en attendant que je puisse luy procurer les graces du Roy.

Je sçay que les hurons sont allés en guerre, je voudrois bien reçevoir des Nouvelles de mon neveu avant mon départ pour sçavoir s'il hyvernera ou s'il descendra, affin de pourvoir a ses besoins pour son hyvernement.

Avant la querelle des hurons avec les Nations du Poste du Détroit, il n'etoit pas fait mention de la stérilité de leurs Champs, c'est pourquoy mon intention n'est point qu'ils s'Etablissent a la grosse Isle, supposé qu'ils ne veulent point descendre icy, ils

auroient grand tort puisqu'il est vray que
ce Sont eux qui l'ont demandé et fait deman
plusieurs fois, vous le Sçavés.

Quoyque vous me réïteriés que le Commerc
n'en Souffriroit rien parce que vous y renon
pour vous et vos Successeurs, je ne vois pas,
Mon Reverend Pere, que vous puissiés répon
de ceux qui viendront aprés vous, qui
pourroient avoir une autre pensée, d'aille
vous m'avés écrit le 22. avril en ces Term
Que le Commerce françois ne pouvoit rien
Souffrir de cet éloignement, et qu'il n'y avo
que leur Missionnaire a plaindre de se trou
dans la nécessité de recommencer un nouve
Etablissement. je ne Serois pas flaté de vous
voir a cette peine.

Vous me marqués que M. de Noyan n'épar
rien pour la réconciliation des Sauvages de
Son Poste, on m'a dit tout le contraire, qu'
ne les voyoit point, et qu'il ne les pouvoit
Souffrir, je ne sçay si vous ne l'avés pas
mandé vous même.

Réponses des Iroquois, algonkins, Et Népisingues du Lac des deux Montagnes, aux paroles de Monsieur le M.is de Beauharnois Gouverneur général de la Nouvelle france. du 12. aoust 1741.

Premiere réponse des Vieillards Iroquois.

Mon Pere, nous n'oublierons aucune des paroles que vous nous avés porté dans le fameux festin que vous venés de faire a vos Enfans de Ganesatagué dont il doit être parlé parmy toutes les Nations, vous ne vous êtes pas contenté d'avoir nettoyé nos Coeurs qui étoient engloutis au milieu des Chagrins et chargés de mauvais discours, lorsque vous avés bien voulû racommoder les affaires qui étoient communes entre les hurons de Lorette et nous.

ui veut dire
ontagnes

Aujourd'huy, Mon Pere, vous faites briller sur nos testes, le plus beau Soleil qu'on n'aye jamais vû, l'obscurité et les ténebres de la nuit ou nous étions, sont entierement dissipés, nous pensons, nous reflechirons, et nous fumons paisiblement autour du grand feu que vous venés d'allumer dans votre Village de Ganesatagué, Vous vous avés Exhorté a Suivre votre volonté, a Ecouter votre parole, et vous avés bien voulu Etre le grand Chêf de notre Village qui est aujourd'huy le votre, a la Priere que nous vous en avons faite.

hé! Mon Pere, est-il un bonheur Semblable au notre, nous voyons au milieu de nous un feu qui doit durer autant que la terre Sera terre, parceque la puissance du Roy notre Pere, et notre attachem pour luy ne mourront jamais, Grand mercy mon Pere, et mille fois Grand mercy de ce que vous veni de faire, vous Etes notre bon et véritable Pere, nous n'en pouvons douter, nous serons aussy comme nous avons Eté jusqu'a présent vos véritables Enfans, ce discours ne peut plus mourir.

Second discours des Vieillards;

Mon Pere, nous ne Sçaurions trop admirer combien vous Etes un grand Esprit, vous voyés que la maniere de nous gouverner alloit Souvent a notre perte, et que nous etions Exposés a voir dans nos Villages les arbres les mieux Enracinés, renver au moment qu'on y auroit le moins pensé, Trois Chêfs indépendans, ne peuvent gueres s'accorder pour travailler Ensemble et de concert pour bien gouverner la terre dont ils sont chargés, vous avés remedié a ce mal en Elevant Garontïanen, et le mettant Seul a la teste de nos affaires, en Engageant par trois Colliers, les autres Chefs de luy etre attachés et Soumis, et en liant par un autre Collier tous les guerriers a cet arbre qui represente votre personne même a Ganesataguë, plus nous pensons a ce bon Ordre que vous y Etablissés, plus nous Sommes Saisis de reconnoissance, nous vous remercions, Mon Pere, de nous avoir donné de l'Esprit, et nous vous assurons que nous autres vieillards assemblés, que les femmes, les guerriers, les Enfans, en un mot tout le village avec nous, en sont dans une joye et un contentement parfait.

Nous profitons de cette occasion pour vous remercier de la bonté que vous avés Eu ces jours passés, d'Essuyer nos larmes sur les pertes que nous avions faites de nos jeunes Guerriers aux Chicachas, dont vous avés couvert les corps dispersés par des presens Magnifiques dans un festin, voila quatre branches de porcelaine qui vous assurent de notre reconnoissance. Nous prions nos Peres les Missionnaires de nous aider a Soutenir nos paroles, Suivre vos jntentions, et de prier pour nous.

Réponse des femmes.

Mon Pere, si les femmes ont quelque pouvoir sur les jeunes gens, vous pouvés etre assuré que n n'oublierons rien pour les engager a ne jamai se séparer du Roy Notre Pere, et a déffendre dan toutes les occasions ses interêts au péril même de le vie; que nous allons élever tous nos enfans dans ce sentimens, ce sera le lait dont nous voulons nourr leur Esprit, en leur faisant sucer nos mammelles; nous n'oublierons pas en même tems que le Roy Notre Pere, est fils aîné de l'Eglise, comme on nou l'a dit très souvent, et que ses enfans doivent etre d véritables Chretiens.

Nous vous remercions, Mon Pere, de tout ce que vous venés de faire pour l'honneur et le bien de no village, et en même tems des présens abondans q vous nous avés fait dans ces tems de famine, ou n serions presque tous péris par la faim sans votre zé et celuy de nos Peres les Missionnaires, qui nous ont donné trois cent minots de farine, cent cinquante minots de bled d'inde, et quarante cinq minots de pois, il est étonnant combien nous sommes heureu a Ganévataqué; nous en benissons et remercions continuellement le maître de la vie, et nous le prions sans cesse de nous conserver longtems notre Pere.

Réponse des Guerriers.

Mon Pere, il est impossible a des Sauvages, a de jeunes Etourdis comme nous, de vous remercier comme il faut, nous n'avons que trois paroles a vous dire, que notre coeur est tranquile, que jamais nous n'avons Eté si contens, que nous vous regardons comme notre Pere et notre Chef véritable, que nous ne nous Separerons jamais de Garontïanen, que nous avons le bras levé pour frapper sur la premiere Nation qui oseroit vous insulter, et que rien ne nous coutera lorsqu'il s'agira de déffendre vos Interets, soyés persuadé que c'est dans la Sincerité de nos Sentimens que nous parlons, il n'etoit pas même besoin du collier que vous nous avés donné pour affermir votre discours, votre seule parole suffisoit, nous vous prions d'informer le Roy notre Pere de nos Sentimens et qu'il a a Ganesatagué de vrais et braves guerriers prets a tout Entreprendre pour son service, nous demandons en grace a nos Peres les Missionnaires de nous donner leur benédiction et de prier pour nous, afin que le maitre de la vie nous fasse vivre et mourir dans les bons dessins ou nous sommes.*

y tous les guerriers
ont jettés a genoux
maniere la plus
iante, M. Normant
erieur du Seminaire
ontreal et Mrs. les
ionnaires leur
donné leur
ediction.

Réponse des Algoukins et Nepissingue

Mon Pere, nous ne Sçaurions Exprimer la joye que nous ressentons, de voir aujourd'huy la maniere av laquelle vous avés rendû nos freres les Iroquois Conte et tranquiles, dans la peine que je ressentis l'année derniere, en voyant leur feu Enlevé, je pris party d'abord pour Eux, parceque je les aime véritablem et peut-etre me Seroit-il Echapé dans ma vivacité e mon ressentiment quelques paroles qui auroient pû fai de la peine aux hurons de Lorette.

Maintenant, Mon Pere, vous avés voulû que tout choses fussent dans la douceur et Se passassent paisiblement, j'ay oublié Entierement mes prem discours, et je dis en deux mots qu'aprés avoir pri part a la peine de mes freres, je prends part auss a leur joye.

Mon Pere, nous vous remercions des boutés que vous avés Eû pour nos freres les Iroquois, vou Sçavés que nous n'avons point d'autre feu que le votre, celuy que vous venés de leur allumer nou vivras a Eux Encore plus que nous ne l'Etions, nou n'avons aujourd'huy qu'un même Village, un même corps, et un même Coeur.

Réponse de Makougani.

Mon Pere, je vous remercie de la marque de distinction dont vous m'honorés, et du présent que vous me faites, vous pouvés toûjours compter sur ma fidelité, vous n'avés qu'a me commander, je suis prêt a obéir.

Paroles de Monsieur le M.is de Beauharnois, Gouverneur général de la Nouvelle france, adresséés aux sauvages du Lac des deux Montagnes, par M. de Ramezay pour allumer un feu nouveau, qui l'avoit été cy-devant par les hurons de Lorette, et replanter l'arbre qui étoit tombé par l'Enlevement que lesd.ts hurons avoient fait des Colliers, du 12. Aoust 1741.

Premier Collier.

Mes Enfans, rendés vous attentifs à ma voix, Vieillards, hommes, femmes et Enfans, et tous tant que vous Etes icy, Ecoutés moy bien.

Mes Enfans, je ne Sçaurois oublier la parole que vous me donnâtes au Commencement de l'Etablissement de votre village a la Montagne ou vous me dîtes que vous vous placiés sous mes aîles, et vous m'ajoutâtes que ceux qui me mordroient, vous mordroient aussy.

Vous me dîtes encore qu'a l'instant vous seriés ma main droite qui fraperoit mes Ennemis, j'ay toujours devant les yeux le Collier que vous m'avés donné dans ce tems, pour m'assurer de votre parole et de votre fidelité.

Mes Enfans, vous l'avés toûjours soutenuë cette parole, et vous m'avés donné des preuves et à mes Prédecesseurs combien vous m'etiés attac je veux a mon tour vous donner des marques sensibles de mon amitié, et vous unir a moy p un lien que rien ne poura jamais rompre.

Tous vos Vieillards, Guerriers, femmes et Enfa m'ont priés de me rendre le maître absolû de votre village, outre la qualité d'Onontio, en allumant le feu de vos Conseils, j'ay accepté ce choix avec grand plaisir, comment pourois-je refuser a des Enfans que j'aime tendrement, un grace qui me cause tant de joye.

Voicy le Collier avec lequel j'allume le grand feu de vos Conseils, autour duquel vous pourés paisiblement vous assembler pour traite de mes affaires et des votres, avec les differentes Nations de ce Païs, ce sera donc la ou sera véritablement mon feu, puisque c'est le premi que j'ay allumé dans cette Colonie.

Ce Collier vous dira, Mes Enfans, chaque fois que vous le verrés, que je suis votre Pere et votre Grand Chef, par conséquent à la tête de toutes vos affaires, et il me dira a moi-même que vous

Etes mes véritables Enfans, que je ne puis et ne veux jamais abandonner.

Cette parole vous dira Encore que vous devés vous attacher au grand Maître de la vie, Ecouter avec Soumission et Respect vos Peres les missionnaires, et leur Obéir en tout ce qu'ils vous recommanderont pour le bien de votre Salut.

Elle vous dira de plus, que vous ne devés jamais gâter mon village par des yvrogneries n'y autres désordres, afin que je puisse toujours trouver mes Enfans paisibles lorsque j'iray les visiter.

Je vous Exhorte a vous aimer les uns et les autres comme de véritables freres et a vivre dans une parfaite intelligence avec vos freres mes Enfans des autres villages.

Et Enfin que vous receviés avec Charité vos freres qui ne sont pas de la Priere, et qui voudront demeurer avec vous, n'oubliés rien pour les attacher a Dieu et a mon village.

En jettant le Collier

Voila donc, mes Enfans, le Collier avec lequel j'allume le feu de vos Conseils, Considerés-le votre parole et de votre fidelité.

Mes Enfans, vous l'avés toûjours soutenuë cette parole, et vous m'avés donné des preuves et a mes Prédecesseurs combien vous m'etiés attac je veux a mon tour vous donner des marques sensibles de mon amitié, et vous unir a moy p un lien que rien ne poura jamais rompre.

Tous vos Vieillards, Guerriers, femmes et Enf m'ont priés de me rendre le maître absolû de votre village, outre la qualité d'Onontio, en allumant le feu de vos Conseils, j'ay accepté ce choix avec grand plaisir, comment pourois-je refuser a des Enfans que j'aime tendrement, un grace qui me cause tant de joye.

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Et Enfin que vous receviés avec Charité vos freres qui ne sont pas de la Priere, et qui voudront demeurer avec vous, n'oubliés rien pour les attacher a Dieu et a mon Village.

En jettant le Collier

Voila donc, mes Enfans, le Collier avec lequel j'allume le feu de vos Conseils, considerés le bien attentivement pour n'en jamais perdre la mémoire.

Par un Collier pour planter l'Arbre du Village.

Mes Enfans, Ecoutés moy bien, par ce Collier je fais Sortir de la terre que vous habités, un grand arbre qui représente ma personne, c'est sous son ombre que toutes les Nations mes Enfans peuvent venir se reposer tranquilement.

J'Etends particulierement ses branches sur les familles de l'ours, de la Tortuë, du Loup, et d toutes les autres qui pourroient s'Etablir dans le village.

je fais Sortir en même tems de ce même arbre, trois rejettons qui vont en former trois autres, moins grands a la verité, mais qui ont la même autorité chacun dans sa famille, lesquels je vais Elever pour Soutenir et apuyer celuy qui représente ma personne.

Mes Enfans, c'est Nissentanni que j'Etabl grand Chêf de mon village, il a merité ma confiance et la votre, ce qui m'oblige a l'Elever à cette dignité.

Il est dés ce moment de toutes les familles, il a droit par l'autorité que je luy donne d'Exhorter toutes les bandes, en particulier, en public et en secret, vous devés par conséquent l'Ecouter comme tenant ma place et portant ma parole.

Voicy les paroles que je vais luy porter pour vous instruire de ses obligations et des votres.

Mon fils, tu te nommeras desormais Garontïaouen, tu tiendras ma place dans mon Village, tu m'informeras de tout ce qui s'y passera, et tu prendras partout mes interets, tu feras toutes les affaires dont je te chargeray, et m'avertiras fidelement de tout ce qui se passera parmy les Nations, et qui viendra a ta connoissance.

ui veut dire
and arbre.

Je te recommande sur toutes choses, d'avoir pour tes Peres les Missionnaires, tout le Respect et la Soumission possible, et tu n'Entreprendras rien sans les consulter.

Courage mon fils Sarontïaouen, ne deshonore jamais la qualité de grand Chef que je te donne dans mon Village, ne mésuse jamais de ma Confiance, plus je t'Eleve, plus tu dois etre humble et soumis.

En donnant le Collier.

Voila ton Collier, il faut prudemment t'en servir pour l'honneur de mon village et le bien de la Colonie.

Reçois enfin cette marque de distinction que je te donne, comme un gage de mon amitié et la récompense de tes bons servic que je n'oublieray jamais.

Parole aux trois chêfs des familles de L'ours, de la Tortuë, et du Loup.

Ecoutés mes Enfans, toy Sasennïȣanen je t'Etablis chêf de la famille de L'ours, Onoutien chêf de la famille du Loup, et Sonnourio Chê de la famille de la Tortuë et par ces Colliers je vous donne autorité sur tous ceux de vos band j'Eleve vos arbres, et vous aurés le même pouvo qu'ont tous les chêfs de chaque famille dan les villages de mes Enfans.

Ces Colliers vous lient avec Garontïȣanen dont vous ne vous separerés jamais, vous luy serés toûjours unis, pour l'aider, le soutenir et travailler avec luy aux bonnes affaires.

Parole aux quatre hommes d'affaires des Chefs du Village.

Mes Enfans, j'ay pensé suivant vos manieres et vos usages, que je devois donner un homme d'affaire a chaque Chef que je viens d'Etablir, vous en connoissés la necessité, c'est pourquoy j'ay jetté les yeux sur les orateurs les plus connûs dans mon village et je donne a Garontȣ̈anen, Chégaréhonte.

au Chef de la bande de L'ours, yogȣ̈aronte.

a celuy de la bande du Loup, Sahoussȣ̈anne.

Et a celuy de la bande de La Tortuë, Gaïeurkoton.

Par trois branches de Porcelaine et ce présent que je leur donne a chacun en particulier, je les affermis dans leur Charge, et les Exhorte de suivre en tout les intentions de leur Chef dont ils doivent porter la parole.

Par un Collier aux femmes du Village.

Mes Enfans, je sçay combien vous vous apliquées a maintenir le bon ordre dans mon village par vos Exhortations, j'ay tout lieu d'Esperer que vous travaillerés de nouveau

avec le même zele pour le bien de la Religi
et du Service du Roy, par ce Collier, je vous
invite a Suivre mes intentions et les instructi
de vos Missionnaires.

Par un Collier aux Guerriers

Mes Enfans, vous tous qui Etes dans le village du Lac des deux Montagnes, pour déffendre mes interêts dans les differentes guerres que j'auray a Soutenir dans ce Païs, je vous lie et vous attache par ce Collier a Garontȣanen, et vous Exhorte a ne rien faire et a ne rien Entreprendre pour quelque guerre que ce Soit sans sa participation, je ne veux Enco pour cette fois rien regler touchant ce qui vou regarde*, me promettant de le faire a la premie occasion, je compte sur votre Soumission et votre fidélité, comme vous pouvés Esperer de ma bonté et de ma bienveillance.

* il faut arranger les chefs de guerre de chaque bande.

Par un Collier aux Algonkins et Nepissingues.

Mes Enfans, je ne Sçaurois oublier ce qu vous me repetés souvent lorsque vous avés occasion de me voir, qu'au moment que j'ay parû dans ce Païs, vous me prîtes la main et je pris la votre, nous nous les serrames Etroitement, je n'ay jamais retiré la mienne, et vous n'avés jamais retiré la votre, vous ajoutés que votre feu est le mien, et que vous n'en n'avés point d'autre que celuy du Roy votre Pere.

Par ce Collier, je renouvelle cette alliance que je veux faire durer autant que cette terre Subsistera, et en même tems je vous attache et vous lie d'une maniere inséparable aux Iroquois vos freres du Lac des deux Montagnes, dont je viens d'allumer le feu, je ne vous Exhorteray pas a répondre a mes intentions, je connois votre fidelité et votre Soumission.

A Makouganc Algonkin

Mon fils, je me suis ressouvenû de tes services, et pour les recompenser, voila une Médaille que je te mets au col, lorsque les Nations te verront cette marque de distinction, Elles connoitront l'Estime que j'ay pour toy, et combien je sçay recompenser les bons Serviteu du Roy, je n'ay pas besoin de t'engager de contin a bien faire, parce que je suis sur de ton coeur, e pour te le prouver plus sensiblement, voila un habillement que je te donne, de crainte que tu n'aye froid cet hyver.

Réponse de Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur général de la Nouvelle france; aux paroles des Sonontȣans du 1er Septembre 1741.

Par trois branches, de Porcelaine

Mes Enfans, votre fils Joncaire m'a Envoyé vos paroles par le forgeron, et m'a rendu compte de votre Situation.

Mes Enfans, j'ay pris beaucoup de part a la famine que vous avés Essuyée, ce qui a Eté cause que vous n'Etes pas descendus cette année; le Printems a Eté si facheux, que l'on n'a pû Envoyer des vivres suffisament a Niagara pour vous en fournir, je prendray tant de précautions a l'avenir que cela n'arrivera plus, vous sçavés ce que le Commandant de cet Endroit vous a dit de ma part a cette occasion, et qu'il a partagé un morceau de pain avec vous.

Mes Enfans, le Montagnés est descendu icy, comme vous me l'avés dit par vos paroles, les Goyogȣins, Onoÿoutes, et les Tachekaroreins Etoient avec luy, quoy que vous disiés qu'il n'a pas Eté a plaindre, des vivres ne leur ayant point manqués, ils m'ont cependant dit qu'ils mouroient de faim dans leur village, Egalement

Comme vous –

Par un Collier

Mes Enfans, on ne m'a point fait de mauvai
discours sur votre compte, Sinon que l'on m'a di
que vos jeunes gens avoient volé au portage, vou
Sçavés que voila plusieurs fois que je vous repete a
vous autres Chefs, que je ne veux absolument point
Souffrir que l'on vole mes françois qui ont tant d
peine a aller chercher des paquets bien loin, vou
avés une quantité de vos jeunes gens au portag
qui boivent continuellement le poison des anglois
ce qui leur gâte l'Esprit, il y en a plusieurs qui So
Entrés dans le fort la dague a la main, sous prétext
qu'un Soldat en avoit frapé un, parce qu'il luy
avoit Eté pris quelque Chose dans sa Cabane,
j'ay Eté informé que ce n'Etoit point luy qui ava
fait le vol, que c'etoit une femme, c'est toujours de
votre Nation hommes ou femmes, il ne convient poi
de voler ny piller, a moins que vous n'ayés Envie de
me déclarer la guerre, j'ay donné de nouveaux Ordre
au Commandant de Niagara de vous rendre justi
Si les françois vous faisoient quelque tort, et de le
punir bien Sévérement, mais d'un autre Côté, je n

souffriray pas que vos Jeunes gens se dérangent comme ils ont fait jusqu'a présent, mettés y ordre vous autres Chefs, et ne souffrés plus de cette mauvaise boisson.

Mes Enfans, Onoȣarogon qui étoit a la tête de ceux qui sont descendus icy, et qui m'a parlé au nom des Cinq Nations, ne m'a point dit que vous eussiés le Coeur Mal fait, au contraire, il ne m'a dit que de bonnes paroles, et j'ay eu du plaisir a l'entendre, votre fils Joncaire m'a Ecrit que vous voulés Etre toûjours mes véritables Enfans, et que vous ne discontinuïés pas de travailler aux bonnes affaires, de mon côté, je ne cesseray d'Etre votre bon et véritable Pere, par ce Collier je Chasse tous les mauvais discours qui sont venus dans mon Coeur, sur ce que vos jeunes gens ont fait, et j'Ecarte tous ceux qui pourroient en aprocher.

Par un Collier

Mes Enfans, la barque sera arrivée assés tôt pour vous secourir, et vous retirer du Tombeau ou vous étiés prêts d'entrer, je connois votre Misere, j'ay pitié de vous, je vous envoye ce que vous me demandés, et dequoy fumer tranquilement sur vos Nattes.

Par un Présent

Convenés avec moy, Mes Enfans, que si vous Etes dans la misere, c'est que vous le voulés bien, si vou avés un Castor ou autres pelleteries, vous lés portés l'Anglois, que vous donne t-il pour cela ? de cett Mauvaise boisson qui vous gâte Continüellemen l'Esprit, et qui contribuë a votre destruction, si je ne vous aimois pas autant que je fais, et que je n voulût point votre Conservation, ne suis je pa le Maître comme luy de vous en faire verser abondamment, et de meilleure, vous n'ignorés pas que j'en ay des puits intarrisables, mais vous Connoi le coeur françois qui n'est point pour faire du m et qu'un Pere méprise l'Interêst quand il s'ag de la destruction de ses Enfans.

Non, mes Enfans, je ne pleurerois pas doucement si j'aprenois que votre Nation fût morte par la faim, je vous aime trop véritablement pour me Consoler d'une pareille perte, j'Espere que le grand maître de la vie vous aura tous sauvés, et qu'en réflechissant sur votre misere passée, vous travaillerés a cultiver vos Champs, et que vous ne vous dépoüillerés plus pour avoir du Rhum de L'Anglois.

Mes Enfans, je comptois vous renvoyer le forgeron, il m'a dit qu'il ne pouvoit plus retourner chés vous, parce qu'il avoit pensé y mourir de faim depuis qu'il y etoit, qu'il ne gagnoit pas de quoy avoir un Epy de bled d'inde, et que vous faisiés faire tous les ouvrages par ceux des Anglois, j'en ay fait chercher un autre, si je le trouve je vous l'Enverray, sinon je vous en donneray un l'année prochaine que vous Emmenerés avec vous, Essayés de descendre de bonne heure, parce que nous aurons plus de tems a parler ensemble des bonnes affaires.

Mes Enfans, comme j'ay des oreilles partout, on m'a dit que le Montagués avoit Envie de vendre aux Anglois les terres de Caskonchagon, et de vous faire faire la paix avec les Têtes-plates, vous autres qui avés toujours eu de l'Esprit, ne voyés vous pas qu'il n'a autre dessein que de se fortiffier, peut-être pour vous Ecraser un jour, vous sçavés que toutes les Nations sont en guerre avec les Têtes-plates, et que par une pareille paix, ce seroit leur déclarer a Eux mêmes, au surplus que deviendroit votre jeunesse, et ou pourroit-elle aller se divertir, d'ailleurs votre sang a eté repandu plusieurs fois chés cette Nation.

Mes Enfans, a l'Egard de Caskonchagon vous devés

vous ressouvenir que vous m'avés prié d'y laisse
Etablir votre fils Joncaire, pour qu'il pût vivre
plus commodément, et que je vous ay refusé votre
demande par raport a l'Anglois qui vous auroit
pû demander a faire un autre Etablissement,
cela vous doit faire connoître que je ne trouverois
pas bon que les Noutagués leur vendissent cett
terre, je leur en ay parlé, c'est a vous a vous y
oposer, voila tout ce que j'ay a vous dire.

you have not thought proper, *My Lord,* to send more than thirty @ forty thousand weight of it. It is, however, the most important article for the Colony, as well as a larger quantity of muskets which would be required to arm those who have none. They would not be lost, for they would be returned to the store after the close of the expedition, if we should find ourselves in that category.

I am with most profound respect,
My Lord,
Your most humble and
Most obedient Servant,

Quebec, the 31 October, 1740. Signed: Beauharnois.

Note. The preceding despatch was written in cypher, except the passages in Italic.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

I find myself under the grievous necessity of having the honor to inform you to-day of every thing that has occurred this year at the Sault S^t Louis, both on the part of the Indians and their Missionaries.

Those of the Sault, on their return from S^r Francis, the 28th of July, came to salute me agreeably to their custom, and told me that they had received, last fall, a message from the English, inviting them to attend a general meeting to be held at Orange, and that they were very desirous to see what was wanted of them. I told them, on the instant, that I should answer them on the earliest day. They replied to me, that it should be soon, as they were desirous to go to the English to obtain wherewith to cover them before the cold weather set in.

I had resolved, My Lord, to speak to them on the next day, but the Chiefs having learned that I was angry with their village, returned home and carried off all their people. As soon as I learned this, I wrote to Father de Lauzon, to assemble all the principal Chiefs, and send them to Montreal, which he did, and came with them. You will see, My Lord, by the annexed paper, the speech I made to them, which greatly displeased them, for I have been assured they had said that no Governor-general had ever treated them after such a manner.

They came a few days after to congratulate me on the new grade with which the King had honored me, and brought me the English message. They were inclined to excuse themselves and to speak against those of the Lake whom they suspected of having informed me of their intrigues. I ordered them to be silent, saying that I was satisfied, and that I buried the past.

On the 3rd of August I sent an officer to them to entertain them, and to install another into the place of one of their Chiefs who was deceased. I have the honor to annex hereunto, My Lord, the speeches made on that occasion.

Vincent, one of the Great Chiefs of the village of Loretto, went last year to the lake to visit his brethren. He asked to see their treasure, which consists of their Belts and Wampum. These were shown to him, and he found only two of the twelve his Nation had deposited there formerly, on lighting their fire; he took them and carried them off, saying — that fire was dead since they had disposed of the Belts. On learning this, I made him take them back to M. de Beaucours, to be deposited with him, until the matter was settled.

The custom among the Indians is, to allow everything to be carried away without offering any opposition, but they do not feel the less, hoping as they do, to be revenged. In fact, the Chiefs came to tell me that they were plunged in the deepest grief because their fire had been removed; that they were not aware whether those who had done so, had a village, being but a handful of people who kept themselves hid, and who were never seen on the war path; that they were ready to obey my pleasure, and meanwhile were persuaded I would do them justice.

The Chiefs of the Lake returned this summer to tell me that they no longer possessed any influence over their young men, since their fire had been carried off, and requested me to arrange matters as soon as possible, as they could not be responsible for any thing.

I wrote to Quebec to send up to Montreal this same Vincent, and the other most influential Chiefs. When he arrived, Father Richer,[1] the former *(ancien)* Missionary of Loretto, addressed him thus: — Drop these Belts and be gone, as you are about to be censured in full Council. On being advised of this, I invited this Chief into my study, where I induced him to agree to every thing I should wish him, to which he consented. When I was sure of his promise, after having obtained that of the people of the Lake, I had them assembled, and it was resolved in Council, that Vincent should restore the Belts he had carried off, that I should rekindle a new fire, and be the grand master of the village of the Lake; Vincent rose, drew forth a Belt which he presented to the Iroquois, saying to them, that it seemed an Angel had come down from Heaven to inspire me with these sentiments, so as to quieten the earth; and they parted friends.

On the 12th of August, I sent to the Lake to kindle a new fire, and to replant the tree that had fallen down. You will find annexed, My Lord, the message and the answer. You will remark therein the submission of these Indians to my will; that I am at liberty to dispose of them, and that I have taken advantage of that opportunity to render them wholly subject to his Majesty. This is a fire that is lighted forever. My successor will have nothing to do but to present a Belt to confirm it.

On the 18th of the same month, those of the Lake came to thank me for my attention to them, and to inform me that they had sent a messenger, the evening before, to the Sault St Louis to communicate what had occurred, and to exchange congratulations with them, who sent a string of Wampum in answer by a warrior, from the Missionary Fathers and Chiefs of the village, saying, not to go near them and to pass them by; that they ought to know what Onontio had said, in which they had a considerable share; that those of the Sault wished to have nothing to do with them; to remain quiet on their mats and they should do the same.

Atinon, principal Chief of the Nepissingues who attended the Council, said, that he was surprised that those of the Sault refused to receive their brethren of the Lake, who were of the same Nation, and that he had never perceived that they had any misunderstanding; he added privately to some persons who repeated it to me, that this affair would not pass away without blows *(coups de couteaux)* on both sides.

To prevent such direful consequences, My Lord, and to hinder two villages butchering each other in consequence of the jealousy that exists between them, I immediately requested Father de Lauzon to explain this to me; he told me that the Warrior from the Sault had committed a mistake, and that the Chiefs had sent no other message to those of the Lake, than that they were not prepared to receive them, and requested them to postpone their visit to another time. I wished to appear as participating these sentiments, having, however, my own opinion on the subject. I communicated to the Missionaries of the Lake the pretended mistake; invited them to the Sault with their Indians; had wherewithal to make an entertainment furnished; every thing went off seemingly well. I cannot answer for the venom which may remain in the heart.

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[1] Rev. PIERRE DANIEL RICHER is represented as having arrived in Canada in 1699, and having died there in 1770. *Liste Chronologique.* Charlevoix makes mention of him in his *Journal Historique.* Letter IV. — ED.

Almost all the people of the Sault, My Lord, have English hearts, as the Indians express it. For this, I can blame only their Missionaries and the Misses Desauniers, who make them trade with New-York.

Sault S^t Louis, My Lord, has become a sort of Republic, and it is only there that foreign trade is carried on at present. Here is the proof I possess of the fact, of which I must not leave you in ignorance.

I know, My Lord, beyond a doubt, and as if I had seen it, because I must believe him who informed me of it—

That a Montreal merchant drew some years ago on Sieur Quesnel, of La Chine, in favor of Miss Mary Anne Desauniers for 800£ of Beaver; that on the back of the draft is her receipt for 600£ on account; every thing is still in existence in the hands of the merchant who would have transmitted the papers to me were it not for a certain scruple of conscience that he feels.

It is publicly stated by everybody in this country, that the college of Quebec has been built out of the frauds committed in the trade with the English.

Sieurs Daine and Deschambault reported to me this year that these Ladies have not brought a single Beaver to the Company's office in fifteen years.

I am informed that the Squaws who visited Montreal carried away Beaver in their baskets; they went with it to the Sault, whence it eventually was exported. I have notified Sieur Deschambault of the circumstance, in order that he may be on his guard.

I have learned, further, that those Ladies sent a package of smuggled goods by some Indians to be sold at Quebec, whereof I have advised the Intendant; that they were exchanging their Beaver at Orange for Martins, *Visons*, Otters, Pecans, Foxes, Wild Cats and other small peltry which left them a profit of over six francs a pound.

I am assured that they purchased the Corn and the Pumpkins at a low rate from the Indians, and when these fell short, which usually occurred in the spring, sold them these provisions at three times the original cost. These things have been, and are daily, complained of.

'Tis true, My Lord, that being so perfectly cognizant of these abuses, I might remedy them by removing these Missionaries and their associates. But I dare do nothing without having first received your orders, more especially as you have taken no notice of the under-ground Belt which I had the honor to mention to you in my despatch of the first of October last, and as, from all that has occurred, whereof I have the honor to send you an exact report, I have reason to apprehend mischief, which I would willingly avoid. M. Delaporte will tell you more about it than I can.

The Indians of the Lake came down here these days past on a visit to their brethren at Loretto, and to renew their ancient league. I caused them to be supplied with something for a feast.

I am with profound respect,
My Lord,
Your most humble and most
Obedient Servant,
Signed, BEAUHARNOIS.

Quebec, 21 September, 1741.

Att a Meet^g of the Com^rs of Indian Affairs att Albany y^e 3^d October 1741

Present
Rutger Bleecker
Dirk Ten Broeck
Myn^dt Schuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Cap^t James Chancey
Johs de Peyster
Ryer Gerritse
Step. Groesbeck
Nicolaes Bleecker
Hend^k Ten Eyck

Appeared at this board Hend^k & Nikus Two Sachims of Canajoharie Castle with another Indian who say by the Interpreter viz^t

Brother Corlaer and Quedor

We are come here in the Name of the Two Castles of the Mohawks and in the Name of the Sachims of those Castles We Come to tell you that We are in great fear the Reason thereof is That We are all Scattered from Our Castles and [illegible] Removed to Live together.

Brethren We come to acquaint you That there is No More a Castle but that all the Nations who are your Brethren are Scattered a great Number are gone to Canada and Elsewhere and those that are left we imagine will soon be gone.

Brethren We desire that you will keep our Land firm and strong and That you will [illegible] go [illegible] it with the [illegible] & if [illegible] we say is not good

Brethren Our fore fathers have made a Covenant which was to endure forever between them and their Posterity by [illegible] you will make a breach in the Covenant [illegible] the Reasons of our fear [illegible] the Onondagas [illegible] almost to [illegible] Mr Johnson's and [illegible] the same Nations have been long in the same Mind [illegible] & That you have taken No Notice thereof it is one part of the [illegible] That if [illegible] the Occasion thereof should [illegible] it up again, long ago we desire that you would Settle these Affairs and Make [illegible]

H
A H

The said Indians Made a Complaint ag^t [illegible] whereupon the Com^rs wrote him a Letter.

They gave a String of Wampum

The Com^rs agreed with Mr Jn^o Cavenagh to go to the Sinnekes Country with the Interpreter for £14 [illegible] and [illegible] and Provisions.

The Com^rs referred their answ^r To what the Indians said till next Monday

At a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian Affairs at Albany ye 5th October 1741

Present
Myndt. Schuyler
Dk. Ten Broeck
John Lansingh Jr.
Ryer Gerritse
Abraham Cuyler
Stephs. Groesbeck
Cornelis Cuyler
Nic. Bleecker
Hendk. Ten Eyck
Rutgr. Bleecker
Ed. Collins
Johs. de Peyster
Philip Livingston

Hendrick a Canajoharie Sachim having made some Complaint agt. David Schuyler they both appeared at the Board — This Affair is Referred to be Settled by Mr. Johs. Lansingh and the Interpreter —

Answer of the Comrs. to What was said on the 3d. Instant

Brethren

You Come to Acqt. us that all the Nations of Indians are Scattered and that there is no more a Nation & Desire that we send up some persons to [illegible] it. We thank you for your Information. we have always Endeavoured to keep them in their Castles and Do now send up Mr. Lansingh and the Interpreter for that Purpose —

Brethren You Complained to us that we break the Covenant Chain and that some Indians have been beat at the Falls and at Mr. Johnsons, We have been told that the Indians at the Falls abused the Minister there after he given them Provisions they Still insisted upon having more & Struck his Negro whom he Slit with a knife and at Mr. Johnsons we have been told that the quarl. proceeded from the Indians Pick[ing] Corn contrary to Mr. Johnson's Order, and We have had Many Complaints that the Indians have killed Cattle and taken Corn from poor Peoples & we of our Own knowledge know that they have killed all the Cattle of some poor Farmers near about which we think seems to be a breach in the Covenant Chain

II
2 7

The Comrs. Demanded that they should Deliver up John Smack a Negro Man Lurk'g among them, that his master may have him again and that they shall be paid for their trouble — Gave a String of Wampum —

217 b.

Albany 5th October 1741

Instructions for Mr. Johs Lansingh Junr and Lawrence Claessen the Interpreter

Gentlemen

The Business we send you upon is to go thro' all the Six Nations and tell them we hear they are very much scattered which must certainly be a means to weaken them & at last destroy them so that in time to come there will be no more a Castle among them. Wherefore you are to desire them in Our name to gather together again in their Castles and there to plant and live in peace with their wives and children. — Upon this head you must insist very strong in Our name — and to your Utmost Endeavour to effect it & herewith give them this belt. —

You are also to Enquire what the Sachims have been doing at Canada and Endeavr to get the truth out of them, so that you may be able to give us a true Acct of their transactions there upon your Return.

You are also to caution them not to go a fighting but to — remember the peace they have concluded here with Mr Gooch — in behalf of the Southern Indians

You are in your Return from your Journey to stop at the — Canajoharie Castle and there endeavour to reconcile the — Indians with David Schuyler in the best manner you can.

The Comrs Delivered Mr Johs Lansingh £3 - for trifles to carry with him —

294

The followg Letter was wrote to his Honr. the Lieut. Governour —

Albany 5th. October 1741 —

May It please your Honr —

We think it our Duty to represent to your Honour how the Six Nations of Indians are All Scattered from their Castles So that there is no Number of them together, Which proceeds Partly from the Scarcity of Provisions among them this Year and partly from the Insinuations of the French who use All Possible means to draw them to Cadarachqui Lake, but be the Reason what it will. It requires a Speady and Effectual remedy or we must unavoidably Loose the greatest part of our Indians. the best thing we Could think of at present was To send up one of our board with the Interpreter to pass Thro' All the Nations up to the Sinnekes and Endeavour to gather them together and to perswade the Sinnekes to remove their Castles somewhat nearer Us, where is A Very Commodious place for them. Another thing we are of Opinion, would be a great help is that 100lb powder and Lead Suitable should be sent up to each Nation this fall which we are not Able to do & therefore can Only mention it to your Honr. not doubting of your Honrs. Endeavours and good Inclination thereto —

We beg Leave to Inform your Honr. that the Allowance of the Genl. Assembly to Us As Comrs. of Indian Affairs being £170 — falls Very much Short and that we Are Obliged to leave many things undone which we think for the benefit of the Province. only for that reason that we have no money to go through with them, which will in time prove of bad Consequence. We hope and Doubt not but your Honour will do his Endeavour to have Our Allowance augmented. ~~whi~~ without which it is impossible that the business which is required of us Can be done as it Ought. no more at present —

M. de Beauharnois 204
6. octobre 1741.

Monseigneur

8

[illegible]

Les Nontagués, Goyogöins, Oneyoutes – et Tachekaroreins sont descendûs cet Eté a Montréal au nombre de plus de Soixante, vous verrés, Monseigneur, par leurs paroles cy jointes et mes réponses qu'ils paroiss

toujours dans de très bonnes dispositions

pour nous, je travailleray de mon mieux

pour les y maintenir.

Onoȣarogon m'a parlé en particulie

dans mon Cabinet, il m'a faits voir le

Collier d'alliance, avec une Patente en

Parchemin que feu M. de Vaudreüil

luy avoit donnée et que j'ay Confirmée

a mon arrivée dans ce Païs.

Il m'a dit que ceux qui viendroient a

nom des Cinq Nations et qui n'auroint

point ces marques a me faire voir, je

n'avois que faire de les écouter, parce qu

ne seroient pas envoyés de la part des

Cinq Villages, que je pouvois Compter

sa fidelité et sur celle de toute sa Nat

il m'a demandé quelques petits présents

en particulier pour le distinguer des

autres, que je luy ay accordés, ils m'ont parûs tous trés contents de la réception que je leur ay faite.

Je suis avec un trés profond Respect

Monseigneur

ubec le 6.e
obre 1741.

Votre trés humble et
trés obeissant Serviteur
Beauharnois

nada.

M. de Beauharnois
7. Octobre 1741.

Monseigneur

[illegible]

Les Sonontȣans n'ont pû descendre cette année par raport a la famine qu'ils ont essuyée, le S. de Joncaire m'a envoyé de leur part, deux Colliers, trois branches de Porcelaine et leurs parole

vous les trouverés cy jointes avec mes

reponses, vous verrés, Monseigneur, qu

paroissent dans les mêmes dispositions

les quatre autres Nations qui sont venu

cet Été a Montréal.

Je suis avec un trés profond Respect,

Monseigneur

Votre trés humbl

trés obeissant Serv

Beauharnois

A Quebec le 7e

Octobre 1741.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Governour Gooch to Lieutenant Governour Clarke dated October 16th. 1741.

I shall take care to prepare our Indians for your not sufficiently to be applauded Project, a Meeting of the Heads of the Several Nations at Albany; And if We can but finish what you have so prudently Devised for Establishing a General Union and Lasting Peace, as it is, in my Opinion the best Measure to Defeat the Designs of the French, so it will Effectually keep them at peace with one another and Secure us from our Enemies in time of War.

Belt of Wampum sent to the Cherokees but could not depend upon it
as we had not then heard it from Carolina. We are very desirous to
be at Peace with the Six Nations and notwithstanding what we
have heard relating to the same We have had the Misfortune —
about a Month agoe to have two of our Men killed and four
Women and three Children carried away Prisoners by some of the
Northern Indians but as they are desirous to have an End put
to the War the Catawba's are ready to accept and confirm the Pea
and have accordingly brought a Belt of Wampum with a Pi
of Peace and some Tobacco which we desire may be sent to th
Governour of New York to be delivered to the Six Nations. T
Catawba's desire furthermore that when you send those Toba
the Six Nations that you would write to the Gov^{r} of New York
North Carolina as it is now Peace that in Case there are any Cat
Prisoners among the Six Nations they might have Liberty to
home and be sent to Carolina by Sea from New York and
Catawba's will give the same Liberty to any of the Six Na
that are among them.

Lieu^{t} Governour The Talk which was sent from the Governour of
relating to the Peace was the same with the Governor

Extract of a Letter from
Lieut Govr Gooch to Lieut
Govr Clarke Feb. 10: 1741

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October the 14th, 1741.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieuten^{t.} Governor.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton,	Thomas Griffitts,	

Carawtawsey, Stawyuntis, Chiefs of the Cayooges, accompanied with some others of the same Nation;

Conrade Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor, by the Interpreter Conrade Weiser, desired to know of the Indians what was the particular Occasion of their coming down hither at this Time, and whether they had heard any News or other Matter of Consequence, & if they had, he desires them to communicate it.

To which Carawtawsey answers:

"That the Chiefs of the six Nations had last Spring agreed to come down some time this Summer to see their Brother Onas (Mr. Penn), & to receive from him payment for certain Land, but it having been a very severe & scarce Winter, insomuch that some of their ffriends had perished for Want, and hearing that the Governor of New York had provided them some Victuals at Albany, they had first sent thither for them and afterwards agreed that the Chiefs of all their Nations should set out at last full Moon to meet altogether at Weyomin, in Order to proceed to Philad^{a.} which these did, but not meeting their ffriends of the other Nations, and being come so far from home, they resolved to come down by themselves & see their Brethren here to know whether we had any News that concerned them; That this Summer the Governor of Canada had sent to invite the Chiefs of all their Nations to come to him to a treaty, and that accordingly some Chiefs from each Nation had gone to him & was expected to have returned some time since, but not being returned, he does not know but they might have brought some news from thence that might detain them."

To which the Governor replied:

"That he was very glad to see them; that he was very sensible of the ffriendship that had long subsisted between them & the English, which he would at all Times, to the utmost of his Power, cultivate and improve; That Mr. Penn had hoped to have seen the Chiefs of their Nations here this Summer, but being disappointed therein and being obliged to go for England he had left the Governor in his Place, and all the Goods to pay the Indians what was due, which he would faithfully do, and he hoped their Chiefs would come next Spring to receive them.

"That as for News they well knew that England had for some Time been at warr with Spain, but that now there was some talk of an approaching Warr with ffrance, but no Certainty of it; That if such a Warr does break out the Governor will let his ffriends the six Nations know of it, And he depends upon their ffriendship & fidelity to the English upon such an Emergency."

The Governor then proposed to the Board that on this Occasion it would be highly proper to make a Present to these Indians, which is unanimously approved of by the Board, and resolved that it be of the Value of twenty Pounds, at the Least.

The Governor then informed the Indians that as they are our ffriends he would not let them go home empty-handed, but would order some Cloathing & Provisions & some Powder, Lead, & other things to be got in readiness for them by to-Morrow, for which the Indians expressed their Thanks.

The Governor then laid before the Board a Letter he had received from some Chiefs of the Shawonese & Mingoes, dated at Aligheny, the 19th of Sept. last, Complaining of Quantities of Rum being brought amongst them, & said he would make Enquiry into this Matter of the Employers of those Indian traders who carried Rum into the Woods.

October 15th.

In Pursuance of the Resolve of Yesterday the following Goods were prepared & delivered to the Indians, Viz$^{t.}$:

14 Dussels,
12½$^{lb.}$ Powder,
¼ C$^{t.}$ of Lead,
13⅓ Y$^{ds.}$ Half thicks,
1 p$^{s.}$ fine 3-4 Gartix for 10 Shirts,
2 Dozen Pipes,
25$^{lb.}$ Leaf Tobacco,
½ Doz^{n} Large Tobacco Tongs,
½ C. fflints,
5¼ Gallons Rum,
1 C$^{t.}$ Biskett, 22.
Cash paid Conrade Weiser for making the Shirts, 10; paid D$^{o.}$ to buy 10 Bushels of Meal, 30; paid Do. to bear the Indians Expences homewards & for mending their Hatchetts, 20.

Which when they had received they Expressed their thankfulness, And bid the Governor farewell.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, November 4th, 1741.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieuten$^{t.}$ Governor.

Samuel Preston,
Ralph Assheton,
Samuel Hasell,
Thomas Griffitts, } Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board a letter which he had lately received from the Board of Trade, accompanied by two Acts of Parliament passed last Sessions, Vizᵗ:

"An Act to prohibit, for a time therein limited, the Exportation of Corn, Grain (Rice Excepted), Meal, Malt fflour, Bread, Biscuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, & Bacon."

"An Act for licensing the Importation of Victual from Ireland & other parts beyond the Seas into Scotland, in time of Dearth & Scarcity."

The Secretary then laid before the Board an Attested Copy of the Conviction of John Bullock for ffelony & Murder, under the Hand of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer & Terminer, lately held at Philada., & it being notorious that this Murder was of the Blackest & most barbarous kind, The Governor signed a Warrant for the Execution of the Criminal, to be on Saturday next.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Novʳ· 23d, 1741.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenᵗ· Governor.

Samuel Preston,	Thomas Laurence,	Esqrs.
Samuel Hasell,	Thomas Griffitts,	

The Secretary laid before the Board the Returns made by those Persons of Chester & Philadelphia Counties who, by the Order of this Board of the 11th of June last, were directed to View, lay out, or Continue the Road from Lancaster to the fferry at the West End of High Street in Philadelphia City, Vizᵗ·: Beginning where part of the same Road laid out in the Year 1733 terminates, near John Spruce's Plantation in Chester County, which was Read, and is in these Words:

By virtue of the annexed Order of the Honourable Governor & Council, We, whose names are hereunder written, have viewed & laid out a Road from the End of John Spruce's Lane, in the County of Chester, to the Line dividing the said County of Chester from the County of Philadelphia, which said County Line is near the House of Rees Thomas & David James. To which no one Objected. The Courses & Distances of the said Road being Also hereunto annexed under the Handwriting of Benjamin Eastburne, deceased. Witness our Hands this sixth Day of November, 1741. Wm. Moore, Thomas Thomas, Saml. James, Nathaniel Grubbs, Joshua Thompson, Wm. Graham.

"In Pursuance of the annexed Order of the Honorable Governor & Council, We, the Subscribers, have View'd and Continued the Road from the Line dividing the Counties of Philadelphia & Chester, as before-mentioned, to be near the Houses of Rees Thomas & David James To Schuylkil at the West Side of High Street fferry, At a Council held at Philadelphia October 14.th 1741

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

Samuel Preston	Samuel Hasell	Esq.rs
Ralph Asheton	Thomas Griffitts	

Cacawtawsey Seawyeentis Chiefs of the Cayooges accompanied with some others of the same Nation
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor by the Interpreter Conrad Weiser desired to know of the Indians what was the particular Occasion of their coming down hither at this time and whether they had heard any News or other Matter of consequence; and if they had, he desires them to communicate it.

To which Cacawtawsey Answers

That the Chiefs of the Six Nations had last Spring agreed to come down some time this Summer to see their Brother Onas (Mr. Penn) and to receive from him Payment for certain Lands but it having been a very severe and scarce Winter in so much that some of their Friends had perished for Want, and hearing that the Governm.t of New York had provided them some Victuals at Albany they had first sent thither for them and afterwards agreed that the Chiefs of all their Nations should set out as last full Moon to meet all together at Weyomack in order to proceed to Philadelphia, which these did, but not meeting their Friends of the other Nations and being come so far from home they resolved to come down by themselves and see their Brethren here to know whether we had any News that concerned them. That this Summer the Governor of Canada had sent to invite the Chiefs of all their Nations to come to him to a Treaty and that accordingly some Chiefs from each Nation had gone to him and were expected to have returned some time since, but not being returned, he does not know but they might have brought some News from thence that might detain them.

To which the Governor replyed

That he was very glad to see them, that he was very sensible of the Friendship that had long subsisted between them and the English, which he would at all times to the utmost of his Power cultivate and improve. That Mr. Penn had hoped to have seen the Chiefs of their Nations here this Summer but being disappointed therein and being oblig'd to go for England, He had left the Governor in his Place and all the Goods to pay the Indians what was due which he would faithfully do and he hoped their Chiefs would come next Spring to Receive them.

That as for News, they all knew that England had for sometime been at War with Spain, but that now there was some talk of an approaching War with France, but no certainty of it: that if such a War does break out, the Governor will let his Friends the Six Nations know of it. And he depends upon their Friendship and Fidelity to the English upon such an Emergency.

The Governor then proposed to the Board that on this Occasion it would be highly proper to make a Present to these Indians which is unanimously approved of by the Board and resolved that it be of the value of Twenty Pounds at the least.

The Governor then inform'd the Indians that as they are our Friends He would not let them go home empty Handed but would order some Cloathing and Provisions and some Powder Lead and other Things to be got in readiness for them by tomorrow for which the Indians expressed their Thanks

The Governor then laid before the Board a Letter he had received from some Chiefs of the Shawonese and Mingoes dated at Alligheny the 19th. of Septr. last complaining of Quantities of Rum being brought amongst them And said he would make enquiry into this Matter of the employers of those Indian Traders who carried Rum into the Woods.

Copy
Minutes of Council of the
14th Octr 1741 relating Acct
of Ten Indians of the
Cayooges coming to Philadelphia,
with a List of
the Goods given them

M.r Samuel Preſton D.r to Edward Shippen for Sundrys Supplied Ten Indians of the five Nations viz.t Hakatawſee Shiendas &c Chieſs of the Cayougas

14 Duffels at 10/ ℔ piece	£7-0-0
12 ½ lb Powder	1-10-0
¼ C Lead	0-10-0
13 ⅓ Yards of Half Thicks	2-0-0
1 piece fine ¾ Garlix for 10 Shirts	3-6-6
2 Doz.n pipes & 25 lb Conaelt leaf Tob.o	0-7-11

1741 Indian Charges

			Dr. £	s	d
Aug.st	27th	To Cash paid Porterage of Goods from Tho.s Griffitt's		5	
Sep.r	30th	To d.o paid Abram Taylor for 5 doz Knives and Forks	1	12	6
Octo.	8th	To d.o paid James Annis Mesenger	1	10	–
	16th	To d.o paid Conrad Weiser	7	8	–
Novem.	6th	To d.o paid Elisha Gatchell for y.e Rent of a House	5	–	–
	30th	To d.o paid Sundries for Entertainm.t of Indians	11	9	7
Jan.	2.	To d.o paid Henry Wormley's Estate for Bread	2	19	10
D.o	5th	To d.o paid Saunders for Cleaning Guns	–	11	3
March	17th	To d.o paid Geo. Emlen for 3 Barrels of Beer	2	14	–
			£ 33	10	2

1741 Contra Cr.

@ £20-2-11

Mr Samuel Preſton Dr to Edward Shippen for Sundrys Supplied Ten Indians of the five Nations vizt Skakatawſee Shiendas &c Chiefs of the Cayougas

14 Duffels at 10/ ℘ piece	£7-0-0
12 ½lb Powder	1-10-0
¼ C Lead	0-10-0
13 ⅓ Yards of Half Thicks	2-0-0
1 piece fine ¾ Garlix for 10 Shirts	3-6-6
2 Dozn pipes & 25lb longeſt leaf Tobao of Hugh Roberts	0-7-11
½ Dozn Large Tobacco Tongs at 4/6	0-2-3
½ C Flints	0-1-3
5 ¼ gallons of Rum of Willm Parsons at 4/ is 21/ the Cag 2/	£1-3-0
15th 8ber 1741	£16-0-11

Cash paid Conrade Wiſier by S.P. for making up the Shirts	£0-10-0
to buy 10 bushels of Meal in the Country at 3/ ℘ busl	£1-10-0
for Mending the Indians hatchets & bearing their Charges on the Road homewards	1-0-0
to pay the Widow Wormly for 1c-0q-0lb Biſket	1-2-0
	£4-2-0
	£20-2-11

Indian Account of
Goods delivered to ten of
the Cayouga Nation
15 Oct 1741

At a Council held at Philadª. October 14th. 1741

Present

The Honᵇˡᵉ George Thomas Esqʳ. Lieuᵗ. Governor

Samuel Preston   Samuel Hasell } Esqʳˢ
Ralph Assheton   Thomas Griffitts }

Cawcawtawsey, Scawyeentis, Chiefs of the Cayogoes, accompanied with some others of the same Nation

Conrade Weiser Interpreter.

The Govʳ. by the Interpreter Conrad Weiser desired to know of the Indians what was the particular occasion of their coming down hither at this time, and whether they had heard any News or other Matter of Consequence; and if they had, he desires them to communicate it.

To which Cacawtawsey answers

That the Chiefs of the Six Nations had last Spring agreed to come down some time this Summer to see their Brother Onas (Mʳ. Penn) and to receive from him Payment for certain Lands; but it having been a very severe & scarce Winter, in so much that some of their Friends had perished for Wan hearing that the Governmᵗ of New York had provided them some Victuals a Albany, they had first sent thither for them; & afterwards agreed that the of all their Nations should set out as last full Moon to meet alltogether at Weyomin, in order to proceed to Philadelphia; which these did, but not their Friends of the other Nations, and being come so far from home, th resolved to come down by themselves and see their Brethren here to know whet we had any News that concerned them. That this Summer the Govʳ. of Ca had sent to invite the Chiefs of all their Nations to come to him to a Treaty, & that accordingly some Chiefs from each Nation had gone to him, & were expected to have returned some time since; but not being returned, he (Cacawtawsey) d not know but they might have brought some News from thence that might them.

To which the Govʳ. replyed:

That he was very glad to see them, that he was very sensible of the Friendship that had long subsisted between them & the English, which he would at all times to the utmost of his Power cultivate & improve. That Mʳ. Penn had hoped to have seen the Chiefs of their Nations here this Summer but being disappointed therein, & being obliged to [illegible] for England, He had left the

Govʳ

Governor in his place, and all the Goods to pay the Indians what was due; which he would faithfully do. And he hoped their Chiefs would come next Spring to receive them.

That as for News they well knew that England had for some time been at War with Spain; but that now there was some talk of an approaching War with France; but no certainty of it: that if such a War does break out, the Gov^{r} will let his Friends the Six Nations know of it. And he depends upon their Friendship & Fidelity to the English upon such an Emergency.

The Gov^{r}. then proposed to the Board that on this occasion it would be highly proper to make a Present to these Indians; which is unanimously approved of by the Board. And Resolved that it be of the Value of Twenty Pounds at the least.

The Gov^{r}. then informed the Indians that as they are our Friends, He would not let them go home empty handed; but would order some Cloathing & Provisions and some Powder, Lead, & other things to be got in readiness for them by to morrow. for which the Indians expressed their Thanks.

The Governor then laid before the Board a Letter he had received from some hiefs of the Shawanese & Mingoes dated at Allegheny the 19th of September st, complaining of Quantities of Rum being brought amongst them; & sai would make enquiry into this matter of the Employers of those Indian raders who carried Rum into the Woods.

October 15th

In pursuance of the Resolve of yesterday, the following Goods were repared, & delivered to the Indians. Viz

14 Droffells
12½ ^{lb} Powder
¼ ^{C} of Lead
13⅓ yd^{s} Half thicks
1 p^{s} fine ¾ Garlix for 10 Shirts
2 Doz Pipes
25 ^{lb} Leaf Tobacco
½ Doz large Tobacco Tongs

½ C^{t} of Flints
5¼ Gall^{s} Rum
1 ^{Doz} of Bishes 22/
Cash p^{d} Conrad Weiser for making the Shirts
paid D^{o} to buy 10 Bushels of meale 30/
p^{d} D^{o} to bear the Indians Expences homewa
& for mending their Hatchets 20/

Which when they had received they express'd their thankfulness, an bid the Governor farewell.

A true Copy

Pat: Baird Secr^{y}

Att a Meeting of the Comm^rs of Indian Affairs in Albany the 29th October 1741

Present
Nicolaes Bleeker
M^r Jn^o Glen
Cornelis Cuyler
Joh^s Lansingh
Myndert Schuyler
Ste: Groesbeck
Rutger Bleeker
Hend^k Ten Eyck
[illegible] Ferris
Coll^o Phil Schuyler
Philip Livingston
Capt^n Jer^e Van Renselaer
Dirck Ten Broeck

Coll^o Joh^s Lansingh and Lawrence Clawson being returned from the Sinnekes Country bring the following Report

That they had been through all the Nations of Indians and used their utmost Endeav^rs to gett them to Return to their Castles Especially the Sinnekes and Cayouges who are most Scattered they told us that they took it very kind that we tooke so much Notice of them as to send up to them and that they would gather together their scattered persons as soon as possible. We desired the Sinnekes to remove their Castles to the place where it was ordered by Coll^s Myndert Schuyler and Rob^t Livingston Jun^r Deceased To which they answered that so many of their people were gone abroad that they could not now give any positive answer on that head But when their people returned from their hunting then they would consult with them and the Indian Squawes who are most [illegible] much to Enquire the Affaire and then they would give an Answer. —

II We gave it to Enquired of the Sachims at Onondage what they have been doing at Canada and Engaged to gett the truth out of them as much as in your Power upon which they made the following Answer.
Brethren We have been at Canada and What we have told the Governour there is as follows. —

Onondio. We are come here to Speak with you Concerning the two trading houses att Oswego and Niagara. We observe a difference is like to spring up betwixt you & our Brother Corlaer on that Acc^t which Oppresses our [illegible] you have to each other. You must know that a good trade creates love and friendship for which reason we forbid you absolutely not to trouble or molest the trading house att Oswego. If you have the said Trading house, We advise you to keep good Regular trade there that they may have no reason to complain of you —

We have agreed that no Settlements shall be made between the two abovenamed Tradinghouses for the Nearer Neighbours the more apt to Quarrel. You must not be surprized that We speak so sharp We will say the same to Our Brother Corlaer for which reason we Command you not to make any Quarrel for we will not Suffer it. Upon which ~~they~~ We gave a belt

We did Our Uttmost Endeavour to keep home the Indians from fighting and All the Nations promised us to keep home Their Men Except the Onondages Who notwithstanding All the Enticeates and Sollicitations we could make use of are gone out agst the Southern Indians with an Army of 111 Men but we were informed nearly that Number would return

We found a French Smith Att Onondage, we asked the Indians how they come to accept of a French Smith they Confessed that it was not at the desire of the Govr of Canada but that they took him among them out of Compassion for that he was a poor Man —

The Onondages also told us that the Govr of Canada made them the Cayouges, Oneydes and Tuskarores a present of
70 Coats. 5 barrels Powder. 10 bags Lead
1 bar. Knives, flints, Awls &ca
5 Rolls Tobacco. 5 keggs brandy
And Every Person that was there was given to them 1 blanket
a shirt a Cap And that All the Children were Cloathed
And during their Stay there they were fed With fresh Meat and Wine

The Onondages told Us that the Govr of Canada answered them to their propositions, That he was not Jealous of the English havg Oswego that he was Content the had trade English and did not design to build any more trading houses And in the Main That he thanked them for their propositions that he liked them very Well —

No: 70

New York 15th December 1741

My Lords

Expecting in a few days to deliver up the Government to Captain Clinton, I beg leave to do my self the Honour and think it my Duty to lay before your Lordships the State of the Province.

When I first entered on the Administration of the Government your Lordships know perfectly well that I found the Province in the utmost Distraction occasioned by Excess of Party Rage that had too long prevailed, in Consequence whereof Ship building was almost wholly laid aside, near an hundred Houses in this Town stood empty for want of Tenants and the Rents of those that were tenanted were fallen very considerably many People having left the Town and Province to seek their Quiet in another place hoping likewise to follow their several Occupations to more advantage, they having then no prospect of success in trade here which had for some time languished and was reduced to a low ebb; finding things in this Situation I set my self to work to quiet the Passions of the People and to put an End to party heats conceiving it to be the most probable means to give new Life to trade and to people the Town & Province which, notwithstanding all my application, took me up a considerable time to bring to perfection, for in spite of my Example and Endeavours the Spirit of Party would now and then shew it self, however at length I had the good fortune to bring the Province to a State of as much Quiet as the oldest Man living has known it to enjoy, the Houses that stood empty are now all tenanted and now as many more since built as then were empty, and even the Houses that are now building are bespoke before they are finished, and Rents not only raised to what they were before they fell but above it, how Ship building and Trade in General have gradually increased under my Administration the Naval Officer and Collectors Accounts will clearly shew.

The most principal obstruction to the peopling the Northern and frontier Parts of this Province, is the Massacres that in King Williams Warr were committed by the French Indians on the poor People that were then settled there, and the Terror they were under continued a long time so that till after the Peace of Utrecht our Settlements made very small Progress; tho in Queen Annes War the French Indians did not molest us, at least, till after the unfortunate Expedition against Canada was set on foot, which tranquility was owing to an Agreement between the Six Nations and the Caghnawagas not to disturb one another, from whence we have learned that [illegible] with them the French will not venture to molest us; when I speak of the late [illegible] I mean the Farmers would not be in any dread of Enemys, that

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The Right Honble the Lords of Trade

in hand, the Fur would tempt the French on the first Rupture to attack it, and in its present defenceless Condition they will I fear easily take it, wherein they would not want the Assistance of Indians especially as they have two vessels on the Lake and we have none. Were we Superior in force on the Water, we should not only preserve that place & drive the French from the Forts which they have on that Lake but cut off the Communication between Canada & Mississippi or make it too difficult for them to continue it, and vastly increase our Furr Trade, but of this I did my self the Honor to write to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and your Lordships; to return therefore, Soon after the Peace of Utrecht the Farmers began to settle in the Mohawks Country, Wh. Crops of Wheat being known to be very good others soon followed and the Progress has been so great that now there are several hundred Families well setled there, to which I flatter my self I have not a little contributed, and if the Farmers who are now setled there can have a reasonable prospect of living unmolested without doubt that part of the Country will greatly increase in People, the fertility of the Land being now generally known to be very good and far exceeding any other in the Province, but if any of them should be attacked by the Enemy I fear they would all desert their Habitations, I therefore thought it a Business of the highest Concernment to quiet that peoples Apprehensions, and could think of nothing so effectual as to engage the six Nations & the Cocknewagoes in a Treaty of Neutrality which I have effected, the Cocknewagoes are a Nation of Indians setled near Montreal in Canada being descended from the Mohocks from whom they formerly seperated by the Intrigues of the French Priests the French caress them very much and are at all times unwilling to disoblige them lest they should return to their own Nation and Kindred, this Chiefly respects the Mohocks Country and all our Settlements to the Westward of Albany and all the Provinces from thence to Georgia: Our Plantations to the Northward & Eastward of Albany and Provinces of Massachusets Newhampshire and Connecticut lie exposed to the French and the Indians living near Quebeck, who have often ravaged those Countries killed many People taken others prisoners and drove the rest to seek their Safety in Towns and Places further removed from danger, this also I considered and knowing that the Indians whom the French let loose upon us, and whom they would on the first Rupture instigate to annoy us are the Arosaguntecokes a people living nigh Quebeck and descended from our Schachtecoke or River Indians, I set my self to work to bring them into a Treaty of Neutrality which I have likewise effected, and now I think we are in a pretty good Situation and if our Indians are rightly attended to and frequently and properly treated with there is a fair prospect of its Continuance until either we execute some Design against Canada, or the French attack Oswego, of the first I have some time ago given your Lordships my thoughts, of the latter I have strong Apprehensions, the French have always threatned it and I doubt they will upon the first Notice of a Rupture put their Threats in Execution, if they should and succeed, as there is too much Cause to fear they will, I am very suspicious it will shake the fidelity of the six Nations, and perhaps they will gain them entirely from us, an Event that may prove fatal to all the English Colonies, I have endeavoured to awaken the Assembly to a sence of the Danger and to perswade them to make suitable provision to oppose it, both by fortifying Oswego and by making Provision for victualing a larger Garrison, they gave Money for the first in May but, it being put into the hands of particular persons named by themselves in the Act, nothing is yet done in it

but

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but for the latter they have not at all provided, the six Nations are at present well disposed to us; I have got from them, maugre all the Opposition the French gave me, a Deed for Tierondequat Viz^t. twenty Miles along the Lake and thirty Miles Back into the Seneca Country, I am looking out for People to settle there promising them it gratis, and that I will endeavour to get them a Remission of the Quit Rent for a term of years till they are in a Condition to pay it.

the Peace which I made last year for all the Southern Indians with the six Nations, gives great satisfaction to the first, the most considerable of whom Viz^t. the Cherokees and Cattawbas have given some tokens of it to the Gov^r. of South Carolina who has sent them to me, to be delivered to the six Nations, I proposed nevertheless that they should send Deputies to Albany at my next Interview with the six Nations that they may in person corroborate the peace, as the most sure way to make it perpetual; But that and every thing else must be left to the better Management of Brig^r. Clinton unless those Deputies come time enough for me to meet the six Nations in the Spring before he arrive.

I cannot but think that all the other Colonies especially in time of War should contribute for Presents to support principally the six Nations, as they are their only Barrier the French do it to entice them from us, and in my humble Opinion we must do it or lose them, this Province gives Money for Presents that are delivered to them every two years which may do well enough in time of Peace, but in time of War they ought to be given yearly, but the Assemblies Allowance is too small for that nor will they give more.

There is another Battery of twenty Guns erected this year in this Town and I hope next year the Works about the House at Oswego will be made, but still in my humble Opinion that Will not do while the French are Masters upon the Lake, Oswego lying at too great a distance from us to succour them in an Exigency.

The Assembly seem more than ever determined to give the Revenue year by year and to apply it, whereby they will have too great an Influence Even in those places where Justice ought to be unbiassed nor will a Governor be at Liberty to appoint such Men for Officers as he thinks are best qualified without running the Risque of disobliging some of the Assembly who will not fail to remember it to his Disadvantage.

Their Spirit will appear in a true light in an Address which the Council & they have drawn and signed, and sent home to be presented to his Majesty praying his Majesty to give them Money to build a House & Chappell in the Fort; they applied to me to join with them in it, I declined it, knowing the Motive they went on Viz^t. their Poverty to be false in Fact, and they and every Man in the Province know it was never in so flourishing a Condition as it is now, but what won't a selfish niggardly People say to save their Money, they say they could not build the Barracks and Secretary's Office but by borrowing from the Crown, this likewise is untrue, they would not, but they could and erect all the other Buildings by a Provincial Tax which would hardly be felt, they have no general Tax subsisting nor have had for many years, and I may venture to say there is not in America a Province less burthened than this, they were not ashamed in their Address in one part to tell me that the Trade & Produce of the Country have been in a low Ebb, and yet in another part of it, that their Navigation was increased considerably, but I forbear to say more and ask your Lordship's Pardon for troubling

you

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[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] Honour.

[illegible] of the Court [illegible]
[illegible] months [illegible]
[illegible] the Duke of [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible]
[illegible] from the [illegible]
[illegible] at Lisbon

Mr Thomas
Mr Holmes
Mr [illegible]
Mr Lane
Mr [illegible]

[illegible] them.

[illegible] this Year.

[illegible] require [illegible]

The [illegible] to myself the Honour to answer [illegible] commands me. I humbly recommend myself to your Lordships And am with the highest Respect and Honour

My Lords

your Lordships

most humble and

most obedient Servant

Sr

I herewith send for your perusall a Copy of what passed in a Conference which I had with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians in relation to the Peace which you had been pleased to make with the Six Nations on behalf of the Southern Indians in Amity with his Majesty's Subjects. Those being the People who have Chiefly felt the ill Effects of a War with the Six Nations. The News was therefore very agreable to them and they express'd a good deal of Satisfaction when they delivered the Tokens to me to be transmitted to the Seneca's with their Answer which I also herewith send you with their desire that the same may be Conveyed to the Six Nations whenever there is a suitable Oportunity

Our Dependance on the Cherokee Indians as a Barrier against the Designs and Encroachments of the French is very great They have severall Enemies to withstand besides the Six Nations But as they were the most powerfull and are now willing to be at Peace it will be a great advantage to the Cherokees as well as to his Majestye's Service in these Parts of his Dominions If the Peace which was procured by your Care and Endeavours can be continued

To the Honble Geo Clarke Esqr. Lieut Govr of New York

I am Sr. Yrs most Obedt Servt: Wm Bull

Conference wh the Cherokee and Catawba Indians
23d May 1741.

Lieut Govr:

I am glad to see You As I thought the Peace which was concluded by the Govr: of New York between the Six Nations and the Southern Indians to be for your advantage therefore I acquainted you with it that you might consider of it and give an Answer with some token to be sent back to the Six Nations I am now ready to hear your Answer

Cherokee

Then one of the Beloved Cherokee stood up and say'd The Virginia Warriour brought a Message from the Governour of Virginia to the Cherokee Nation relating to a Peace with the Six Nations with a Belt of Wampum but we did not take Notice of it till we heard the Same talk from the beloved Man sent up to us by the Governour of Carolina. And as we are desirous to be at Peace with the Six Nations We are Come down to acquaint you therewith We have brought with us some Beads and also a Pipe and a white Flag which we took from the French in a Fight Last Winter with an Eagle's Tail, which I now deliver to you and desire that they may be sent to the Six Nations as a Token of the Cherokee's acceptance and confirmation of the Peace

Catawba

After which one of the Catawba beloved Men spoke thus to the Govr= The Catawba's have received your Talk relating to Peace with the Six Nations, We heard the same thing from Virginia and saw the

Belt of Wampum sent to the Cherokees but could not depend upon it as we had not then heard it from Carolina. We are very desirous to be at Peace with the Six Nations and notwithstanding what we have heard relating to the same We [illegible] we had the Misfortune about a Month agoe to have two of our Men killed and four Women and three Children carried away Prisoners by some of the Northern Indians but as they are desirous to have an End put to the War the Catawba's are ready to accept and confirm the Peace and have accordingly brought a Belt of Wampum with a Pipe of Peace and some Tobacco which we desire may be sent to the Governour of New York to be delivered to the Six Nations. The Catawba's desire furthermore that when you send those Tokens to the Six Nations that you would write to the Gov.r of New York and North Carolina as it is now Peace that in Case there are any Catawba's Prisoners among the Six Nations they might have Liberty to return home and be sent to Carolina by Sea from New York and the Catawba's will give the same Liberty to any of the Six Nations that are among them.

Governor — The Talk which was sent from the Governor of Virginia relating to the Peace was the same with the Governor of New York sent to me which you now find to be a true Talk And as the Govern.r of New York had prevailed with the Seneca's to forbear any Hostilities for the Space of two Years against the Southern Indians so he had promised the Seneca's that the Southern Indians should not Commit any Hostilities against them Therefore you must from this Time forbear to make any attempts upon any of the Six Nations but to keep and perform the Promise which that Gov.r has made on Your behalf.

Both the Cherokee and Catawba Indians promised to observe this and further desired and expected that when their Tokens should be delivered to the Six Nations they would by some means signify their acceptance of the Tokens sent by the Cherokee and Catawba Indians.

The Governour then addressing himself to the Cherokees said What do you want to do with the Belt of Wampum which was sent from the Six Nations through Virginia to your Nation which Mr Maxwell the beloved Man delivered to me when he Came from the Nation.

One of the Beloved Cherokees answered At first we did not depend upon the Message concerning Peace and the Belt of Wampum But now the Talk is confirmed by you we desire the Belt of Wampum may be Lodged in the Town called Choaty in our Nation which Belt of Wampum was thereupon delivered to the Cherokees.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Governour Gooch to Lieutenant Governour Clarke dated October 16th 1741.

I shall take care to prepare our Indians for your not Sufficiently to be applauded Project, a Meeting of the Heads of the Several Nations at Albany; And if We can but finish what you have so prudently Devised for Establishing a General Union and Lasting Peace; as it is, in my Opinion the best Measure to Defeat the Designs of the French, so it will effectually keep them at peace with one another and Secure us from our Enemies in time of War.

Copy of Genl. Oglethorpe's Lettr.
to Lieut. Govr. Clarke.

Frederica 12th. July 1741

Sir

The Chiefs of the Creek Indians having been here I acquainted them with your Intention of a General Meeting of all the British Indians to Settle a General Peace amongst them they much approved the greatness and Generosity of your Design, They have already made peace by my Interposession with the Cherokees and both of these Nations being by much the most Powerfull of all the Southern Indians are Desirous to send up Deputys to the Conference as you have appointed and Desire to know in what manner they can go with Safety to that Meeting I cannot Omit in Joyning with them in commending this measure of Yours for the uniting all the British Indians which is one of the Noblest attempts that has been made in America and is Surely the best measure that can be taken to Guard against the French in Case of a War I hope you will let me hear what I can do farther towards bringing this Treaty to

Copy of General
Oglethorpe's Letter
to Lieut Govr. Clarke
12th. July 1741

a happy Conclusion

Our Indians still block up Augustine by Land and are continually bringing in Prisoners from thence

I am

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

James Oglethorpe

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New-York

Letter from Mr. Clarke, Lieut. Govr. of New York, to ye Board, dated ye 15th of December 1741, transmitting a ~~List~~ State of the Council & giving an Account of his Administration, & the present State of the Province with respect to its Trade, Wealth, and Fortifications.

Recd. Janry. 20th }
Read March 18. } 1741/2.

Gg. 70.

Frederica 12th July 1741

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Humble Servant

James Oglethorpe

Copy of Generall
Oglethorpes Letter
to Lieut^t Governour
Clarke 12d July 1741

in Mr Clarke's of Dec. 16. 1741.

My Lords   New York 15th December 1741

Expecting next Spring to deliver up the Government to Capt Clinton, I beg leave to do my self the Honour as I think it my Duty to lay before your Lordships the State of the Province.

When I first entered on the Administration of the Government your Lordships know perfectly well that I found the Province in the utmost Distraction occasioned by the Heats of Party Rage that had too long prevailed, in Consequence whereof Shipbuilding was almost wholly laid aside, nigh an hundred Houses in this Town stood empty for want of Tenants and the Rents of those that were tenanted were fallen very considerably many People having left the Town and Province to seek their Quiet in another place hoping likewise to follow their several Occupations to more advantage, they having then no prospect of seeing Trade revive here which had for some time languished and was reduced to a low Ebb; finding things in this Situation I set my self to work to quiet the passions of the People and to put an End to party heats conceiving it to be the most probable means to give new Life to trade and to people the Town & Province this, notwithstanding all my application, took me up a Considerable time to bring it to perfection, for in spite of my Example and Endeavours the Spirit of Party would now and then shew it self, however at length I had the good Fortune to bring the Province to a State of as much Quiet as the oldest Man living has known it to enjoy, the Houses that stood empty are now all tenanted and now as many more since built as than were empty, and even the Houses that are now building are bespoke before they are finished, and Rents not only raised to what they were before they fell but above it, how Shipbuilding and Trade in General have gradually increased under my Administration the Naval Officer and Collectors Accounts will clearly shew.

The most principal Obstruction to the peopling the Northern and frontier Parts of this Province, is the Massacres that in King Williams Warr were committed by the French Indians on the poor People that were then settled there, and the Terror they were under continued a long time so that till after the peace of Utrecht our Setlements made very small progress, tho in Queen Annes Warr the French Indians did not molest us, at least, till after our unfortunate Expedition against Canada was set on foot, which tranquil State was owing to an agreement between the six Nations and the Caghnawaga's not to disturb one another, from whence we have learned that while the Indians assist them the French will not venture to molest us; when I speak of the Setlements I mean the Farmers & would not be understood of Oswego, Sir

[illegible] Hoble [illegible]

[illegible] Sum as will tempt the French on the first Rupture to attack it, and in its present defenceless Condition they will I fear easily take it. wherein they will not want the Assistance of Indians especially as they have two Vessells on the Lake and we have none, Were we Superior in force on the Water, we should not only preserve that place & drive the French ffrom the Forts which they have on that Lake but cut off the Communication between Canada & Messasippi or make it too difficult for them to continue it, and vastly increase our Furr Trade, but of this I did my self the Honor to write to his Grace the Duke of NewCastle and your Lordships; to return therefore, Soon after the Peace of Utrecht the Farmers began to settle in the Mohawks Country Whose Crops of Wheat being known to be very good others soon followed and the Progress has been so great that now there are several hundred Families well setled there, to which I flatter my self I have not a little contributed, and if the Farmers who are now setled there can have a reasonable prospect of living unmolested without doubt that part of the Country will greatly increase in People, the fertility of the Land being now generally known to be very good and farr exceeding any other in this Province, but if any of them should be attacked by the Enemy I fear they would all desert their Habitations, I therefore thought it a business of the highest Concernment to quiet that peoples Apprehensions, and could think of nothing so effectual as to engage the six Nations & the Cocknewagos in a Treaty of Neutrality which I have effected, the Cocknewagos are a Nation of Indians setled near Montreal in Canada being descended from the Mohocks from whom they formerly seperated by the Intrigues of the French Priests the French caress them very much and are at all times unwilling to disoblige them lest they should return to their own Nation and Kindred, this Chiefly respects the Mohocks Country and all our Settlements to the Westward of Albany and all the Provinces from hence to Georgia: Our Plantations to the Northward & Eastward of Albany and Provinces of Massachusets Newhampshire and Connecticut lie exposed to the French and the Indians living near Quebeck, who have often ravaged those Countries killed many People taken others prisoners and drove the rest to seek their Safety in Towns and places further removed from danger, this also I considered and knowing that the Indians whom the French let loose upon us and whom they would on the first Rupture instigate to annoy us are the Schaticookes a people living nigh Quebeck and descended from our Schachticoke or River Indians, I set my self to work to bring them into a Treaty of Neutrality which I have likewise effected, and now I think we are in a pretty good Situation and if our Indians are rightly attended to and frequently and properly treated with there is a fair prospect of its continuance untill either we enter on some Design against Canada, or the French attack Oswego, of the first I have some time ago given your Lordships my thoughts, of the latter I have strong Apprehensions, the French have always threatned it and I doubt they will upon the first Notice of a Rupture put their threats in Execution, if they should and succeed, as there is too much Cause to fear they will, I am very suspicious it will shake the fidelity of the six Nations, and perhaps they will wean them intirely from us, an Event that may prove fatal to all the English Colonies, I have endeavoured to awaken the Assembly to a sence of the Danger and to perswade them to make suitable provision to oppose it, both by fortifying Oswego more than it now is and by putting in it a larger Garrison, they gave Money for the first in May last, it being put into the hands of particular persons named by themselves in the Act, nothing is yet done in it

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but for the latter they have not at all provided, the six Nations are at present well disposed to us, I have got from them, maugre all the Opposition the French gave me a Deed for Tierondequat Vizt. twenty Miles along the Lake and thirty Miles Back into the Senecas Country, I am looking out for People to settle there promising them Grants Gratis, and that I will endeavour to get them a Remission of the Quit Rent for a term of years till they are in a Condition to pay it.

The Peace which I made last year for all the Southern Indians with the six Nations, gives great Satisfaction to the first, the most considerable of whom Vizt. the Cherokees and Cattawbas have given some tokens of it to the Govr. of South Carolina who has sent them to me to be delivered to the six Nations, I proposed nevertheless that they should send Deputies to Albany at my next Interview with the six Nations that they may in person corroborate the peace, as the most sure way to make it perpetual. But that and every thing else must be left to the better Management of Capt. Clinton unless those Deputies come time enough for me to meet the six Nations in the Spring before he arrives.

I cannot but think that all the other Colonies especially in time of War should contribute for Presents to be given yearly to the six Nations, as they are their only Barrier the French do it to entice them from us, and in my humble Opinion we must do it or lose them, this Province gives Money for Presents that are delivered to them every two years which may do well enough in time of Peace, but in time of War they ought to be given yearly, but the Assemblys Allowance is too small for that nor will they give more.

There is another Battery of twenty Guns erected this year in this Town and I hope next year the Works about the House at Oswego will be made, but still in my humble Opinion that Will not do while the French are Masters upon the Lake Oswego lying at too great a distance from us to succour them in an Exigency.

The Assembly seem more than ever determined to give the Revenue from year to year and to apply it, whereby they will have too great an Influence Even in those places where Justice ought to be unbiassed nor will a Governor have Liberty to appoint such Men for Officers as he thinks are best qualified without running the Risque of disobliging some of the Assembly who will not fail to remember it to his Disadvantage.

Their Spirit will appear in a true light in an Address which the Council & they have drawn and signed, and sent home to be presented to his Majesty praying his Majesty to give them Money to build a House & Chappell &c. in the Fort; they applyed to me to join with them in it, I declined it, knowing the Motive they went on Vizt. their poverty to be false in fact, and every man in the Province knows it was never in so flourishing a Condition as it is now, but what won't a selfish niggardly People say to save their Money, they certainly could not build the Barracks and Secretaries Office, but by borrowing from the Crown, [illegible] they would not, but they could and erect all the other Buildings by a Provincial Tax which would hardly be felt, they have no general Tax nor have had for many years, and I may venture to say there is not in America a Province less burthened than this, they were not ashamed in their Address in April last to tell me that the Trade & Produce of the Country have been in a low Ebb, and yet in another part of it, that their Navigation has increased considerably, but I forbear to say more and ask your Lordships Pardon for troubling

us

you with them. It will be impracticable to send your Lordships the Acts passed last Session till next Spring.

I have the Honour to receive your Lordships Letter of the 20th of August and beg leave to give your Lordships my most humble thanks for your Goodness in recommending me to his Grace the Duke of New Castle upon the Score of my Losses.

The Councillors now living and Residing in the Province are these

Mr. Colden who lives about sixty Miles from the Town

Mr. Livingston who lives at Albany

Mr. Kennedy Mr. Delancey Mr. Courtlandt Mr. Lane Mr. Horsmanden	Who all live in Town

Mr. Vanhorn dyed this Year

My Son in England negotiating some private Affairs that absolutely require his Presence. The Queries I will do my self the Honour to answer as your Lordships command me. I humbly recommend my self to your Lordships Protection And am with the highest Respect and Honour

My Lords

your Lordships

most humble and

most obedient Servant

Geo: Clarke

New=York

Letter from Mr. Clarke, Lieut.
Govr. of New York, to ye Board,
dated ye 15th of December 1741, trans-
mitting a ~~Copy~~ State of the Council &
giving an Account of his
Administration, & the present
State of the Province with respect
to its Trade, Wealth, and
Fortifications

Recd. Janry. 20th }
Read March 18. } 1741/2.

Cg. 70.

represent to them the ill consequences of this seperate way of Life &^{c}

5 October 1741. The Commiss^{rs} write to the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} on the foregoing Subject & what they have done. they propose that 100 lb of Pouder & Lead in ꝓportion should be lodged at each of their Castles in order to keep them from settling at a Distance as scarcity of Provisions is partly the reason & also that the French endeavour to draw them towards Cadaraqui Lake. but the Commiss^{rs} say the Allowance of the Assembly for Indian Affairs is neither suff^{t} to execute this Scheme nor many others w^{ch} would be of great Advantage & Security to the public. — & beg his Hon^{r} will make a proper Representation of this Matter to the Assembly.

11 Jan^{ry} 1741/2 The Commiss^{rs} accquaint the Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} that the French have sent great Presents to Niagara to be distributed amongst the 6 Nations in order to prevail on them to join a French Armament w^{ch} is going on an Expedition against the Southward Indians, but as they were sending the Token w^{ch} the said Indians had sent to His hon^{r} that they would observe the Treaty of Peace w^{ch} he made last year between them & the 6 Nations through the s^{d} 6 Nations the Commiss^{rs} were in hopes by the means of this Token & the remonstrances w^{ch} would be made to them to prevent the 6 Nations from joining the French in the s^{d} Expedition.

They also Accquaint the Gov^{r} that Laurence Claasse the Interpreter is Dead & that they shall in their next recommend another in his Room

26 Jan^{ry} A Deputation of the Cayouges, Oneidas & Tuscarores come to Albany & accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that it is the Unanimous Resolution of the 6 Nations that none of their People shall go out a fighting to the Southward for these 2 years & in token of their Sincerity they give a Belt in behalf of their Nations.

They say also that according to the desire of the Commiss^rs^ they will live nearer to their Castles. & endeavour to bring the Sennecas to build their Castle where the Commiss^rs^ have recommended.

They desire a Smith may be posted for one year in Cayouge & say they cannot do without one. (P. 201.) The Commiss^rs^ Answer, that they are pleased at their resolution of observing the Treaty with the Southward Indians, but this is to be done not only for Two years but forever.

That they shall have a Smith according to their Desire

Albany 3^d^ April 1742. Jacobus Bleeker is appointed Interpreter in the room of Laurence Claasse deceased & swore into the office

3 May. The Commiss^rs^ write the Gov^r^ & complain of the Assemblys not making suff^t^ Provision for their carrying on the Managment of Indian Affairs. They say they hear His hon^r^ dos not intend to meet the Indians at the time he formerly designed upon Acc^t^ that Gov^r^ Clinton is expected over but they hope if M^r^ Clinton doth not arive timely is hon^r^ will come up as the Indians expect him & stay at home to be ready when called upon. They say in y^r^ Letter

"We are sorry your Honour is to be superseeded, seeing you have always had the Interest of this Gov^t^ so much at Heart but since it is his Majesties Pleasure we must be satisfied."

14 May M^r^ Van Slyck returned from the Sennecas Country & brought with him a String of Wampum from the chief Sachem of that Nation & with the consent of the other Sachems, whereby they send word to the Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ & the Commiss^rs^ that they consent to sell a certain Tract of Land lying at Irondequat & desire a House may be imediately built thereon & they engage that it shall meet with no Molestation or Opposition & they desire some fit Person or Persons may be sent up to survey the Land. —

14 June. The Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ having called the 6 Nations together at Albany they accordingly came & their Sachems waited

upon his Hon^r^ & informed him that a Southern Indian had been amongst them he was sent by his Countrymen to accquaint the 6 Nations that they were disposed to a Peace & Union with them & that next Spring some of their Sachems would come & bring some Prisoners of the 6 Nations with them in order firmly to fix & establish the Peace between them, & to intreat them to join the s^d^ Southern Indians in extirpating the Cattabaws their Enemies.

That the 6 Nations had accepted the s^d^ Proposals of Peace & given the Messenger a Large Belt of Wampum as a token of their Sincerity. But as to the Cattabaws they had made no Answer on that head. for w^ch^ His hon^r^ commended them as they were Indians subject to the Crown of Great Britain —

(P. 202.) Albany 15 June 1742. The Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ Speaks in public to the 6 Nations — He puts them in mind that in his last public Conference with them he had proposed a Union between them & all the Indians under his Majesties Protection as far as the River Missisipi, that they had approved of this Proposal & united all the said Indians in the Cov^t^ Chain with them. That he had transmitted to the Gov^rs^ of the Southern Provinces an Account of this Engagment into w^ch^ the 6 Nations had entered & had in return received the Tokens w^ch^ he now lays before them from the s^d^ Indians whereby they desire the Cov^t^ Chain into which the 6 Nations have taken them may be kept inviolable. he then proceeds to exhort the 6 Nations to be faithful & punctual to the Engagments they have entered into & tells them it is the only Method to secure them against the Ambitious Views & pernicious Designs of the French, who have engaged & cajolled them into War against those Indians in order to waste them & destroy those Nations who are Enemies to the Tyranny & Arbitrary Measures of the French —

The Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ renews the Cov^t^ Chain between them & us. He tells them that it is with great concern that he understands most of the 6 Nations have of late years dispersed themselves forgetting their Antient Custom of dwelling together in Castles. he exhorts them to return to their Primitive Way of Living as it will add to their Strength & enlarge their Influence, he tells them the Sennecas & Cayouges have promised to do this.

he tells them that as Oswego is a place of great Security & Advantage to them & as he doubts not they are from Experience sensible of it, so he proposes to build a Wall round the Trading House there that it may be in a capacity to resist the Attacks of an Enemy, And that if the French should become Masters of that important place they would have the Trade in their own power, put what prices they please upon their Goods, by that means impoverish them & reduce them to Slavery their great Aim, he therefore exhorts them to beware of the French Intrigues & not suffer any of their Emissaries to reside Amongst them.

16 June. The 6 Nations Answer.

They give a String of Wampum in token of their Acceptance & Approbations of the Peace between them & the Southern Indians, & desire they may see One of each Nation at Albany in order fully & firmly to cement the same. They renew the Cov^t Chain & give (p. 203) A Belt of Wampum in token thereof. They approve of the Gov^{rs} Exhortation to live in their Castles as formerly & say they are Glad the Sennecas & Cayouges have promised to do so on their parts.

They approve of the Building a Wall round Oswego.

They promise their Warriors shall no more assist the French in their Hostilities against the Forreign Indians & that for the future they will not suffer the French Emissaries to reside amongst them. as token whereof they give a Belt of Wampum.

As to the Southward Indians coming to Albany the Lieu^t Gov^r told them as the Great King our Father was engaged in a War against the Spanjards & those Indians lived near their Settlements he could not undertake for their coming here till that War was ended. —

He then gave them the presents.

Gov^r Clarke spoke also to the Schaahkook Indians exhorted them to live in Peace with the Christians who were settled round about them. that he was glad to hear they had made a Peace with the

Assehicantecook Indians[1] who he was informed were expected here & that he should leave directions with the Commiss^{rs} concerning them. That he was glad to hear they had got some of their Bretheren back who had deserted from them & encouraged them to try to get as many more as they could.

he renewed the Cov^{t} with them & gave them some Presents.

Albany 18 June 1742. The Senneca Sachems appeared before the Board & acknowledged to the Commiss^{rs} that they have sold the Land at Irondequat to Arent Steevens in behalf & for the use of this Gov^{t} Whereupon the Commiss^{rs} ordered these Three Sachems presents in return for the Purchase & Presents for another Owner of the said Land who did not come with them.

They confirm the sale in the Presence of the Commiss^{rs}

14 Sep^{r} 1742. M^{r} Andris Brat appointed Commissary at Oswego returns to Albany & reports.

That the Ottawawa Indians have this Summer been to Canada at the desire of the Gov^{r} there. They told the s^{d} Brat that they were surprized our Gov^{r} had not sent to speak with them & renew the Cov^{t} between Our Gov^{t} & them as they bring all their Goods (p. 204) to Oswego & think they ought to have been invited down as well as the 6 Nations.

he also Informed the Board that a French Smith is now at Onondaga with his Wife & Family, & that the Onondagas had given the s^{d} Brat 7 hands of Wampum to desire the French may not be disturbed in their Passage by Oswego.[2]

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[1] See page 230. — ED.

[2] the Reception of this French Smith after their late promises to the contrary is a Strong Proof how little dependance is to be made upon the Promises of the Indians. whose Modern Character is certainly want of sincerity. I very much suspect that we have debauched them in this particular, as I am positive we have in many others. a Smith is so necessary a Person amongst the Indians & they are so frequently begging & praying to be supplied with them, that I wonder such a Disposition has not been made that they may never want. the difficulty of getting Smiths to live among the Indians has been mentioned in the Records but I believe a larger Allowance would remove it & as they have always an Influence upon the Indians, care should be taken to prevent the French from sending any.

Albany 28 Sep^r 1742. a Deputation from the Cacknawaga, Schawendes & Orondax Indians[1] living in & about Canada arrive & told the Commiss^rs that as they had often been desired to come & renew the Treaty between them say they were now come to do it.

The Commiss^rs repeated the Substance of the Treaty w^ch was made with them 7 years ago, w^ch was that in case a War should break out between the Kings of England & France the said Indians should keep a Neutrality towards all his Majesties Subjects in N. America. That they in return should have free Access & Ingress to this Place with Liberty of Trade & all the Privelidges of such as are in a Cov^t with us. And they say the reason [the reason] they were desired to come hither was to put them in Mind of & to renew this Cov^t —

The Indians express their great Satisfaction at the good Dispositions of this Gov^t to renew & preserve this Treaty aforesaid & say they do in the presence of the 5 Nations (some Mohawk Sachems were present) give a Belt of Wampum as a Token that they will ever observe this Treaty & Cov^t inviolable. —

1 Dec^r 1742. The Commiss^rs write the Lieu^t Gov^r that having sent some Persons with a Smith to reside in the Sennecas Country they had on their Arrival found the House in w^ch our People used to live demolished by the French & that by distributing large Presents among the s^d Indians the French had prevailed upon 50 of the Sennecas (p. 205) to go out with their Parties to fight against the Flat heads of S. Carolina, & that it was very necessary our Residents should be supplied with Presents to counter ballance those of the French, but that the Allowance from the Assembly for Indian Affairs was so small that it was already Exhausted & they had no money to lay out for the aforesaid Purpose. —

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[1] The Schawendes or Scawendadyes were according to Colden Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains in Canada.

Orondax = Adirondacks, living in Canada. — ED.

Govr Clarke I find Answers this Letter wch is not recorded, but in the Commissrs Answer to it they say. "We are convinced your Honour has done your utmost Endeavour to induce the Assembly to Augment our Allowance."

I find the French Interest among our 6 Nations so prevailing that some of every Nation but the Mohawks joined the French in their Parties against the Southern Indians. And the Sachems say they could not hinder some of their Young Men from going out. An Engagement had happened in the Province of Virginia between these Parties in wch some of the 6 Nations were killed & some of the White Inhabitants of Virginia.

Several Messages passed between the Commissrs & the 6 Nations relating to the above Skirmish in Virginia; the People of Virginia accuse the Indians as the first Aggressors & the Indians them. however the 6 Nations say they are well inclined to make up this Breach & to live in Peace & Friendship & they desire the Govr of Virginia may meet them at Albany in order to accomodate all Matters.

Albany 14 June 1743. Two Asschicantecook or Eastern Sachems come to Albany in the Name of their Nation & say they are detirmined to keep the Neutrality wch had been agreed on between them & this Govt in case of a War between the French & us & that they will come to & from Albany to Trade &c

The Commissrs receive their Message kindly & promise them Security & protection from us.

30 July. Three Janondadee[1] Sachems arive at Albany & say there had been formerly a Covt made between their Nation & us & that they are sent by their Sachems to know the particulars of the Antient Treaty between us. They at the same time present a Belt of Wampum wch had been given to their (p. 206) Nation by the Commissrs —

The Commissrs Answer them, that the Belt of Wampum they now present was given them above 40 years ago by the Commissrs of Indian Affairs to be kept by them in confirmation of the

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[1] Indians who are settled about the Western parts of Lake Erie.

Cov^t made with their forefathers & ours w^{ch} was to be reciprocally observed to the End of the World. the purport of w^{ch} Cov^t was, that there should be an Everlasting Peace between this Gov^t the 5 Nations & their Nation & that the Road should be kept open & Secure between their Country & this City with Free Liberty of Trade & all other rights of Hospitality — And that these conditions of the Treaty were signified on that great Belt of Wampum w^{ch} they now show. That this Antient Cov^t was renewed about 38 years ago & again renewed about 22 years ago.

The Indians answer that they are extreamly joyful to hear this Explication of their Belt, & they present a Belt of Wampum in token of their now solemn & Joyful renewal of the s^d Cov^t

The Commiss^{rs} renew the Cov^t with them & give them a fresh Belt of Wampum in token of the same.

Albany 14 Aug^t 1743. Two Oneida Sachems accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that Two Persons from Philadelphia & One from Virginia with an Interp^r had been amongst the 6 Nations to wipe off the Blood w^{ch} had been shed in Virginia (as mentioned on the other side) & to restore Peace & Friendship between the 6 Nations & the People of Virginia & that this Affair was amicably settled on both sides. —

30 Sep^r 1743. The Commiss^{rs} write a Letter to the Hon^{ble} George Clinton congratulating him on his arrival to this Gov^t

24 Octo^r The Commiss^{rs} write a Long Letter to Gov^r Clinton in w^{ch} they [say it is] lay before him a general State of the Forts &^c relating to the 6 Nations. They say

The Fort at Oswego is the Key of the 6 Nations & that their Fidelity & Allegiance to His Majesty chiefly depends on our supporting the said Fort. that at present it is Garrisoned only with an officer & 20 Men w^{ch} tho suff^t in Time of Peace is not so in a time of War. They say, should this place fall into the hands of the French all the Indian Trade of this Colony would go with it, by w^{ch} means the French would gain over the 6 Nations & all the other Indians wholly to their Interest.

Present
Abraham Cuyler
Nicolas Bleeker
Peter Winne
Capt. Ramsay
Rutg. Bleeker
Hend. Ten Eyck
Phil. Schuyler
Joh. Lansingh
Myndt. Schuyler
Cor. Cuyler
Johs. Depeyster
Ryer Gerritse
Dirk Ten Broeck

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany y 26 January 1742

Six Cayougas, Oneydes and Tuskarores Appeared at this board and made the following Speech

Brethren We Are Come here Upon Publick business and not to trade, wherefore We desire that a Lodgeing may be Appointed for us.

It is difficult for us to Speak together now Lawrence Claessen is Dead, in that We cannot understand each other so well. We did not hear of his death till we were On our Journey hither, Which is the reason that we have not brought with us What is necessary on such An Occasion, but without doubt the Sachims will take another Opportunity to Condole his death in a Suitable manner.

We desire time till to Morrow to make known the orders we are Sent upon

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Present
Nicolaes Bleeker
Myndt. Schuyler
Rut. Bleeker
Ryer Gerritse
Ed. Holland
Phil. Schuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Joh. Lansingh
Dirk Ten Broeck

At a Meeting of the Comrs of Indian Affairs y 27 Jany 1742

The Same Indians as yesterday appeared at this board and said Viz.

Brethren We Ascribe it to the goodness of God that We Are here met in good health.

Our business is to Answer the Message you Sent us last fall by Mr Lansingh and the Interpreter the first article of which Was To remind us of Treaty of Peace made with Our Governour in behalf of the Southern Indians in token of which you Sent us half this belt. We Are Ordered by the Nations from whom we are Sent to Acquaint you that we Are resolved to keep & Observe the Same as you have desired us.

You Also told us that we were Very much Scattered which you did not approve of & desired us That We should Settle together in Our Castles which we are resolved & promise to Do: This you desired us by the Other half of the Belt

Att a Meet.g of the Comm.rs of Indian
Affairs at Albany y.e 26 Janry 1742

Present
Abraham Cuyler
Johannes Bleeker
Peter Winne
Capt. Ramsay
Rutg.r Bleeker
Hendr. Van Rensselaer
Ph. Schuyler
Joh.s Lansingh
Myndt Schuyler
Capt. Lansingh
Johannes Wyngaart
Reyer Gerritse
Dirk Ten Broeck

Six Cayouges, Onejdes and Tuskaroroes Appeared At this board and Made the following Speech —

Brethren We Are Come here Only With the business and not to trade, wherefore we desire that a — Lodging may be Appointed for us —

It is difficult for us to Speak together now Lawrence Claessen is dead, in that we could understand each other so well. we did not hear of his death till we — were On Our Journey hither, which is the reason that we have not brought with us what is necessary on such an Occasion, but without doubt the Sachims will take another Opportunity to Condole his death in a — Suitable manner —

We desire time till tomorrow to make known the errand we are sent upon —

II
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Att a Meet.g of the Com.rs of Indian —
Affairs y.e 27. Jan.y 1742

Present
Nicolaes Bleeker
Myndt. Schuyler
Rutg.r Bleeker
Reyer Gerritse
Ed. Holland
Ph. Schuyler
Cornelis Schuyler
Joh.s Lansingh
Dirk Ten Broeck

The same Indians as yesterday appeared at this — board and spoke viz.t —

Brethren We Ascribe it to the goodness of God — that we are here met in good health.

Our business is to Answer the message you sent us last fall by Mr Lansingh and the Interpreter, the first article of which was to remind us of Treaty of peace made with the Governour in behalf of the Southern Indians. in token of which you sent us half this belt. We are ordered by the Nations from whom we are sent to acquaint you that — we are resolved to keep & observe the Peace as you have desired us.

You also told us that we were very much Scattered which you did not approve of & desired us That we should — settle together in our Castles, which we are resolved & promise to do: This you desired us by the other half of the Belt —

Brethren You do now hear and see That we Consent to what you from time to time desire us. We have now something to Desire of you. Which we hope That you will out of Compassion grant us Which is That we may have a Smith at Cayouge one year. We Shall greatly Want one to Mend our Axes, hoops and Other Tools when we rebuild Our Castles — Otherwise we may be put to great inconveniencies in building when Our tools shall happen to break. We desire Also that he May Understand Mending Guns &c. and that he take provisions up With him & not depend upon us, for you know we have none —— Let him take dry goods for trade but we desire that he takes no Rum, unless it be 2 or 3 — keggs to drink your Health. If you send One which we Earnestly desire, We desire that he may be sent up — Assoon as the Water is Open. —

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren Last fall you desired us That when we was resolved to do what we now tell you, That we should make it known to the people residing in the Sinnekes Country & that they would write it to you. But we thought it better to tell you Our selves what we design to do.

You tell us sometimes That what we Say comes only from the Lips But we do Assure you That what we say proceeds from the Heart. We will Not Suffer one of Our Men to go a fighting this Two years whereupon we give this Belt

What We have now said we have made known to All the Other Nations and desired the Sinnekes to take the Same resolution With us & Also to remove their Castle as you desired them. ——

Brethren We three Nations desire of you That the goods may be sold Cheap At Osweego. We will keep our fighting Men at home wherefore they will want a great quantity powder & Lead, wch we desire especially may be Cheap at Osweego. The Govr — told us That he is not Master of the Trade, we therefore think That you are Masters of it and desire that goods may be sold Cheaper here & That you will give us your Answer upon this ——

Gave a String Wampum ——

We have said what we are ordered. and have now
only to desire you that you would order a few Guns and
Axes to be mended for us and that you would provide Slays
to carry us so far as the farthest Christians Settlements and
give us some Pork and bread for our Journey for we are not come
to Trade but only for what we have told you.

The Com.rs Answer

Brethren — We are glad to see you here in health, and that we have
an Opportunity to smoke a pipe with you
You say it is difficult for us to understand each other so
well now Lawrence the Interpreter is dead, we are sensible
of the great loss we sustain by his death, but now for the —
present we will wipe of the tears from our Eyes that we
may speak freely to our Brethren.
We are glad you approve of the Message we sent you and that
you are resolved to keep your men at Home and suffer
them not to go a fighting against the Southern Indians. you hereby
will shew that you are honest men who are determined to
keep their words and the Treaty made with our Governour in
behalf of those Indians.
II 224 We are glad also to hear that you will at our desire gather
together your People and Build your Castle a New. It is for
your benefit that we desire it and you will find the —
good Effects of it. As soon as you have Compleated this —
promise ——— gave a Belt ———
You have done well in Coming your Selves to Acquaint us of
the Resolution you have made we are pleased to hear that
what you say proceeds from the Heart and not the mouth only
Brethren You say you will not Suffer your people to a fighting ag.st
the S.o Indians this two years. which we can't understand —
we expect that you will keep your word and the Treaty made
with our Governour which is not for a Term of years. But for
Ever, and that you will so long observe the same
Inviolable.
You have done well in desiring the Sinnekes, Onondagas and
Mohawks to gather together their people according to your example.
You desired of us that you might have a Smith at Cayouge the
next Summer to mend your Tools, when you build your New —
Castle

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Castle, as We are glad to do any thing that may be for
your Advantage, we have Resolved to send Bleeker as soon
as the Water is Open and shall pursuant to your request
forbidd him to Carry up any Rum to sell among you.

gave a String of Wampum

We will recommend to the traders to sell their goods at
Oswego as Cheap as they Can afford it. but the Price of goods is
generally regulated according to the Price of Furrs as we understand.

Brethren you Desired that you might have Sleds to Carry you up
to the farthest Christian Settlements and Provisions for your
journey. We will Order you Provisions and as for Sleds, the
Snow is now allmost gone. We cant tell where to gett any to
Carry you up wherefore we will Order you some Canoes to —
hire Sleds by the way if you find any.

II Ordered that Each have 1 Shirt. 1 Blankett and a
Keg Rum to Drink his Honours Health. —

224 H

Att a Meet. of the Commissioners of Indian
Affairs Att Albany ye 3 Feby. 1731/2

Present
Edward Collins
John de Peyster
Cornelius Cuyler
Steph. Groesbeeck
Myndt. Schuyler
Rutger Bleeker
Hend. Ten Eyck
Johannes Lansingh
Nicolaes Bleecker
Reyer Gerritse

The following Letter was wrote to his Honr. the Lieut.
Governor

May It Please your Honr.

We wrote to your Honr the 11th of last month, wherein we
informed your Honr. of the death of Lawrence Claessen the
Interpreter and that we would in our next recommend
a fitt person to succeed him in that Post. We have accordingly
made a tryall of Mr. Jacobus Bleeker, who interpreted the
inclosed Minutes and in our Opinion, we take him to be a
fitt person and think that with some pains he will make a
very good Interpreter, wherefore we are very glad to be
informed that your Honour has been pleased to appoint
him Interpreter. He being the very Person we would have
recommended to your Honour for that post. He is in a few
days to go to the Mohawks Country and Canajoharie to —
improve himself further in the Indian Tongue. —
Your Honour will perceive by the Inclosed Minutes —
that the Cayugas have desired a Smith, which we could

A Brief Account Of the Travels of John Peter Salley a German who lives in the County of Augusta in Virginia

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It may be neceſsary before I enter upon the particular paſsages of my Travels, to inform my Reader; that what they are to meet with in the following Narrative, is only what I retained in my Memory: For when we were taken by the French we were robbed of all our papers, that contained any writings relating to our Travels.

1740. In the year 1740. I came from Pensylvania to that part of Orange County now called Augusta; And settled in a fork of James River close under the Blue Ridge of Mountains on the West Side, where I now live.

1741/2 In the month of March 1741/2 One John Howard, came to my house, and told me, that he received a Commiſsion from our Governor to travel to the westward of this Colony as far as the River Miſsiſsipi, in order to make Discovery of the Country, and that as a reward for his Labour, he had the promise of an Order of Council for Ten Hundred Thousand Acres of Land; and at the same time obliged himself to give equal Shares of said Land to such men as would go in Company with him to search the Country as above. Whereupon I and other two men (Vizt) and Charles Sinclair (his own Son Josiah Harwood having already joined with him) entered into Covenant with him binding ourselves to each other in a certain writing and accordingly, prepared for our Journey in a very unlucky hour to me and my poor Family.

1741-2. On the sixteenth of March 1742. We set off from my House and went to Cedar Creek about five miles, where is a Natural Bridge over said Creek reaching from the Hill on the one side to the Hill on the other. It is a solid Rock and is two hundred and three feet high having a very large Spacious arch, where the water runs thro', we then proceeded as far as +Mondongachate now called Woods River, which is eighty five Miles, where we killed five Buffaloes, and with their Hides covered the Frame of a Boat, which was so large as to carry all our Company, and all our provisions and Utensils, with which we paſsed down the said River two hundred and fifty two miles as we supposed, and found it very Rocky, having a great many Falls therein, one of which we computed to be thirty feet perpendicular and all along surrounded with inacceſsible Mountains, high precipices, which obliged us to leave said River. We went then a South west Course by Land eighty five Miles, where we came to a Small River, and there we made a little Boat, which carried only two men and our provisions, the rest travelled by

+ The New River

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Land for two Days and then we came to a large River, where we enlarged our Barge, so as she carried all our Company and whatever Loading we had to put into her. We supposed that we went down this River Two Hundred and Twenty Miles, and had a tolerable good paſsage; there being only two places, that were difficult by reason of Falls. Where we came to this River the Country is Mountainous but the farther down the plainer. in those Mountains, we found great plenty of Coals, for which we named it Coal River, where this River and Woods river meets the North Mountains end, and the Country appears very plain and is well Water'd, there are plenty of Rivulets clear Fountains and running Streams and very fertile Soil, from the mouth of Coal River, to the River Allegany we computed to be Ninety two miles, and on the sixth day of May we came to Allegany which we supposed to be three Quarters of a mile, and from here to the great Falls on this River is reckoned four hundred and forty four miles, there being a large Spacious open Country on each side of the River, and is well watered abounding with plenty of Fountains Small Streams and large Rivers; and is very high and fertile Soil. At this Time we found the Clover to be as high as the middle of a man's leg. In general all the Woods over the Land is Ridgey, but plain well timbered and hath plenty of all Kind of Wood, that grows in common with us in this Colony (excepting pine) the Falls mentioned above are three miles long in which is a small Island, the body of the Stream running on the North side; through which is no paſsing by reason of great Rocks and large Whirlpools; by which we went down on the south side of said Island without much Danger or Difficulty and in time of a Fresh in the River, men may paſs either up or down, they being active or careful, about twenty Miles below the Falls the Land appeared to be somewhat Hilly the Ridges being higher, and continued so for the space of fifty Miles down the River, but neither Rocky nor Stony, but a rich Soil as is abovementioned. Joyning this high Land below is a very level flat Country on both sides the River, and is so for an Hundred and fifty Miles abounding with all the advantages mentioned above, and a much richer Soil; We then met with a kind of a Ridge that seemed to Extend a croſs the Country as far as we could view and bore North and South in Seven Miles, we paſsed it; when we found the Country Level (as is mentioned before) but not having such plenty of running Streams, yet a richer Soil. — On the seventh day of June we Entered into the River Miſsisippi which we computed to be five miles wide, and yet in some places it is not above one mile over; having in most places very high Banks, and in other places it over flows. The Current is not Swift but easy to paſs either up or down, and in all our paſsage we found great plenty of Fish, and wild fowl in aboundance: — In the River Miſsisippi above the mouth of +Allegany is a large Island on which are three Towns inhabited by the French, who maintain Commerce and Trade both with the French of Cannada, and those French on the mouth of the said River. In the fork between Allegany and Miſsiſsippi are certain salt Springs, where the Inhabitants of the Towns mentioned above make their Salt. Also they have there a very rich Lead Mine which they have opened and it affords them a Considerable gain. From the Falls mentioned above in the River Allegany to the mouth of said River is four Hundred fifty five Miles, from thence to the Town of New Orleans is one Thousand four Hundred and ten Miles, and is Uninhabited excepting fifty Leagues above New Orleans. It is a large Spacious plain Country endowed with all the natural Advantages, that is a moderate healthy Climate, Sweet water, rich Soil, and a pure fresh Air, which Contribute to the Benefit of Mankind. We held on our paſsage Down the River Miſsiſsippi the second day of July, and about nine o'the Clock in the Morning we went on Shore to cook our Breakfast. But we were suddenly Surprised by a Company of Men Vizt to the Number of Ninety, Consisting of French men Negroes, & Indeans, who took us prisoners an carried us to the Town of New Orleans, which was about one Hundred Leagues from us when we were taken, and after being examined upon Oath before the Governor first seperately one by One, and then Alltogether, we were committed to close Prison; we not

+ Ouabache

knowing then (nor even yet) how long they intended to confine us there. During our stay in Prison we had allowed us a pound and half of Bread a man each Day, and Ten pound of pork ⅌ Month for each man. Which allowance was duely given to us for the Space of Eighteen Months, and after that we had only one pound of Rice Bread, and one pound of Rice for each man ⅌ Day, and one Quart of Bear's Oil for each man ⅌ Month, which allowance was continued to us untill I made my Escape. Whilst I was confined in Prison I had many Visits made to me by the French and Dutch who lived there, and grew intimate and familiar with some of them, by whom I was informed of the Manner of Government, Laws, Strength, and Wealth of the Kingdom of Louisiana as they call it, and from the whole we learned, that the Government is Tyrannical, The Common People groan under the Load of Oppression, and sigh for Deliverance. The Governor is the Chief Merchant, and inhances all the Trade into his own hands, depriving the Planters of selling their Commodities to any other, but himself, and allowing them only such prices as he pleases. And with Respect to Religion, there's little to be found amongst them, but those who profess any Religion at all, it's the Church of Rome. In the Town are nine Clergymen four Jesuits and five Capuchin Friers.

They have likewise one Nunnery in which are nine Nuns
Notwithstanding the Fertility and Richness of the Soil, the Inhabitants are generally poor as a Consequence of the Oppression they meet with from their Rulers, neither is the Settling of the Country or Agriculture in any Measure, encouraged by the Legislature — One thing I had almost forgot, Viz. we were told by some of the French who first Settled there, that about forty years ago, when the French first discovered the place, and made attempt to settle therein, there were then pretty many English — settled on both sides the River Missisippi, and one Twenty Gun Ship lay in the River, what became of the Ship we did not hear, but we were informed that the English Inhabitants were all distroyed by the Natives by the Instigation of the French.

I now begin to Speak of the Strength of the Country, and by the best Account I cou'd gather I did not find, that there are above four Hundred and fifty effective Men of the Militia in all that Country and not above one Hundred and fifty Soldiers under pay in and about the Town of New Orleans, tis true they have Sundry Forts i which they keep some men, but they are so weak and dispicable as not worth taken notice of, with regard to the Strengthening of the Country, having in some of them only Six men, in others Ten Me the Strongest of all those places is at the Mouth of Missisippi

In which are thirty Men, and Fifty Leagues from thence is a Town Called + Mumvill nine Leagues from the Mouth of a River of the same Name in which is a Garison, that Consists of Seventy Soldiers.

After I had been confined in close Prison above two Years, and all Expectation of being set at Liberty failing, I begun to think of making my Escape out of Prison, one of which I put in Practice, and which Succeeded in the following Manner. There was a certain French Man, who was born in that Country, and had some time before sold his Rice to the Spaniards, for which he was put in Prison, and it Cost him six Hundred Peices of Eight before he got clear, he being tired with the Misery and Oppression under which the poor Country People Labour, formed a Design of removing his Family to South Carolina. Which Design was discovered, and he was again put in Prison in the Dungeon, and made fast in Irons, and after a formal Tryal, he was Condemned to be a Slave for Ten Years besides the expence of seven Hundred peices of Eight.

With this Miserable French man I became intimate & familiar, and as he was an active man; and knew the Country he promised if I could help him off with his Irons, and we all got clear of the Prison; he would conduct us safe untill we were out of Danger.

We then got a small file from a Soldier wherewith to cut the Irons

+ Mobile.

and on the 25th Day of October 1744 we put our Design in Practice. While the French man was very busie in the Dungeon in cutting the Irons, we were as industreous without in breaking the Door of the Dungeon, and Each of us finished our Jobb at one Instant of time, which had held us for about six hours; by three of the Clock in the Morning, with the help of a Rope which I had provided beforehand, we let our Selves down over the Prison Walls, and made our Escape Two Miles from the Town that night, where we lay close for two Days. We then removed to a place three Miles from the Town, 173 where one of the good old Fryers of which I spoke before, nourished us four Days. On the Eighth Day after we made our Escape, we came to a Lake Seven Leagues from the Town, but by this Time we had got a Gun and some Ammunition, the next Day we Shot two large Bulls, and with their Hides made us a boat, in which we passed the Lake in the Night. We tied the Shoulder Blades of the Bulls to small Sticks, which servid us for paddles and passed a point, where there were thirteen men lay in wait for us, but thro' Mercy we escaped them undiscovered. — After we had gone by Water sixty miles we went on Shore, we left our Boat as a Witness of our Escape to the French, We travelled thirty Miles by Land to the River

Shoktare, where our French man's father lived. In this Journey we paſsed thro' a Nation of Indians, who were very kind to us and carried us over two large Bays. In this place we Tarried Two Months and ten Days in very great Danger, for search was made for us every where both by Land and Water and Orders to Shoot us when found. Great Rewards were promised by the Governor to the King of the Indians (mentioned above) to take us which he refused, and in the mean time was very kind by giving provisions and informing us of our Danger from Time to Time. After they had given over Searching for us, and we having got a large Periaugue and other neceſsary things for our Voyage, and on the 25th. of January our French man and one Negro boy (which he took to wait on him) and another French man and we being all armed and well provided for our Voyage; we set off at a Place called the belle Fountain (or in English fine Spring) and sailed fifty Leagues to the head of St. Roses Bay, and there we left our Veſsel and travelled by Land Thirty Leagues to the Fork Indians, where the English Trade. Then there were three with them, and there we Stayed five Days. The Natives were to us kind and generous, there we left the two French men and Negro boy, and on the tenth of February we set off and Travelled by Land up the

River Agiscacultufa or Biscacultufa one Hundred and thirty five Miles (passing several Indians Towns the Natives being very hospitable and kind, and came to one Finlas an Indian Trader, who lives among the Ugee Nation. On the first of March we left Mr Finlas, and on the sixteenth we arrived at fort Augustus in the Province of Georgia. On the nineteenth instant we left fort Augustus and on the first of April we arrived at Charles Town, and waited on the Governor, who examined us Concerning our Travels &c. and he detained us in Charles Town eighteen Days, and made us a present of eighteen pounds of their Money which did no more than defray our Expences whilst in that Town.

I had delivered to the Governor a Copy of my Journal, which when I asked again he refused to give me, but having obtained from him a Pass we went on board of a Small Vessel bound for Virginia; On the Thirteenth of April the same Day about two of the Clock we were taken by the French in Cape Roman and kept Pris-oners till eleven of the Clock next Day, at which time the French after having robbed us of all the Provisions we had for our Voyage or Journey, put us into a Boat we being twelve men in Number, and so left us to the Mercy of the Seas and Winds.

On the fifteenth instant we arrived again at Charles Town and were examined before the Governor concerning our being taken by the French. We were now detained three Days before we could git another Pass from the Governor, we having destroyed the former, when we were taken by the French, and then were dismissed, being in a Strange Place; far from Home, destitute of Friends, Cloathing, Money and Arms; and in that deplorable Condition had been obliged to undertake a Journey of five hundred Miles, but a Gentleman, who was Commander of a Privateer, and then lay at Charles Town with whom we had discoursed several times, gave to each of us a Gun and a Sword, and would have given us Ammunition, but that he had but little. On the Eighteenth Day of April we left Charles Town the second time, and travelled by Land, and on the seventeenth Day of May 1745 we arrived at my House having been absent three years Two Months and one Day, from my family having in that time by the nicest Calculation I am able to make, travelled by Land and Water four thousand six hundred and six Miles since I left my own House till I returned Home again.

℘ John Peter Salley.

A Copy.

Virginia

A brief Account of ye Travels of Mr. John Peter Salley, a German, living in the County of Auguſta in the Colony of Virginia, to ye Weſtward of that Colony as far as the River Miſsiſsipi, between March 1741-2, & May 1745.

Referr'd to, in Colo. Burwell's Lettr. dated 21. Augt. 1751.

Rec. Decbre ye 9th } 1751.
Read March 11 } 1752

W. 65.

148

Ordered that the Mayor do Send a Con
other Officer to Bedlars Island wher
People from Curacoa is Ill of the Small
attend him there, And Give direction
none of the People who Came in that
now ashore on the said Island do Come i
City without Leave

At a Councill held at the Cou
Chamber in the City of New
the 7.^d of Aprill 1742.

Present
His Honour the Lieutenant Governour

D.^r Colden	M.^r Courtlandt
M.^r Kennedy	M.^r Lane
M.^r Ch Justice	M.^r Horsmanden

Honour requires the
vice of the Council what
ould be further done with-
the Brig riding Quarantine
lately come from Curacoa

His Honour acquainted the Board that there
a Brigantine now and has for some time pas
been, riding Quarantine near Nutten Island
the said Brig.^t being Come from Curacoa But
one on Board being sick and all of them havin
had the Small Pox asked the Advice of the
Board what should be further done with the
said Brigantine

d.^d that on producing a Cert.
f the Vessels &c Cloaths
aving been cleansed
she have Liberty to come
up

Ordered that on producing a proper Certific
of the Vessels having been fumed Washed &c an
the Cloaths having been Cleansed and Aired th
She have liberty to Come up

Ship Oswego from St.
ustatia ord.^d to an Anchor
low

Ordered that the Ship Oswego now Comei
from St. Eustatia be ordered to an Ancho
till Inquiry be made about her It being
that the Small Pox rages in St. Eusta

Honour acq.^t the
ard of his Resolution
to Albany to meet
ix Nations

His Honour acquainted the Board
Expected some Deputies from
Indians about the latter
declared his Resolution
that Time or the beginn

pared
esents

Six Nations And Ordered that Warrants be prepared ag.st the next Councill Day for the Indian presents.

ndrick
for a
purch.e

The Humble Petition of Hendrick Ramsen In behalf of himself and Gerrit Vanbergen Martin Vanbergen and Casparus Brunck Praying Lycence to Purchase of the Native Indian Propietors the Quantity of ten thousan Acres of Land in the County of Albany on the West Side of ~~the Land of Jeremi~~ Hudson's River & on the South Side of the Land of Jeremiah Van Renselaer Esq. In Order to Enable him to Sue out his Majesties Letters Patent for Six thousand Acres thereof was presented to the Board and Read and referred to the Gentlemen of the Councill or any two of them

ferred to a
mmittee

His Honour withdrawing the Gentlemen of the Councill resolved themselves into a Comittee on the said Petition & Who being agreed on ye Report by them to be made & his Honour acquainted therew.th

His Honour returned to ye Councill Chamber & took his Seat

Ordered that the said Report be now made

Then Daniel Horsmanden Esq. Chairman of the Comittee to whom the said Petition was referred In his Place reported that they had duly weighed & Considered of the same And were of Opinion that his Honour do Grant the Prayer thereof

reported in the
tioners favour

Which Report on the Question being put was agreed to and approved of And the Board did humbly advise his Honour to Grant the Prayer of the said Petition

At a Councill held at the Councill Chamber in the City of New York the 9 Day of Aprill 1742

Present
His Honour the Lieut.t Governour
Dr Colden
Mr Kennedy
Mr Cortlandt
Mr Lane
Mr Horsmanden

152

Instrument in detecting Great Numbers of
Confederates engaged in a Conspiracy for
City and of Convicting the Parties who did a
and Cause to be burnt the Kings Dwelling th
Fort and other Dwelling Houses and also
within this City and bringing them to their C
Punishment Whereupon it is Unanimo

Order to the Mayor &c.a to direct the paym.t of 100£ to be paid Mary Burton Pursuant to an Ord.r of Com. Councill &c. & his Honours Proclam.a

Ordered That the Mayor Recorder Aldermen a
Assistants of the Corporation of the City of New Yor
in Common Councill Assembled or so many of them
do make a Comon Councill Do forthwith upon Serv
of a Copy of this Order upon the Mayor cause a
Warrant to be Issued to the Chamberlain or Trea
of that Corporation directing the Payment of one
hundred Pound Current Money of this Province
the said Mary Burton in Pursuance of the
Request Resolution and Order of Comon Counc
bearing date the Eleventh Day of Aprill One
thousand Seven hundred and Forty one And by
their Direction signifyed the same Day to his
Honor by the Mayor and Recorder of this City And
Compliance wherewith His Honour by Advice of
his Majesties Councill did accordingly Issue his
Proclamation offering such Reward as afores
And It is further Ordered That the Mayor of
City be forthwith Served with a Copy hereof.

to this time Minutes of Council sent home

At a Councill held at the Counci
Chamber in the City of New Yor
the 27.d of Aprill 1742

rill 27.d 1742

Present
His Honour the Lieut.t Governour

Mr Kennedy Mr Chief Justice Mr Cortlandt	}	Mr Lane Mr Horsm

Gov: acq.ts ye
that he
some Deputys
Southern

His Honour Comunicates to t
expected some Deputyes fro
to meet with the Six Natio

the Treatyes between them And that if the Southern Indians Should return without meeting With ye Six Nations It ~~would~~ mighty be attended with ill Consequences, And likewise informed the Board that he had received a Sett of Bills of Exchange for one hundred Pounds Sterling from Georgia for presents from their Indians to the Six Nations His Honour also Communicated to the Board a Letter from Governour Bull to him advising that these Indians might be expected here in Sometime next Month, But

from
sents
ions

n Gov.
ing ye
Indians might
here next

Whereupon the Board did advise his Honour to meet the Six Nations at Albany the [illegible] of June next.

advise his Honor
Indians ye 7th
ed

At a Council held at ye Council Chamber in the City of New York the 12th May 1742.

12d 1742.

Present
His Honour the Lieut Governour
Mr Kennedy
Mr Ch Justice
Mr Cortlandt
Mr Lane
Mr Horsmanden

of the
ons
read

The Petition of Thomas Hughson William Hughson Richard Hughson Nathaniel Hughson and Walter Hughson was presented to the Board and read Setting forth that they being reduced to very great Poverty by their Long Confinement are brought to the greatest Straits and distress to Comply with the Sentence against them to leave this His Majesties Colony having no friends abroad to succour them nor any Estate to Carry with them Therefore praying leave might be given for them to reside in this Colony promising to pay due allegiance to his Majesty and his Royal Protestant Progeny Which being read The Board were of Opinion that the same be rejected

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian Affairs At Albany the 11th May 1742

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Stepn. Groesbeek
Hendk. Tenyck
John depeyster
Nicolaes Bleeker
Cornelis Cuyler
Johs. Lansingh

Cornelis Van Slyck Intr. appeared At this board with the following Message from the Sinnekes of Cohaty from the Sachims there, That whereas the Comrs. the Last fall desired them that they with their young Men Should Stay At Home, That they have Complied with the desire And that none of their young Men shall go a fighting as formerly. And that they will remove their dwellings & build a Castle together as the Commissioners have desired on the North side of the ~~[illegible]~~ Old Castle — in Conformity thereto they Return the belt of Wampum — delivered them by Mr. Lansingh & the Interpreter. — They farther say that they will be glad to see those to they hope At their Next Meeting the Govr., which he has recd. from the southren Indians to Confirm the peace Concluded with them.

II
221 The Chief Sachim of the Sinnecas desires that the Comissrs. have Compassion on him and his Children to send him some provisions and as a Token that he is in great Want he has sent this String of Wampum, The said Sachim — with Consent of the Other Sachims desired Mr. Van Slyck to acquaint his Honr. or the Comrs. That they Consent to sell a Certain Tract of Land lying At Irondequat as the Governour has desired them and that they desire a House may Imediatly be Built there and they engage on their parts that it shall meet with no molestation or Oppositions in the Least and that they desire that Arent Stevens or said Van Slyck may be sent to Survey the Land and Reside Among them and in Case they decline going then that any Other fitt person who understands the Language may Come up whereupon they have sent a String of Wampum

The Sachims sent a present to this board of 3 bevers
Mr. Cr. Cuyler is Accountable for said Bevers 6¾ lb at 5/

Ordered that the said Report be made
Imediatly

Then Mr Horsmanden Chairman of ye Comittee
y others to whom the said petitions were referred in his
in favour place reported that the Comittee had duely weighed
and Considered of the said petitions And were of
Opinion that his Honour do Grant the prayer
of the petition of Adoniah Schuyler & others
tion of But that they Could not advise his Honour to
refused to be Grant the prayer of the Petition of Jos: Sackett
Which Report on the Question being put
was agreed to and approved of And the
Board did advise his Honor to Grant
the prayer o' the petition of Adoniah
Schuyler & others.

At a Councill held at the Councill
Chamber in the City of New
22d 1742. York the 22d day of May 1742

Present
His Honour the Lieut Governour
Mr Kennedy Mr Lane
Mr Chief Justice
Mr Cortlandt Mr Horsmanden

The following Warrants were read and afterwards
signed by his Honour

No 415	To his Honour the Lieut Governour for presents to the Six Nations for two Years to wit from ye 13th June 1740 to the 13th of June 1742. — — —	£700 —
	To Do for his Voyage & Expences to Albany to meet ye 6 Nations of Indians	£150 —

At a Councill held at th
Chamber in the City of
the 31st day of May 1742

31st May 1742.

Present
The Honble Geo Clarke Esqr his Majties L

Mr Livingston
Mr Kennedy
Mr Cortlandt
Mr Lane

His Honr acqts the Board that he had summoned the Indians meet 7d June & acquainted the Treasr therewith & complains that he could not get any Money appreach of ye Tres.

His Honour Acquainted the Board that in Pursuance of their Advice he had Summoned the Indians to meet him at Albany the 7 of next Month & that the Treasurer of this Province was made acquainted with his Design of meeting them long agoe & was desired to get th Money ready for that purpose That War were drawn for the Money ye 22d Instant Bu that tho he had often send for the Same he h not yet been able to get it And Mr Charles Williams attending without was Called in & declared to the Board that he had by his Ho directions acquainted the Treasurer above Weeks agoe of the Governors design to be at Al the 7d of next Month, And that the Treasurer thereupon promised that the Money for ye &c should be ready That he had been Warrants to the Treasurers severall Purpose And the Treasurer the he had not the Money ready no But said he had 600 L of it Note for the rest. His Hono

Mr Cha. Williams called in & examined

e Cannot
y Money

the Board that he Could not go to Albany without the Money And as the Time drew near the Indians being to meet the 7th required the advice of the Board thereon. Who were of Opinion that it was of the utmost Consequence to the Province & highly necessary that his Honour should meet the Indians And Mr Livingston thereupon offered to advance for the Treasurer what should be wanted to pay off the Warr^ts. Which Offer his Honour accepted of.

ingston advances
y for ye Treas.

At a Councill held at ye Councill
Chamber in New York the
24th day of June 1742

24 1742.

Present
His Honor the Lieut Governor
Mr Kennedy
Mr Chief Justice
Mr Cortlandt
Mr Lane
Mr Horsmanden

ition of James
nder & Jno Moore
forth that by y
2000 Acres were
d to be Granted

The Petition of James Alexander and John Moore, Setting forth That by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province bearing date ye 9th of Aprill 1719, two thousan Acres of Land upon the Paltz River were intended to be granted to the Petitioner James Alexander

That the Petitioner John Moore by sundry mesne Conveyances is Entitled to part of the said Land, That they suspecting the said Tract to be deficient did besp. of ye quantity tended The Surveyor Generall made an Exact vey thereof for them and thereby found y said Tract Contains no more than 1940

2271

Albany 14th June 1742

The Six Nations of Indians being Come to this Place At the Call of His Hon.r the Lieut. Governour addressed his Hon.r by their Sachims at his Chamber in the Words following —

Brother Corlaer and Quidor

We Are Very Glad that we have the Pleasure to see you Our Brother Here in Health and have Now Only One favour to Desire of you That you Will Have Compassion on Us as poor people and Order our Guns Hoes and Hatchets to be Mended

Gave A few Skins

His Honour the Governour Ans.d them

II
2271

That it is With the Uttmost Pleasure I meet you here and Am Always Glad to Have it My Power to do you Any Service and Shall order those things to be Mended According to your Desire Whereupon they Returned thanks

His Honour told them That he had Heard That Some Deputies from A Southern Nation had been in the Sinnekes Country and desired the Sachims to tell him the business those Deputies Came upon

The Sinnekes Answered That the Purport of What the — ~~Purport of What the~~ Southern Indian Said was as follows Brethren of the Six Nations We have been at War with Each Other for many years, and I Am sent by the Elder and Wiser Sachims to speak with you the Six Nations in a friendly Manner and with an Intent to prepare the Way to Conclude A Peace between Us in a Publick manner I Design At this time to say but little the Chief of My — Errand At present is Only to Acquaint you that Next year Others Will Come Wiser and More Able Men than I am to Treat with you About this Affair and if possible to Effect it.

Who Will Bring home to you of your Own flesh and
Blood the Prisoners of your Nation who are Among us.
Brethren I desire that all the Six Nations may be
acquainted that I have been here in the name of the —
Nation to which I belong and what I Have said.

Brethren We Have often Heard and Very Well Know that the
Cattabaws are Ill designing People, they have often
Sent us messages Very unsuiteable good men wherefore
We Have thought fitt to desire you in Case a peace is —
Concluded between us. To Join With us that We together
may fall upon them and Entirely extirpate and destroy
them.

If at Any time any of your People should happen to Come near our Country
We desire earnestly that they Come into Our Castles Boldly
and unconcerned and Speak With us as Brethren, and you
may depend We shall treat you as well as it is in Our power
II 228 to do and Eat and Drink together as it becomes friends to do

Brethren As I told you before so Say I now That I Have but
Little to Say at Present and so Conclude With giving you
these Pipes that Whenever you Smoak Out of the same —
you may remember what has now Past between us.

His Honour the Lieut. Governour Asked them what Answer
they Had given to the Cherikee Deputy and particularly
~~referring~~ to that Article relating to the Cattabaws
They Ansd. That As to the Article relatg the Cattabaws
they had not Made Any Answer, but to the Rest of What
the Cherikee deputy had Said they Ansd. to this Effect,
That We Would be glad to see their deputies in the Spring
with the Prisoners belonging to the Six Nations and That
We Would Also return them the Prisoners belonging to their
Nation and that We will be ready to treat of A peace
With them, upon which We gave him as a token of Our
Sincerity A Very Large belt of Wampum

His Honour Answered them As follows

At my Last meeting with you here; when I concluded
a peace with you in behalf of the Southern Indians you
desired that Deputies from those Indians might be sent
to meet you here At this place. Tho' I would not promise
you At that time that such Deputies should be sent
yet I signified to the Governours of the Southern Provinces
that I had Concluded a peace in behalf of their
Indians with you and that you desired Deputies should
Be sent here. Those Indians have sent me Tokens of
their acceptance of said peace. Which I shall lay before
you when I Speak to you in Publick and it is upon the
Strength of that peace and the message I sent them, that
the Cherikees came amongst you. It was not only a peace
I then Concluded with you at that time but A Union between
II. you and the Southern Indians as if you had all sprung
from the same. Stock and that was done so lately that
it is impossible but all of you must remember it, you
gave me a belt of Wampum at that time to be sent to the
Southern Indians as a token of that Peace which I have
sent to the Governour of Virginia where it now remains.
I immediately Request that you did not join with the
Cherikees in the war against the Cattawbas they being a nation
under the Immediate Protection of the Governour of Virginia
and included in the peace I made with you when I was
here last and shall now Conclude with desiring you to keep
steady and firm to that Peace.

Present
the Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r
Lieut. Gov.r &c.a
Philip Livingston } Esq.rs of the
James de Lancey } Council
Daniel Horsmanden }
the Comissioners of Indian
Affairs ———

Speech made by the Hon:ble George Clarke Esq.r Lieut. Governour and Com:r in Chief of the Province of New York to the Six Nations of Indians viz.t the Mohawks, Oneydes, Onondages, Sinnekes, Cayouges and Tuskarores at an Interview with them att the City of Albany the 18th day of June 1743 ——

Brethren

Att our last interview I proposed an union of you and all the nations of Indians under his Maj.tys protection so far as the River Mississippi, you considered of my Proposall, approved of it and united all those nations of Indians with you in the Covenant Chain, telling me at the same time, that I might depend upon your sincerity for that you never broke your word given in so solemn a manner, I did and do depend upon it being perswaded that you are too just to depart from your engagements on any consideration, this union I made known to all those nations as soon as I found an opportunity, they accepted of the same with hearts full of joy, knowing it to be the best means to preserve them from the unjust hostilities of the French, and you from being wasted and consumed in their quarrels, as a testimony of their acceding to that Treaty of Union they have sent you to be delivered by me these tokens desiring that the Covenant Chain into which you have taken them may be preserved inviolable and that mutual love and friendship may continue between you and them so long as the Sun and Moon endures. Give the Tokens

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It is Most Certainly your Comon Interest thus to be United and Made One body and it is Equally your Interest to be Jealous of those People who may Attempt to divide you, they Have your Destruction in View, and tho' they have used force against some & cajoled others to assist them yet both these Measures have been directed to the same end, you know But too well what an implacable enmity the French have long had to some of those Nations of Indians now linked with you in the Covenant Chain, nor are you Ignorant that many of your People have often assisted them in their unjust and Cruel Attempts to destroy them. Let the Part you acted be buried ~~in buried~~ in Oblivion but let that of the Common Enemy be for Ever remembred that your Posterity may know who they are that have so Eagerly sought the destruction of an Innocent People and Learn from thence that their Security is only to be expected from a Constant and firm Adherence to this Union. Let no time or Circumstance disjoyn you but live for Ever as people of one family descended from One Common Parent, be watchfull of each others interest, give early intelligence of the Enemies Motions and use all Possible Endeavours to defeat their Enterprises, thus and only thus will you Preserve your liberty and your Country and become formidable to a designing and Rapacious Enemy who you may be sure will use every Art to disunite you, and Exert their utmost force to Extirpate you —

Give a Belt

We now meet to renew the Covenant Chain which by the Union of All the Southren Nations of Indians is greatly enlarged and made much Stronger, Let it be our Common care to preserve it Inviolable and free from Rust remembring that one drop of Innocent blood unjustly Spilt will Corrode it and if not timely and carefully wiped off will eat it through and dissolve this Union whereon only your Common safety and happiness depends

Give a Belt

Brethren [illegible] It is with much Concern I hear that most of t
Six nations have of late years lived dispersed forgetting
their Antient custom of Dwelling together in Castles I Cannot
let Slip this opportunity of Exhorting you to return to your
primitive way of living together as your Ancestors did. —
The Sinnekes have promised to remove from their present
habitations and to build their Castles near the Cayuges &
the Cayuges Have Promised to build a Castle and Settle
in A body, and I expect their Speedy and Effectual perfor-
-mance of those Promises as it will greatly add to their
Strength and enlarge their Reputation whereas a scattered
People will soon become contemptible in the Eyes of the World
and the Common Interest and Safety of the Community will
give Place to private Views Give A Belt —
We have all along Considered Oswego chiefly as it is —
II Commodious for your trade where at your own doors without the
230 expence and fatigues of Travelling you are Supplied at easier
rates than in any other place with All such goods as you have
occasion for, Nor have we added anything to the Strength
of it, trusting to you to protect it in Case of Need it being highly
your Interest so to do. However least you should imagine
that we are too Careless of the Preservation of an House of the
Importance to you I have ordered A wall to be built round it
that if an Enemy should at any times Attempt to take it
you may the better defend it as I expect you will for if once
you Suffer them to become masters of it they will Sett what
Price they Please both upon your goods and theirs and will
by that means reduce you to the Lowest Conditions of
Poverty and then Strip you of your liberty at which they have
Long Aimed and wherein you have Already unwittingly Assist
them, not only by engaging in their Expeditions but likewise
by permitting their Emissaries to reside too often and too
long Among you this is that been but too Apparent to the
most discerning of you and it is high time for All to think
seriously

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Seriously of it and to put an End to that which
otherwise will put an End to All that you hold Dear, (
A Resolution therefore no Longer to Suffer you
friends but secret Enemies to reside Among you.

Give a Belt

The Great King your father is Now Engaged in
against the Spaniards provoked thereto by many
of Injustices committed on his Subjects not doub
that the Lord of Hosts will own the Equity of his C
and Enable him to punish his Enemies & to obtain
reparation for the Injuries done to his Subject

Give a String — —

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Answer Made by the Si
of Indians to his Hon.r the L
Governour y.e 16. June 1742.

Present
The Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r
Lieu.t Gov.r &c.a
Philip Livingston
James DeLancey
Dan.l Horsmanden
} Esq.rs of y.e Councill
The Com.rs of Indian Affairs
and several other Gentlemen

Brother Corlaer and Quider

We have now Mett you at the Place where our
fathers were wont to transact All Affairs of Conc
and Have maturely Considered of the Speech which
was pleased to make to us yesterday, in the first
you told us that two years ago you made a Peace
Us in behalf of the Southern Indians and that As
As you Came up here you acquainted those In

Conference between Lieutenant-Governor Clarke and the Six Nations.

[New-York Papers, Gg., No. 75.]

PRESENT—The Hon^{ble} George Clarke Esq:
Phillip Livingston }
James De Lancey } Esq^{rs} of the Council
Daniel Horsmanden }
The Com^{rs} of Indian Affairs

Speech made by the Hon: George Clarke Esq: Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York to the six Nations of Indians Viz^{t} Sennekes Mohawks Cayouges Onondages Oneydes and Tuskaroroes at Albany the 15 June 1742.

Brethren

At our last interview I proposed an Union of you and all the Nations of Indians under his Majesties Protection so far as the River Mississippi you considered of my Proposal approved of it and united all those Nations of Indians with you in the Covenant Chain, telling me at the same time that I might depend upon your sincerity for that you never broake your word given in so Solemn a manner I did and do depend upon it being perswaded that you are too just to depart from your Engagements on any consideration; this Union I made known to all those Nations So soon as I found an opportunity they accepted of it with hearts full of joy knowing it to be best human means to preserve them from the unjust Hostilities of the French and you from being wasted and consumed in their Quarrells as a testimony of their acceding to that treaty of Union they have sent you to be delivered by me. These tokens desiring that the Covenant Chain into which you have taken them may be preserved inviolable and that Mutual love and friendship may continue between you and them so long as the Sun and Moon endure

Gave the Tokens

It is most certainly your interest thus to be United and made one body and it is equally your interest to be jealous of those people who may attempt to divide you they have [your] Destruction in view And thô they have used force against some and Cajoled others to assist them yet both those measures have been directed to the same end: You know but too well what an implacable hatred the French have long had to Some of those Nations of Indians now linked with you in the Covenant Chain nor are you Ignorant that many of your people have often assisted them in their unjust and Cruel attempts to destroy them Let the part you acted be buried in oblivion but let that of the common Enemy be ever Remembered that your Posterity may know who they are that have so eagerly sought the destruction of an innocent people and learn from thence that their security is only to be expected from a constant and firm adherence to this Union for ever let no time or circumstance disjoin you but live as people of one family descended from one common parent be watchful of each others Interest and give early intelligence of the enemies motions and use all possible endeavours to defeat their enterprises thus and only thus will you deserve your liberty and your Country and become formidable to a designing and rapacious enemy who you may be sure will use every Art to disunite you and then their utmost force to extirpate you

Gave a Belt of Wampum

We now meet to renew the Cevenant Chain which by the Union of all the Southern Nations is greatly enlarged and made much stronger Let it be our common care to preserve it inviolable and free from rust remembering that one drop of innocent blood unjustly spilt will carrode it and if not timely and carefully wiped off will eat it through and disolve this Union whereon only your Common Safety and happiness depends

Gave a Belt

It is with much concern I hear that most of the six Nations have of late years lived dispersed forgetting their Ancient Custom of dwelling together in Castles I cannot let slip this opportunity of exhorting you to return to your Primitive way of liveing together as your Ancestors did the Sennekes have promised to remove from Their present habitation and to build their Castles nearer to Cayouges and the Cayouges have promised to build a Castle and settle in a body and I expect their speedy and effectuall performance of those promises as it will greatly add to their strength and enlarge their reputation whereas a scattered people will soon become contemptible in the eyes of the world and the common interest and safety of the Community will give place to private Views

Gave a Belt

We have all along considered Oswego chiefly as it is commodious for your trade where at your own doors without the expence and fatigue of travelling, you are supplied at easier rates than in any other place with all such goods as you have occasion for nor have we added any thing to the strength of it trusting to you to protect it in case of need it being highly your interest so to do however least you should imagine that we are too careless of the preservation of an house of that importance to you I have ordered a wall to be built round it that if an enemy should at any time attempt to take it you may the better defend it as I expect you will, for if once you suffer them to become masters of it. They will sett what price they please both upon your goods and theirs and will by that means reduce you to the lowest condition of poverty and strip you of your liberty at which they have long aimed and wherein you have already unwillingly assisted them not only by engaging in their expeditions but likewise by permitting their emissaries to reside too often and too long in your Country this is and has been but too apparent to the most discerning among you and it is high time for all to think seriously of it and to put an end to that which will otherwise put an end to all that you hold dear, Pluck up a resolution therefor no longer to suffer your pretended friends but secret enemies to reside among you

Gave a Belt

The great King your father is now engaged in a war against the Spaniards provoked thereto by many Acts of injustice committed on his subjects not doubting but that the Lord of Hosts will own the Equity of his cause and enable him to punish his enemies and to obtain Reparation for the injuries done to his subjects

Gave a String of Wampum.

[New-York Papers, Gg., No. 75.]

PRESENT—The Hon^ble George Clarke Esq: Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief &^c
Philip Livingston } Esq^s of the Council
James De Lancey
Daniel Horsmanden
The Com^rs of Indian affairs.

Answer made by the six Nations of Indians to the Hon^ble George Clarke Esq^r Lieut^t Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York at Albany the 16 June 1742.

Brother.

We have now mett you in this place which is the place in which our fore fathers were wont to transact all affairs of peace and friendship We the six Nations have maturely considered of what you have said: You told us that two years ago you made a peace with us in behalf of the Southern Indians and that as soon as you came home you acquainted those Indians with what had passed between us and when those Indians heard it that they were rejoyced thereat and accepted of the peace you had made with us in their behalf and sent us these tokens in confirmation of the said Treaty and also to strengthen the Covenant Chain between us and them in confirmation of which treaty on our side we Give

A String of Wampum

There has lately been an Indian from the Southward of the Cherikee Nation In the Sennekes Country to speak with us in a friendly manner As all those will do who desire to live in peace and friendship with us That Indian who we now Call our Brother has cleared the way between us and them that there shall be no hinderance for the future from going and coming that way to transact publick affairs he told us that he would return in the Spring and that then we should treat more largely upon the affairs between us we call him our Brother and have made him a Sachim of the Six Nations

Brother

We desire of you that we may see the faces of a few of all the Nations you have named to us with whom we are now in alliance You spoke to us about the Silver Covenant Chain made between our forefathers that it is now much enlarged by this Union with the Southern Indians and that you on your part will always keep it free from rust and have now recovered it and made it as bright as the Sun for which we heartily thank our Brother We always remember the Covenant Chain entered into by our forefathers and will never forget it It is wrote down in our heads we think that nothing shall be wanting on our side but will always keep it from rust and do now renew the same and make it inviolable

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

You told us you thought it necessary to remind us how our forefathers used to live in Castles and that the Sennekes had promised to remove their Castle nearer Cayouge at which we are very glad and the Sennekes do now promise that they will certainly do it and the Cayouges also promise to perform their engagements. In confirmation of which the Six Nations give

This Belt of Wampum

Brother

You also spoke to us about the house at Oswego and told us that you had not yet strengthend it but that you had now thought fit to build a wall round it you also told us that some of our men had been with the French to war against Nations now in alliance with us and that we suffered the French to reside to long among us

Brother

We promise you that we will not suffer our warriours to go with the French for the future against any in alliance with us nor will we suffer the French to reside among us but we will do as you have desired us

Gave a Belt

You also told us that the Great King our Father is engaged in a war with Spain which we know and hope the God who is above will enable him to conquer his Enemies

Gave a String of Wampum.

A true copy Examined and compared

P^r PH: LIVINGSTON
Sec: to the Indian Affairs.

N. B.

The Indian Nations particularly named by the Governour to the Six Nations are these The Cattawbas, Cherokees Creeks Chickesaws and Chacktaws.

Lords of Trade to Lieutenant-Governor Clarke.

[New-York Entries, M, p. 249.]

To George Clarke Esq^r

Sir.

Since our letter to you of the 3^d of Aug^t last we have received one from you of the 24th of the same Month in which you acquaint us with the success of the Interview you had with the 6 Nations of Indians in June last in confirming the Union you made some time since betwixt them and the Indians to the Westward.

We take this first Opportunity of congratulating you upon this Event by which you have as far as lyes in Your power promoted the security of the British Dominions on the Continent of America against the Encroachments of the French.

The Colonies of Virginia & Georgia are to be commended for the zeal they have shown in forwarding this good work by the sums they so readily contributed upon this occasion & we heartily wish the other Govern^{mts} to the Westward would follow their Example, We for our Parts are so sensible of the service hereby done to the British Interest by these Colonies that we shall recommend to the others to promote the common cause in the same manner.

We cannot help mentioning our surprize at the Negligence shewn by the People of New York in suffering such mismanagement of the Mony raised for building a Wall round the trading

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr
Philip Livingston
[illegible] Delancey
[illegible] Livingston } Esqrs of the Council.
The Commissioners [illegible]
[illegible] Affairs

Speech made by the Honble George Clarke Esqr Lieutenant Governr and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York to the Six Nations of Indians Vizt Senekees Mohawks Onnyouges, Onondagoes, Oneydes and Tuskaroroes. At Albany the 15th June 1742.

Brethren

At Our last Interview I proposed an Union of You & all the Nations of Indians under his Majestys Protection so far as the [illegible] Missisippi. You [illegible] of my Proposal, approved of it [illegible] [illegible] Nations of Indians with You in the Covenant Chair, telling me at the same time that I might depend upon your Sincerity, for [illegible] you [illegible] take your Word given in so solemn a Manner, I [illegible] do depend upon it, being persuaded that you are too just to depart from [illegible] engagements on any Consideration. This Union [illegible] to all these Nations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] in their Councils, as a testimony of [illegible] according to the treaty of Union they have put You to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] desiring that the Covenant Chain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] taken them may be preserved inviolable, & that [illegible] friendship may subsist between [illegible] and them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Gave the [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] yet [illegible] these [illegible] have been treated by [illegible] [illegible]: You know but too well what an implacable Hatred you have long had to some of these Nations of Indians now United to you in the Covenant Chain [illegible] are You ignorant that many of your People have often assisted them in their unjust & cruel attempts to destroy them. Let the Past [illegible] [illegible] be buried in Oblivion, but

let

Sp. [illegible] at Albany June 15th 1742

Let that of the Common Enemy be for ever [illegible] [illegible], that your Posterity may know who they are that have so Eagerly sought the Destruction of an innocent People, and learn from thence that their Security is only to be Expected from a Constant & firm Adherence to this Union for Ever. Let no Time or Circumstance disjoin you, but [illegible] [illegible] descended from [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] others [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] preserve your Liberty, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Posterity [illegible]

Gave a Belt of Wampum

We propose to renew the Covenant Chain, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be Our Concern here to preserve it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] remembring that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and not [illegible] are carefully [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Gave a Belt.

As we cannot conceive that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] performance of those promises, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Gave a Belt

We have with the greatest Confidence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for your use, [illegible] at your [illegible] [illegible] without the Expence of travelling [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with all such Goods as you have Occasion for, [illegible] [illegible] anything to the Strength of it, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it being highly your Interest so to do. However [illegible] [illegible] that We are too careless of the Preservation of our House of Trade [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have ordered a Wall to be built round it, that if an enemy [illegible] at any time attempt to take it, you may the better defend it, [illegible] expect [illegible] Will, for if [illegible] you suffer them to become Masters of it, they will Set what [illegible] they please not only upon goods & theirs, and will by that means reduce you to the lowest Condition of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] willingly aside them not only by [illegible] in their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by permitting their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in your Country this is & has been [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] think seriously of it, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] therefore [illegible] [illegible] pretended Friends, but Secret enemies, to [illegible] among You.

[illegible]

[illegible] his Enemies, & to all their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Present

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Answer made by the Six Nations of Indians to the Hon.ble George Clarke [illegible] Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York At Albany [illegible] [illegible] 1742.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Indian affairs

Brother.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We the Six Nations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with what passed between us, and were these [illegible] [illegible] that they were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Confirmation of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between us & them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We give

[illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible]

There has lately been an Indian from the Southward [illegible] Cherokee Nat. in the Senecas country to speak with them in a friendly manner, as well [illegible] to shew their desire to live in Peace and Friendship with us. That Indian, whom we now call our Brother, has cleared the Way between us & them, that there shall be no hindrance for the future from going & coming that Way to treat of publick Affairs. He told us that he would return in the Spring, and that then we should more amply renew the affairs between us. We take him as a Brother and have made him a Sachem of the Seneca Nation.

Brother [illegible] that We may be [illegible] [illegible] We are [illegible]

[illegible] tells us that the Silver Covenant Chain [illegible] between [illegible] that is so great a League by this Union with the Southern Indians, and that [illegible] will always keep it free from Rust [illegible] [illegible] so bright as ever the Sun, for which We heartily thank Our Brother. We always remember the covenant [illegible] and never forget it. [illegible] nothing shall be wanting on Our Side but Will always keep it free from rust [illegible] the same [illegible] inviolable. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

You told us [illegible] desired [illegible] to live in Peace, and that the Cherokees [illegible] promised to cement their esteem [illegible] Way [illegible] which We are very glad, and the [illegible] [illegible] Belt of Wampum.

Brother

You [illegible] [illegible] Wall. You also told us that [illegible] Brother [illegible] War against Nations in Alliance with us, and that [illegible] amongst us.

Brother

We promise you that We will not suffer our Warriors to go to the [illegible] will We suffer [illegible] but We will do as [illegible]

Gave a Belt

You also told us that the Great King our Father is engaged in a War with Spain, which We know, and hope the God which is above will enable him to conquer his Enemies. Gave a String of Wampum.

Exd.

Examined & Compared

Ph: Livingston Secy for the Indian Affairs

N. B. The Indian Nations particularly named by the Governr. to the Six Nations when he Spoke to them are these.

The Catawbas, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickesaws, Chactaws.

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Seriously of it and to put an End to that which will otherwise put an End to All that you hold dear, Pluck up a Resolution therefore no Longer to Suffer your pretended friends but secret Enemies to reside Among you. —

Give a Belt

The Great King your father is Now Engaged in A War against the Spaniards provoked thereto by many Acts of Injustices committed on his Subjects not doubting but that the Lord of Hosts will own the Equity of his Cause and Enable him to punish his Enemies & to obtain reparation for the Injuries Done to his Subjects

Give A String. —

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Answer made by the Six Nations of Indians to his Honr the Lieut. — Governour ye 16. June 1742.

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esqr
Lieut. Govr &c.
Philip Livingston
James DeLancey } Esqrs of ye Councill
Danl Horsmanden
The Comrs of Indian Affairs
and several other Gentlemen

Brother Corlaer and Quider

We have now mett you at the Place where our forefathers were wont to transact all Affairs of Consequence and have maturely Considered of the Speech which you was pleased to make to us yesterday, in the first Place you told us that two years ago you made a peace with us in behalf of the Southern Indians and that As soon As you came Home you Acquainted those Indians with What passed between us and that When they heard it they were rejoyced thereat and Accepted of the peace you had made with us in their behalf with glad hearts and that they had sent the tokens you gave us in Confirmation thereof and Also to Strengthen the Covenant Chain between us and them, in Confirmation of which treaty on our side we give this String of Wampum —

Brother There was lately in the Sinnekes Country an Indian from the Southward by the Cherikee nation to Speak with us in a friendly manner As All those will do who desire to Live in peace and friendship with us. That Cherikee whom we now Call our Brother has Cleared the way between Us and them that for the future those Going backwards and forwards about Publick Affairs shall not be Hindered or Molested. —
II 231 He Also told us that he and Some Others of his Nation — would Come back to us in the Spring and that then they would Treat more largely upon the Affairs Between us, We thought Proper to make this Cherikee a Sachim of the Six nations.

Brother We desire of you that we may see the faces of Some of All the Nations which you have named unto us.

Brother Corlaer You Spoke to us about that Silver Covenant Chain made between our forefathers and told us that it is — much enlarged by this Union with the Southern Indians and that you on your part will Always keep it free from rust and have now renewed it and made it as bright as the Sun for which we heartily thank our Brother. We always remember the Covenant Chain entered into by our forefathers and shall never forget it. It is wrote down in our Heads; We think not that any thing Shall ever be wanting on — our Side but will Always keep it free from Rust and do — Now Renew the Same and make it Inviolable —

Give a Belt —

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you thought it Necessary to remind us how Our forefathers used to Live in Castles and that the Sinnekes Had promised to remove their Castles nearer the Cayougees, at which We Are Very Well pleased and the Sinnekes do now promise that they will Certainly do it, and the Cayouges Also promise to perform their Engagements; in Confirmation of which We the Six Nations

Give this Belt—

Brother You did Speak to us about the House at Oswego and told us that hitherto you had not fortify'd it but that you had now thought fitt to Build A Wall round it that it might be the easier defended, which is a very good thing.

Brother Corlaer You also told us that some of Our People had been frequently with the French to War against Nations ~~in~~ that is in Alliance with us, and that we Suffered the French frequently to reside too Long Among Us, We know the Truth thereof and do Now Promise that for the future our Warriors shall not go with the French to fight against Any Indians to the Southward and that we will not Suffer the French to reside Among Us as We have often Done, but in Both these Articles will do as you Our Brother desires us.

Give the Belt —

Brother You told us that the Great King our Father is Engaged in War against the Spaniards which we know and hope God who is Above all, will Enable him to Conquer his Enemy

Give A String of Wampum —

His Honour Answerd them viz.

As we Are now Engaged in A war with Spain. I Can't promise that those Indians will Come here at any Certain time and Especially as the Spaniards Lay so near them. You may know from the Tokens they have Sent you that they gladly accepted of that union and that they Will Preserve it inviolable as I expect the Same from you. If at Any time any of those Indians should should Come into any of Your Country. I expect that You Will Treat them Like Brethren as they Will do you and I expect that you Will Treat Each Other so whenever you meet — I Expect you Will never forgett this Treaty but Will always be mindfull thereof —

His Honour told them that he Was now ready to give them the Usual Presents, which they desired might be deferred till to morrow morning, which Was done Accordingly

Friday June 18. 1742

II
232 His Honour met the Six Nations in order to give them the Usual Presents. — and told them that he would order Provisions for their journey Home and desired that they would order their young men not to do Any Hurt or damage to the Inhabitants in their way Home and that he Expected they would Adhere to the Promises made to this Govern^t. from time to time and that then they need not doubt of the Protection of this Government. —

Then the Presents Were given them —

The Indians Answered. That they would take Care their young men should do no Harm in their Way up and returned thanks for the Presents and for the Provisions to be given them

His Honour Answer'd them viz.

As we are now Engaged in a War with Spain, I must promise that those Indians will come here at any Certain time and especially as the Spaniards Say so to them. You may know from the Token they have sent you that they gladly accepted of that Union and that they will Preserve it inviolable as I expect the same from you. If at any time any of those Indians should should come into any of Your parts, I expect that You will Treat them as their Brethren as they will do you and I expect that you will Treat each other so whenever you meet — I Expect you will never forget this Treaty but will always be mindfull thereof.

His Honour told them that he was now ready to give them the Usual Presents, which they desired might be deferred till to morrow morning, which was done accordingly

Friday June 18. 1748

II
232 His Honour met the Six Nations in order to give them the Usual Presents. — and told them that he would order Provisions for their journey home and desired that they would order their young men not to do any Hurt or damage to the Inhabitants in their way home and that he Expected they would adhere to the Promises made to this Governmt. from time to time and that then they need not doubt of the Protection of this Government. —

Then the Presents were given them —

The Indians Answered, That they would take Care their young men should do no Harm in their way up and returned thanks for the Presents and for the Provisions to be given them

Present
His Honour the Lieut. Gov.r
Philip Livingston Esq.r of the Councill
The Comissioners of Indian Affairs

Att a Conference ~~made~~ Between the Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r Lieut. Govern.r and Command.r in Chief of the Province of New York &c.a and the Schachkook Indians at Albany the 18. June 1742

His Honour made the following Speech to the Sachims of the Schaahkook Indians.

Children

It is with Pleasure I see you in this old meeting Place, as you live among the Settlements peaceably and quietly so you may reap the benefit of it, by enjoying more Plenty of Provisions and other Conveniences of life than those who live at a great Distance from the Christians which if their Crops of Corn fails are sometimes reduced to great Extremities & therefore I doubt not but you are so wise as to Live peaceably with your Neighbours, and not give them any disturbance which however has sometimes been the case with some of you but I hope you are now wiser and will not do so for the future and then you may always depend on the favour of the government. —

II
232 A

As the Covenant Chain has always been kept Clean between our forefathers I dont doubt but you will gladly join with me in renewing it and brightning it and that it may last as long as the moon and shine bright as the Sun

Give a Belt

I have heard that you have Concluded a peace with the Aschicanticook Indians which is a good thing and I recommend it to you to keep that peace according to your Engagements with them — I hear also that those Indians are shortly expected here I shall order the Comissioners of Indian Affairs to transact with them the Affairs they Come about. I Hear also that some of your People who have long since

Lest you are now returned, I expect you will use them kindly and Encourage as many as you can to Come back to live in their own Native Country under the Great Tree at Schaahke

Answer of the Sachims of the Schaahkook Indians to the above Speech

Father We are glad to see you here in health and Well Come you here; we are glad that you Come to see us Also. and your Children Are Come to see you —

Father We are glad to Hear you say that this is a good Country for Provisions, We know it to be as plentifull a place as any in the World and that those who are not too Lasy to work may have in Abundance not only for themselves but for others who may Want, and We your Children will Stay here and enjoy the benefitt of it under your protection and will endeavour to encrease our number by perswading as many of our
II
233 departed friends to return as we can — gave Something

The Apselicanteook Indians design to come down here to conclude an everlasting peace with our Father at this old meeting Place.

Father The Covenant Chain made between our forefathers we will keep bright and Shining and will take Care that nothing shall Ever be wanting on our parts

gave a few bevers

Then His Hon.r gave them presents —

Att a meeting of the Comissioners of Indian affairs att Albany ye 18 June 1742 —

Present
Dirk Ten Broeck
Collo Renselaer
Philip Livingston
Cornelius Cuyler
Edward Collins

Appeared at this board about thirty River Indians who say by Jeremy their Speaker Vizt.

Father. The Governour told me three days ago to gett our people together that he would Speak to them & when we came he was gone.

The board told them, that since the Governour was gone they were at home and if they have any thing to say ~~to him~~ That they may now Speak

The Indians Answered, That they came expecting to hear what the Governour would say to them, which he Called them together. We were glad to hear that the Govern.d Called us together, and We have not had the Honour to hear him Speak, nor to see his face, At which disappointmt. we are quite Ashamed.

II
233 A

Father

We are glad to see you, who represent the Governour & do now tell you, that we design to keep the Old Covenant made between our forefathers,

We Desire you to have Compassion on us and that you will send some person Among us to Instruct us

Gave a few Skins

This board Ansd. them

Children We are Sorry it happened that the Governour went Away before he had Spoak to you, the reason thereof is That a new Govern.r is dayly expected when he ought to be at New york, We will recommend it to the new Govern.r when he comes to provide you A Schoolmaster as you desire. We are glad to hear you are resolved to keep the Old Covenant Chain which we Also do on our parts & make the Same Strong and Bright and hope you will encrease your number, And when the New Govern.r comes up here we will take care that you gett your share of the Presents.

Ordered that Collo Renselaer give them 2 Sheep on Acct. of ye Coml.

Ordered that Mr. Livingston furnish ye River Indians with
5 galls. Rum
Bread &c.
a barl. Beer
20 lb Tobacco
1 grs. pipes
2 lb Powder
5 lb Lead
3 Sheep

This board Allowed [illegible] Knickerbacker [illegible] days —

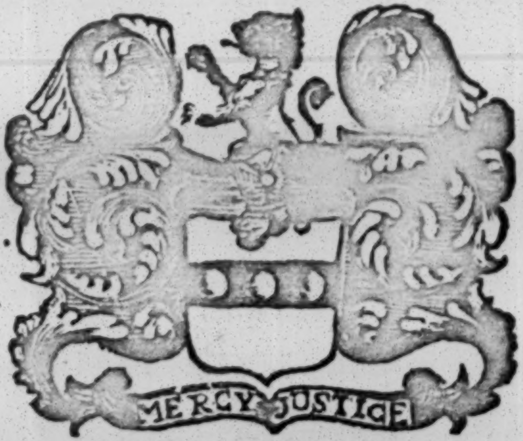
At a Meeting of the Comissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany the 18 July 1742 —

Present
Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Capt. Rutherford
Stepht. Groesbeck
John Livingston Junr
Cornelius Cuyler
Philip Schuyler
Ri Clarke
Dirck Ten Broeck
Ed. Collins
Jeremiah Van Renselaer

Appeared at this board three Sinneke Sachims named Tcyeneenhogorow, Tahaees and Ostagreghje who acknowledged to have sold the Land at Tierondequat to Arent Stevens in behalf and for the use of this Governt. and that they now in the presence of the Comissioners Confirm that Sale. —

Whereupon the Comrs. Ordered that ones of the Owners who is not here present have 7 blanketts Strouds. 1 Shirt. 1 pair Stockings and a small bag Powder and Lead answerable and those three here Present each 2 blanketts Strouds 1 Shirt. 1 pair Stockings and a small bag powder and
II 234 Lead Answerable, out of the Money in the Hands of Philip Livingston Esqr. for the Purchase of Said Lands
Ordered that Said Mr. Livingston furnish said goods. —
Ordered that each of the Above Indians have some Shot
This board made Cwajode a Sinneker, a Sachim of that Nation —
This board ordered that a flag be given to the Onondages;
Ordered that a small pack that the Onondages gave to this board desiring some provisions be sold to Philip Livingston Junr. and that the Interpreter Buy Indian Corn for the Amount thereof and £5:- more which said Livingston is desired to advance for the Comissioners and that s. Corn be given to the Onondages aforesaid. —

THE
TREATY
HELD WITH THE
INDIANS
OF THE
SIX NATIONS,
AT
PHILADELPHIA,
In *JULY*, 1742.



PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-
Office, near the Market. M,DCC,XLIII.

THE TREATY, &c.

THE Deputies of the Six Nations having, at their laſt Viſit, agreed to releaſe their Claim to all the Land on both Sides of the River *Saſquehanah*, as far South as this Province extends, and to the Northward to thoſe called the *Endleſs Mountains* or *Kittochtinny Hills*; in Conſideration whereof, they then received a large Quantity of valuable Indian Goods for the Lands ſituate on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River, but declined at that Time to receive any for thoſe on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River, chuſing to defer the ſame till another Viſit; A large Number arrived from theſe Nations at *Philadelphia*, on *Wedneſday* the 30*th* of *June*, with Deputies duly impowered to receive the ſaid Goods; and acquainted the Governor, that being weary from the Fatigue of their long Journey, they ſhould crave three or four Days to reſt themſelves before they proceeded to their Buſineſs: In the mean time they would wait on the Governor to diſcourſe, according to their uſual Method, about News and other Occurrences; which the Governor readily agreed to, and aſk'd them when they would chuſe to pay their firſt Viſit; which they deſiring might be on *Friday* the 2*d* of *July* in the Afternoon, the Council was accordingly ſummon'd, and met at Mr. *Logan's* Houſe, where were

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Thomas Lawrence*,
Samuel Haſell, *Ralph Aſheton*,
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*,
} Eſqrs;

The Chiefs of the *Six Nations*, with the Chiefs of the *Shawaneſe*.

CANASSATEEGO, the *Onondago* Chief, Speaker.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor opened the Conference as follows.

BRETHREN,

‘ The Proprietor having purchaſed certain Lands from your Nations about
‘ Six Years ago, a Moiety of what was agreed to be given in Conſideration

‘ of that Purchaſe was at that Time delivered to them, and the other being
‘ at their own Deſire left in the Proprietor's Hands, He preſſed you by *Shikalamy*
‘ to ſend laſt Year for it, and would have been glad to have ſeen you
‘ and taken you by the Hand before his Departure. But as the Deſign of
‘ this Meeting is to hear your News and converſe together in a free and friendly
‘ Manner, I ſhall ſay no more about the Goods than that they lye ready at
‘ the Proprietor's Houſe, and will be delivered when you ſhall have ſufficiently
‘ reſted from the Fatigue of your Journey.

The Chief of the *Onondagoes* ſpoke

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We propoſe to reſt four Days, and then come to the main Buſineſs. At
‘ preſent we are at a private Conference about News, and have ſomething of
‘ this Sort to mention to our Brother *Onas*.” And on the Governor's ſignifying
they would be glad to know what it was, the Chief proceeded.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ It is our Way when we come to our Brethren, or any other Perſons, whom
‘ we live in ſtrict Friendſhip with, to remove all Obſtructions to a good Underſtanding;
‘ with this View we are to inform you of a Piece of diſagreeable
‘ News that happen'd in our Journey.——Some White People living at
‘ a Place called *Conegocheegoe*, whoſe Names we cannot tell, nor whether
‘ they belong to this or the neighbouring Government, but one of them, as
‘ we heard, had his Houſe burnt over his Head ſome Years ago, and he was
‘ brought down a Priſoner and committed to the Goal of this City: Theſe
‘ People lighting of our young Warriours, as they were hunting, made ſome
‘ Propoſals about the Purchaſing of Land from them, and our young Men
‘ being indiſcreet, and unacquainted with Publick Buſineſs, were fooliſh enough
‘ to hearken to them, and to receive five Duffil Strowds for two Plantations
‘ on the River *Cohongoronto*. A *Coneſtogoe* Indian, and a *French* Indian, and
‘ ſome others that were in Company had three Duffil Strowds, and went away
‘ with them; and our young Men carried off the other two. As ſoon as
‘ this came to our Knowledge, we ſent for our Warriours, and after examining
‘ and rebuking them ſeverely, we took away their two Strowds, and
‘ publickly cenſured them for expoſing us to our Brethren of *Pennſylvania*
‘ in doing a Thing ſo inconſiſtent with our Engagements to them; “You are,
“ ſaid we aloud, that all our People might hear and take Notice, to know and
“ remember, that the Six Nations have obliged themſelves to ſell none of the
“ Land that falls within the Province of *Pennſylvania* to any other but our
“ Brother *Onas*, and that to ſell Lands to any other is an high Breach of
‘ the League of Friendſhip.” Brethren, this raſh Proceeding of our young
‘ Men makes us aſhamed. We always mean well, and ſhall perform faithfully
‘ what we have promiſed: And we aſſure you, this Affair was tranſacted
‘ in the Manner we have related, without our Privity or Conſent. And
‘ that you may be fully convinced of this, and of the Sincerity of our Intentions,
‘ we have brought you theſe Two Strowds [*here he preſented two Red*
‘ *Strowds to the Governor*] they are the very Strowds our fooliſh young Men
‘ received; we took them from them, and we give them to you to return to
‘ thoſe white People who made the Bargain, and deſire when the Strowds

'are returned to them, they may be told what we now ſay, and that we ſhall 'not confirm ſuch Bargains nor any other that may interfere with our Engagements to our Brother *Onas*.

The Governor then ſpoke:

'*BRETHREN*,

'I thank you for this Piece of News; you have taken this Matter perfectly right. All Bargaining for Land within this Province, is, to be ſure, a manifeſt Breach of your Contract with the Proprietors, and what we know you will not countenance. We have hitherto found the *Six Nations* faithful to their Engagements, and this is a freſh Inſtance of their Punctuality. You could not help theſe Miſtakes of your young Men; they were not done in your Preſence: But as ſeveral Inconveniences may ariſe from theſe kind of clandeſtine Sales, or from any ſuch looſe Sales of Land by your People, we deſire you will, on your Return home, give publick Notice to all your Warriours not to bargain for any Land; or if they do, that you will not confirm ſuch Bargains; and that this very Affair, together with what you have done therein, may be particularly reported to all your Nation aſſembled in Council.

The *Onondago* Chief promiſed to give ſuch publick Notice; and deſiring Liberty to mend his former Speech, he proceeded:

'*BRETHREN*,

'I forgot one Circumſtance: Our People who pretended to ſell the Land, demanded a Belt of Wampum of the Buyers to carry to their Chiefs; and on their declaring they had no Wampum, our Warriours ſaid, they would not anſwer that their Chiefs would confirm this Bargain, ſince they never did any thing of this Nature without Wampum.

The Governor, after a ſhort Pauſe, ſpoke:

'*BRETHREN of the Six Nations*,

'I ſhall take this Opportunity to relate to you a Piece of diſagreeable News I received ſome Days ago in a Letter from *Le Tort* the Indian Trader, at *Allegheny*, who ſays, "That in *May* laſt ſome Indians of the *Taway* Nation, ſuppoſed by us to be the *Twightwees*, in their Return from War, called and ſtayed ſome Time with the *Shawaneſe*; who being aſked, and denying they had brought either Scalps or Priſoners, the *Shawaneſe* ſuſpecting them, had the Curioſity to ſearch their Bags, and finding two Scalps in them that by the Softneſs of the Hair did not feel like Indian Scalps, they waſh'd them clean and found them to be the Scalps of ſome Chriſtians. On this Diſcovery, the *Twightwees* were ſo much aſhamed, that they ſtole away from their Town in the Night-time; and coming, as they afterwards underſtood, to a little Village belonging to the *Shawaneſe*, they told our People that their Hearts were full of Grief; for, as they came along the Road, they found it all bloody; and having good Cauſe to believe it was made bloody with the Blood of ſome of the White Brethren, they had very ſorrowfully ſwept the Road; and deſired them to inform the Governor of *Penſilvania* of their (the *Twightwees*) Grief; and how they had ſwept

“ the Road clean. ‘ *Le Tort* adds, on Behalf of the *Shawaneſe*, “ That they were much troubled and grieved at this unfortunate Accident; and prayed, as they had no Concern in it, more than by being Inſtruments to diſcover it, their Brethren would not blame them, nor ſuffer a Miſunderſtanding to ariſe between them on this Account: They would ſweep the Road clean, and wipe all the Blood away; and deſired their Brethren would be ſatisfied with this, and not weep too much for a Misfortune that might not happen again as long as the Sun and Moon ſhone.”

‘ The Perſon who delivered me *Le Tort*'s Letter, brought this Bundle of Skins as a Preſent to me; but I told the Meſſenger, I would not meddle with it; he might leave it if he pleaſed: The Affair appear'd to me in a bad Light, and I would repreſent it to the *Six Nations*, who were expected in Town every Day. This is the Fact as I have it from *Le Tort*: I deſire to be inform'd if you know any thing of this Matter; and if you do not, that you will make diligent Enquiry who committed the Murder, and who are the unhappy Sufferers, and aſſiſt us to obtain Satisfaction, if it ſhall appear to be any of our Fellow-Subjects that have been treated in this Manner.

To inforce this Requeſt, I preſent you with this String of Wampum.

The *Onondago* Chief, in Reply, ſaid:

BRETHREN,

‘ We take this Information kindly at your Hands; we will take this String of Wampum Home with us to our Lodgings, and there conſult about the moſt regular and proper Steps to be taken by us to anſwer your Expectations; and when we have duly conſidered the Matter, we will return you an Anſwer.

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference; and calling for Wine and other Liquors, according to the *Indian* Cuſtom, after a decent and chearful Entertainment, the *Indians* withdrew.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's Houſe, *July* 5. 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, } Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted, }

With ſeveral Gentlemen of the Town.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations.

It being judg'd proper, at this critical Time, when we are in daily Expectation of a *French* War, to ſound the *Indians*, and diſcover what Dependance we might have on them, in caſe their Aid ſhould be wanted; an handſome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs; and after they had made an hearty Meal, and drank his Majeſty's Health, the Proprietors, and the Health of the *Six Nations*, the Chiefs gave the ſolemn Cry, in Teſtimony of their Thanks, for the Honour done them. And ſoon after the Governor began, in a free Way, to enquire for what Reaſon the *Senecas* were not come down, ſince they had an equal Right to a Share of the Goods with the other Nations.—— *Canaſſateego*, their Speaker, ſaid, 'The *Senecas* were in great 'Diſtreſs, on Account of a Famine that raged in their Country, which had 'reduced them to ſuch Want, that a Father had been obliged to kill two of 'his Children to preſerve his own and the reſt of his Family's Lives; and 'they could not now come down, but had given Directions about their 'Share of the Goods."——The Governor expreſs'd his Concern for the unhappy Circumſtances of their Brethren of the *Seneca* Nation; and, after a ſhort Reſpite, enquired if any of their Deputies were then at *Canada*, and whether the *French* Governor was making any warlike Preparations. And on their anſwering, *Yes*; the Governor ſaid, with a ſmiling, pleaſant Countenance, 'I ſuppoſe if the *French* ſhould go to War with us, you will join 'them." The *Indians* conferr'd together for ſome Time, and then *Canaſſateego*, in a chearful lively Manner, made Anſwer. — 'We aſſure you, the 'Governor of *Canada* pays our Nations great Court at this Time, well 'knowing of what Conſequence we are to the *French* Intereſt: He has already told us, he was uncovering the Hatchet and ſharpening it, and hoped, 'if he ſhould be obliged to lift it up againſt the *Engliſh*, their Nations 'would remain neuter and aſſiſt neither Side. —— But we will now 'ſpeak plainly to our Brethren: Why ſhould we, who are one 'Fleſh with you, refuſe to help you, whenever you want our Aſſiſtance?— 'We have continued a long Time in the ſtricteſt League of Amity and 'Friendſhip with you, and we ſhall always be faithful and true to you our 'old and good Allies.—The Governor of *Canada* talks a great deal, but ten 'of his Words do not go ſo far as one of yours.—We do not look towards 'them; We look towards you; and you may depend on our Aſſiſtance." Whilſt the *Onondago* Chief made this open and hearty Declaration, all the other *Indians* made frequently that particular Kind of Noiſe which is known to be a Mark of Approbation.—The Governor bid the Interpreter tell *Canaſſateego*, 'He did not ſet on foot this Enquiry from any Suſpicion he had 'of the *Six Nations* wanting a due Regard for the *Engliſh*.— Our Experi'ence of their Honour and Faith would not permit us to think any other 'of them than that they would eſteem our Friends their Friends, and our 'Enemies their Enemies, agreeable to the ſtrict Union which had ever ſub'ſiſted between us.—As to the Governor of *Canada*, they need not mind 'what he ſaid.—The *Engliſh*, on equal Terms, had beat the *French*, and 'could beat them again: And were they but to conſider the Advantages which the *Engliſh* have, by poſſeſſing ſo many large and populous Countries 'and ſo many good Ports on the Continent of *America*, they would ſoon 'ſee who had moſt Reaſon to fear a War, the *French* or the *Engliſh*. '

Here the Converſation drop'd; and, after another Glaſs of Wine, the *Indians* reſumed the Diſcourſe, by aſking whether their Brethren had not been for ſome time engaged in a War with the King of *Spain*, and what Succeſſes they had met with.

The Governor told them, the King of *Great Britain* lived in an Iſland, and being ſurrounded with the Sea, his chief Strength lay in his Ships; in which he was ſo much ſuperior to his Enemies, that they were ſeldom to be met with on the broad Ocean, but ſculk'd and hid themſelves, only venturing out now and then; and whenever they did they were almoſt ſure to be taken; and that the King of *Great Britain* had, with his Ships, beat down or taken ſeveral of the *Spaniards* Great Forts in *America*.—The *Indians* ſaid, they were pleaſed to hear their Brethren were an Over-match for their Enemies, and wiſh'd them good Succeſs.

The Governor then inquired into the State and Condition of the Nations to the Weſtward of the Great Lakes, and whether they had any Warriours then in thoſe Countries? Whether they had concluded Peace with the Southern *Indians*? And whether they had heard what their Deputies had done at *Albany*?

They made Anſwer: That they had always Abundance of their Men out amongſt the Nations ſituate to the Weſt of their Lakes.—That they had kindled a Fire with a vaſt many Nations, ſome whereof were Tributaries, and they had a good Underſtanding with all.—They ſet out from their own Country in Company with two Sets of Deputies, one going to hold a Treaty with the Southern *Indians*, and they believed a Peace would be concluded: The other going to meet the Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*; but they could not tell what had been done at either Place.—On their Return, they were to hold a General Council, and would inform their Brethren of theſe Particulars.

Then the Governor put an End to the Conference, by telling the *Indians* the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held to morrow Afternoon at the Meeting-Houſe.

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *Philadelphia*, *July* 6. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Ralph Aſheton*, } Eſqrs;
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*.

CANASSATEEGO, Chief of the *Onondagoes*, Speaker.

SHICALAMY; and a great Number of *Indians*, whoſe Names are as follows, *viz.*

ONONTOGOES.

ONONTOGOES.

Sawegaty, } Counſellors.
Caxhayion,
Saguyaſſatha,
Kayadoghratie alias *Slanaghquaſy.*
Rotier-uwughton,
Tokaughaah,
Tiorughwaghthe,
Tokano-ungoh,
Aronty-oony,
Tohanohawighton,
Tioghwatoony,
Auughrahyſey.

CAIYOUQUOS.

Sahugh-ſowa, } Chiefs.
Tohatgaghthus,
Tokany-eſus,
Runho-hihio,
Kanadoghary,
Zior-aghquaty.
Sagu-iughu atha, alias *Cadcaradaſey.*
Sca-yenties,
Tats-heghteh,
Alligh-waheis,
Tayo-quario,
Hogh degh runtu,
Rotehn Haghtyackon, Captain.
Sawoalieſelhohaa,
Sagughſa-eck,
Uwantakeraa,
Horuhot,
Oſoghquaa,
Tuyanoegon.

ANOYIUTS *or* ONEIDAS.

Sariſtaquoh,
Ungquaterughiathe alias } Chiefs.
Shikelimo,
Tottowakerha,
Taraghkoerus,
Onughkallydawwy, a noted young Chief.
Onughnaxqua, Chief.
Tawyiakaarat,
Tohathuyongochtha,
Sughnakaarat,
Toghneghdoerus,
Tokanyiadaroeyon,
Sagogughyatha,
Rahehius,
Tokanuſoegon.

JENONTOWANOS *or* SENECAS.

Karugh iagh Raghquy, Captain.
Tahn heentus,
Onontyiack.

TUSCARROROS.

Sawontka,
Ti-ieroes, } Chiefs.
Cloghſytowax,
Tokaryhoegon, Captain.
Oghioghſeh,
Tieleghweghſon,
Tougrotha,
Yorughianego,
Ot-quehig,
Squaghky,
Sayadyio,
Onughſowûghton,
Cherigh wâſtho,
Aghſûnteries,
Tion ogh ſcôghtha,
Saligh wanaghſon,
Ohn-wâaſey,
Tocar-eher [died ſince at *Tulpehokin.*]
Tohanatâkqua,
Kanyhâag,

SHAWANOES.

Wehweblaky, Chief.
Aſet teywa,
Aſoghqua,
Maya minickyſy,
Wawyia Beeſeny.

Caneſtogo *Indians that ſpeak the* Onayiut's *Language.*

Tior Haaſery, Chief.
Tanigh wackerau,
Karha Cawyiat,
Kayen quily quo.

CANOYIAS *or* NANTIKOKES *of* Caneſtogo.

Des-ſeheg,
Ichqua que beck,
Queſamaag,
Ayiok-ius.

DELAWARES *of* Shamokin.

Olumapies, } Chiefs.
Lingehanoah,
Kelly macquan,
Quitie-yquont,
Piſhquiton,
Nena chy haut.

DELAWARES *from the* Forks.

Onutpe, } Chiefs.
Lawye quohwon al. *Nutimus,*
Toweghkappy.
Cornelius Spring, and others.

CONRAD WEISER, CORNELIUS SPRING, *Interpreters.*

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia.*

The Governor, having commanded Silence, ſpoke as follows:

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

‘ Six Years ago a Number of your Chieſs obliged us with a Viſit, when they agreed, on Behalf of your Nations, to the Releaſe of certain Lands on both Sides the River *Saſquehannah*, to the Southward of the *Endleſs-Mountains*, and within the Limits and Bounds of the King's Grant of this Province. In Conſideration of which, a certain Quantity of Goods was agreed on and delivered as a full Satisfaction for the ſaid Lands lying on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River: And for the Lands on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River, you deſired the Payment ſhould be deferr'd till another Opportunity. Theſe Goods, which are exactly the ſame in Quantity as thoſe you received the laſt Time the Chiefs of your Nations were here, have been ready a conſiderable Time, and kept in Expectation of your Coming for them: And now you are come down fully impowered by your reſpective Councils to receive them, we are well pleaſed to deliver them: Leaving it to you to make a fair and equal Diviſion of them amongſt yourſelves. We are ſorry for the Abſence of our Brethren the *Senecas*, and much more ſo that it ſhould be owing to their Diſtreſs at Home by a Famine that rages in their Country:—A Famine ſo great that you tell us a Father has been obliged to ſacrifice one Part of his Family, even his own Children, for the Support and Preſervation of himſelf, and the other Part.—We heartily commiſerate their Condition, and do not doubt but you will do them fair and ample Juſtice in the Diſpoſal of their Part of the Goods in ſuch Manner as they have inſtructed you. You ſhall now hear the Liſt of the Goods read to you.

Here, by the Governor's Order, the Liſt of the Goods was read over, *viz.*

500	*Pounds of Powder.*	60	*Kettles.*
600	*Pounds of Lead.*	100	*Tobacco-Tongs.*
45	*Guns.*	100	*Sciſſars.*
60	*Strowd-Matchcoats.*	500	*Awl-Blades.*
100	*Blankets.*	120	*Combs.*
100	*Duffil Matchcoats.*	2000	*Needles.*
200	*Yards Half-thick.*	1000	*Flints.*
100	*Shirts.*	24	*Looking-Glaſſes.*
40	*Hats.*	2	*Pounds of Vermilion.*
40	*Pair Shoes & Buckles.*	100	*Tin-Pots.*
40	*Pair Stockings.*	1000	*Tobacco-Pipes.*
100	*Hatchets.*	200	*Pounds of Tobacco.*
500	*Knives.*	24	*Dozen of Gartering, and*
100	*Hoes.*	25	*Gallons of Rum.*

Then the Governor told them that the Goods, of which the Particulars had been juſt read to them, were in the Meeting-Houſe, and would be ſent to whatever Place they would direct.

The Governor then proceeded:

BRETHREN,

‘ You have often heard of the Care that your great and good Friend and Brother *William Penn* took at all Times to cultivate a perfect good Harmony with all the *Indians:* Of this your Nations have ever been fully ſenſible; but more eſpecially a Number of your Chiefs, about ten Years ago,

‘ when, on the Arrival of a Son of your ſaid great Friend *William Penn*, large and valuable Preſents were exchanged by us with you; a new Road was made and clear'd; a new Fire kindled; and the Chain of Friendſhip made ſtronger ſo as to laſt while the Sun and Moon endure.

‘ And now we cannot but congratulate ourſelves that your Coming ſhould happen at a Time when we are in daily Expectation of a War being declared between the King of *England*, and the *French* King, well knowing that ſhould ſuch a War happen, it muſt very ſenſibly affect you, conſidering your Situation in the Neighbourhood of *Canada*. Your Coming at this Juncture is particularly fortunate, ſince it gives us an Opportunity of mentioning ſeveral Things that may be neceſſary to be ſettled between People ſo ſtrictly and cloſely united as we are.---An Union not to be expreſs'd by any thing leſs than the affectionate Regards which Children of the ſame Parents bear for each other, as conceiving ourſelves to be one Fleſh and one People. ’

‘ The utmoſt Care therefore ought mutually to be taken by us on both Sides, that the Road between us be kept perfectly clear and open, and no Lets nor the leaſt Obſtruction be ſuffered to lie in the Way; or if any ſhould by Accident be found, that may hinder our free Intercourſe and Correſpondence, it muſt forthwith be removed.

To inforce this, We lay down a String of Wampum.

‘ In next Place, We, on our Part, ſhall inlarge our Fire that burns between us. We ſhall provide more Fewel to increaſe it and make it burn brighter and clearer, and give a ſtronger and more laſting Light and Warmth.

In Evidence of our ſincere Intentions, We lay down this Belt of Wampum.

‘ In the laſt Place, conſidering the Obligations we are mutually under by our ſeveral Treaties, “ That we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and you hear with your Ears for us.” We ſhall at all Times very willingly give you the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns that may be form'd to your Diſadvantage.---And if you diſcover any Preparations that can hurt us, we deſire you will immediately diſpatch ſome ſuitable Perſon in whom we can place a Confidence, to give us a proper Information.

To inforce this Requeſt, as well as to brighten the Chain, we lay down this other Belt of Wampum.

On the Governor's concluding the Speech, the ſolemn Cry by way of Approbation was repeated by the *Indians* as many Times as there were Nations preſent; and then *Canaſſateego* roſe up and ſpoke.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We thank you for your kind Speech: What you have ſaid is very agreeable to us; and to-morrow when we have deliberated on the ſeveral Matters recommended to us, we will give you our Anſwer. We deſire, as our Time will be wholly taken up in Council, you will order the Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries to prevent their being loſt, and that they may continue there till we call for them.

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *July* 7. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Samuel Haſell*, Eſqrs;
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*.

CANASSATEEGO's Speech on Behalf of the *Six Nations*.

BRETHREN, the Governor and Council, and all preſent,

‘According to our Promiſe we now propoſe to return you an Anſwer to the ſeveral Things mentioned to us Yeſterday, and ſhall beg Leave to ſpeak to Publick Affairs firſt, tho' they were what you ſpoke to laſt. On this Head you Yeſterday put us in Mind, firſt, “Of *William Penn*'s early and conſtant Care to cultivate Friendſhip with all the *Indians*; of the Treaty we held with one of his Sons, about ten Years ago; and of the Neceſſity there is at this Time of keeping the Roads between us clear and free from all Obſtructions.” We are all very ſenſible of the kind Regard that good Man *William Penn* had for all the *Indians*, and cannot but be pleaſed to find that his Children have the ſame. We well remember the Treaty you mention held with his Son on his Arrival here, by which we confirmed our League of Friendſhip that is to laſt as long as the Sun and Moon endure: In Conſequence of this, We, on our Part, ſhall preſerve the Road free from all Incumbrances; in Confirmation whereof we lay down this String of Wampum.

‘You in the next Place ſaid you would inlarge the Fire and make it burn brighter, which we are pleaſed to hear you mention; and aſſure you, we ſhall do the ſame, by adding to it more Fewel, that it may ſtill flame out more ſtrongly than ever: In the laſt Place, you were pleaſed to ſay that we are bound, by the ſtricteſt Leagues, to watch for each others Preſervation; that we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and you hear with your Ears for us: This is equally agreeable to us; and we ſhall not fail to give you early Intelligence whenever any thing of Conſequence comes to our Knowledge: And to encourage you to do the ſame, and to nouriſh in your Hearts what you have ſpoke to us with your Tongues, about the Renewal of our Amity and the Brightening of the Chain of Friendſhip; we confirm what we have ſaid with another Belt of Wampum.

‘*BRETHREN*,

‘We received from the Proprietors, yeſterday, ſome Goods in Conſideration of our Releaſe of the Lands on the Weſt-Side of *Saſquehannah*, It is true we have the full Quantity according to Agreement; but if the Proprietor had been here himſelf, we think, in Regard of our Numbers and Poverty, he would have made an Addition to them.---If the Goods were only to be divided amongſt the *Indians* preſent, a ſingle Perſon would have but a ſmall Portion; but if you conſider what Numbers are left behind, equally entitled with us to a Share, there will be extremely little. We therefore deſire, if you have the Keys of the Proprietor's Cheſt, you will open it, and take out a little more for us.

‘We know our Lands are now become more valuable: The white People think we do not know their Value; but we are ſenſible that the Land is everlaſting, and the few Goods we receive for it are ſoon worn out and gone. For the Future we will ſell no Lands but when Brother *Onas* is in the Country; and we will know beforehand the Quantity of the Goods we are to receive. Beſides, we are not well uſed with reſpect to the Lands ſtill unſold by us. Your People daily ſettle on theſe Lands, and ſpoil our Hunting.---We muſt inſiſt on your Removing them, as you know they have no Right to ſettle to the Northward of *Kittochtinny-Hills*.---In particular, we renew our Complaints againſt ſome People who are ſettled at *Juniata*, a Branch of *Saſquahannah*, and all along the Banks of that River, as far as *Mahaniay*; and deſire they may be forthwith made to go off the Land; for they do great Damage to our Couſins the *Delawares*.

‘We have further to obſerve, with reſpect to the Lands lying on the Weſt Side of *Saſquahannah*, that tho' Brother *Onas* (meaning the Proprietor) has paid us for what his People poſſeſs, yet ſome Parts of that Country have been taken up by Perſons whoſe Place of Reſidence is to the South of this Province, from whom we have never received any Conſideration. This Affair was recommended to you by our Chiefs at our laſt Treaty; and you then, at our earneſt Deſire, promiſed to write a Letter to that Perſon who has the Authority over thoſe People, and to procure us his Anſwer: As we have never heard from you on this Head, we want to know what you have done in it. If you have not done any thing, we now renew our Requeſt, and deſire you will inform the Perſon whoſe People are ſeated on our Lands, that that Country belongs to us, in Right of Conqueſt; we having bought it with our Blood, and taken it from our Enemies in fair War; and we expect, as Owners of that Land, to receive ſuch a Conſideration for it as the Land is worth. We deſire you will preſs him to ſend us a poſitive Anſwer: Let him ſay *Yes* or *No*: If he ſays Yes, we we will treat with him; if No, we are able to do ourſelves Juſtice; and we will do it, by going to take Payment ourſelves.

‘It is cuſtomary with us to make a Preſent of Skins whenever we renew our Treaties. We are aſhamed to offer our Brethren ſo few; but your Horſes and Cows have eat the Graſs our Deer uſed to feed on. This has made them ſcarce, and will, we hope, plead in Excuſe for our not bringing a larger Quantity: If we could have ſpared more we would have given more; but we are really poor; and deſire you'll not conſider the Quantity, but, few as they are, accept them in Teſtimony of our Regard.

Here they gave the Governor a Bundle of Skins.

The Governor immediately replied:

‘*BRETHREN,*

‘We thank you for the many Declarations of Reſpect you have given us in this ſolemn Renewal of our Treaties: We receive, and ſhall keep your String and Belts of Wampum, as Pledges of your Sincerity, and deſire thoſe we gave you may be carefully preſerved, as Teſtimonies of ours.

‘In Anſwer to what you ſay about the Proprietaries.---They are all abſent, and have taken the Keys of their Cheſt with them; ſo that we cannot, on their Behalf, enlarge the Quantity of Goods: Were they here, they might, perhaps, be more generous; but we cannot be liberal for them.---The Government will, however, take your Requeſt into Conſideration, and, in Regard to your Poverty, may perhaps make you a Preſent. I but juſt mention this now, intending to refer this Part of your Speech to be anſwered at our next Meeting.

' The Number of Guns, as well as every thing elſe, anſwers exactly with the Particulars ſpecified in your Deed of Conveyance, which is more than was agreed to be given you. It was your own Sentiments, that the Lands on the Weſt Side of *Saſquahannah* were not ſo valuable as thoſe on the Eaſt; and an Abatement was to be made, proportionable to the Difference in Value: But the Proprietor overlooked this, and ordered the full Quantity to be delivered, which you will look on as a Favour.

' It is very true, that Lands are of late become more valuable; but what raiſes their Value? Is it not entirely owing to the Induſtry and Labour uſed by the white People in their Cultivation and Improvement? Had not they come amongſt you, theſe Lands would have been of no Uſe to you, any further than to maintain you. And is there not, now you have ſold ſo much, enough left for all the Purpoſes of Living?---- What you ſay of the Goods, that they are ſoon worn out, is applicable to every thing; but you know very well, that they coſt a great deal Money; and the Value of Land is no more than it is worth in Money.

' On your former Complaints againſt People's Setling the Lands on *Juniata*, and from thence all along on the River *Saſquahannah* as far as *Mahaniahy*, ſome Magiſtrates were ſent expreſsly to remove them; and we thought no Perſons would preſume to ſtay after that.

Here they interrupted the Governor, and ſaid: — " Theſe Perſons who were ſent did not do their Duty: So far from removing the People, they made Surveys for themſelves, and they are in League with the Treſpaſſers. We deſire more effectual Methods may be uſed, and honeſter Perſons imploy'd.

Which the Governor promiſed, and then proceeded:

' *BRETHREN*,

' According to the Promiſe made at our laſt Treaty with you, Mr. *Logan*, who was at that Time Preſident, did write to the Governor of *Maryland*, that he might make you Satisfaction for ſuch of your Lands as his People had taken up; but did not receive one Word from him upon that Head. I will write to him again, and endeavour to procure you a ſatisfactory Anſwer. We do not doubt but he will do you Juſtice: But we exhort you to be careful not to exerciſe any Acts of Violence towards his People, as they likewiſe are our Brethren, and Subjects of the ſame Great King; and therefore Violence towards them muſt be productive of very evil Conſequences.

' I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay at this Time with Acknowledgments for your Preſent; which is very agreeable to us, from the Expreſſions of Regard uſed by you in preſenting it: Gifts of this Nature receiving their

' Value from the Affection of the Giver, and not from the Quantity or Price
' of the Thing given.

At a COUNCIL held at *Philadelphia*, *July* 8. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Thomas Lawrence*,
Samuel Haſell, *Ralph Aſheton*,
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*. } Eſqrs;

The Board taking into Conſideration, whether it be proper or not at this Time to make a Preſent to the *Indians* of the Six Nations now in Town, in Return for their Preſent to this Government at Yeſterday's Treaty:

Reſolved,

That it is highly fit and proper that a Preſent be made to the ſaid *Indians* at this Time.

And it is the Opinion of this Board, that the ſaid Preſent ſhould be of the Value of £. 500, or at leaſt £. 300.

And it is recommended to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, to acquaint Mr. *Kinſey*, the Speaker of the Aſſembly, with the Opinion of this Board; and that they requeſt him to confer with ſuch other Members of Aſſembly as are in Town, and report their Sentiments thereupon.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Threats expreſs'd by the *Indians*, at the Treaty yeſterday, againſt the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, ſettled on certain Lands on the Weſt Side of *Saſquahannah*, which the *Indians* claim, and for which they require Satisfaction; and conſidering, that ſhould thoſe Threats, in any ſort, be put in Execution, not only the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, but of this Government, and all His Majeſty's Subjects on the Northern Continent of *America*, may thereby be involved in much Trouble: It is the Opinion of this Board, that the Governor write to the Governor of *Maryland* without Delay, to inform him of the *Indians* Complaints and Threats, and to requeſt a ſatisfactory Anſwer; and that his Letter be ſent by a ſpecial Meſſenger, at the Publick Expence.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 9. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Ralph Aſheton*,
Samuel Haſell, *Thomas Lawrence*.
Robert Strettell, } Eſqrs.
And Mr. *Peters*.

The Governor informed the Board, that the *Indian* Chiefs dining with him Yeſterday, after Dinner delivered their Anſwer to two Affairs of Conſequence:

The firſt related to the violent Battery committed on *William Webb*, in the Forks of *Delaware*, whereby his Jaw-Bone was broke, and his Life greatly endangered, by an unknown *Indian*. *Canaſſatego* repeating the Meſſage delivered to the *Six Nations* by *Shickcalamy*, in the Year 1740, with a String of Wampum, ſaid in Anſwer: ' The *Six Nations* had made diligent Enquiry ' into the Affair, and had found out the *Indian* who had committed the ' Fact; he lived near *Aſopus*, and had been examined and ſeverely reprov'd: ' And they hoped, as *William Webb* was recovered, the Governor would not ' expect any further Puniſhment; and therefore they returned the String of ' Wampum received from their Brethren, by the Hand of *Shickcalamy*, in ' Token that they had fully comply'd with their Requeſt.

I thank'd them for their Care; but reminded them, that tho' the Man did not die, yet he lay a long Time in extreme Miſery, and would never recover the free Uſe of his Speech, and was rendered leſs able to get his Livelihood, and in ſuch Caſes the *Engliſh* Laws obliged the Aſſailant to make good all Damages, beſides paying for the Pain endured.— But as the *Indian* was, in all Probability, poor and unable to make Satisfaction, I told them, that for their Sake I would forgive him; adding, had *Webb* died I make no Doubt but you would have put the *Indian* to Death, juſt as we did two of our People who had killed an *Indian*; we cauſed them to be hung on a Gallows, in the Preſence of many Hundreds of our People, to deter all others from doing the like. *Canaſſatego* made me this Reply: ' The *Indians* know ' no Puniſhment but Death; they have no ſuch Thing as pecuniary Mulcts; ' if a Man be guilty of a Crime, he is either put to Death, or the Fault is ' overlook'd. We have often heard of your Hanging-up thoſe two Perſons; ' but as none of our *Indians* ſaw the Men die, many believe they were not ' hanged, but tranſported to ſome other Colony: And it would be ſatisfactory ' to the *Indians*, if, for the Future, ſome of them be ſent for, to be Witneſſes of ſuch Executions.' I aſſured them, that whoever gave them that Information, abuſed them; for the Perſons certainly ſuffered Death, and in the Preſence of all the People.

Canaſſatego then proceeded to give an Anſwer to what was ſaid to them the 2d Inſtant relating to *Le Tort*'s Letter: ' That they had, in Council, conſidered in what Manner the Matter recommended to them ought to be conducted; and they were of Opinion, that as the *Shawaneſe*, not the *Twightwys* ' (for they knew ſo much of it that the People were of the *Twightwy* Nation in whoſe Bags the Scalps were found) had ſent me a Preſent of Skins, ' I ſhould, in return, ſend them a Blanket or a Kettle, and with it a very ' ſharp Meſſage, that tho' they had done well in ſweeping the Road from ' Blood, yet that was but a ſmall Part of their Duty; they ought not to have ' ſuffered the *Twightwys*, after their Lie and the Diſcovery of the Scalps, to ' have left them, 'til they had given a full and true Account how they came ' by them, whoſe Scalps they were, and in what Place, and for what Reaſon the Men were kill'd; and when they had been fully ſatisfied of all theſe ' Particulars, then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the white People lived, that the Murderers might be ' complained againſt, and puniſhed by the Nation they belong'd to: And as ' the *Shawaneſe* had omitted to perform the Part of Brethren, that I ſhould ' reprove them for it, and charge them to make Amends for their Neglect, ' by uſing all poſſible Expedition to come at the Knowledge of theſe Things, ' and to aid their Brethren the white People in obtaining Juſtice.

The Minutes of the preceding Council being read, Mr. *Logan*, in Purſuance of the Board's Direction of Yeſterday, reported, on Behalf of himſelf and the other Gentlemen to whom it was recommended, that they had conſer'd with Mr. *Kinſey*, and requeſted him to conſult the other Members of the Aſſembly concerning the making a Preſent to the *Indians*; and that Mr. *Kinſey* having collected the Sentiments of ſeveral Members of the Aſſembly in Town, whom he had conſer'd with on that Subject, found them generally of Opinion, that a Preſent ſhould at this Time be made; but that they had declined nominating any Sum: However, that Mr. *Kinſey* had given it as his own Opinion, that the Governor and Council might go as far as *Three Hundred Pounds*.

And accordingly it is refer'd to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton* and Mr. *Lawrence*, to conſider of and prepare a proper Liſt of the Goods whereof the Preſent ſhould be compoſed, to the Value of *Three Hundred Pounds* as aforeſaid; adviſing with the Interpreter as to the Quantity and Quality.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's the 9th of *July*, P. M. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, *Robert Strettell*,
Samuel Preſton, *Abraham Taylor*. } Eſqrs;

The CHIEFS of the *Six Nations*.

SASSOONAN, and *Delawares*.

NUTIMUS, and the *Fork-Indians*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor ſpoke to the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* as follows:

‘*BRETHREN*,

‘The laſt Time the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* were here, they were informed, that your Couſins, a Branch of the *Delawares*, gave this Province ſome Diſturbance about the Lands the Proprietor purchaſed from them, and for which their Anceſtors had received a valuable Conſideration above *Fifty-five* Years ago, as appears by a Deed now lying on the Table.—Sometime after this, *Conrad Weiſer* delivered to your Brother *Thomas Penn* your Letter, wherein you requeſt of him and *James Logan* that they would not buy Land, &c.—This has been ſhewn to them and interpreted; notwithſtanding which they have continued their former Diſturbances, and have had the Inſolence to write Letters to ſome of the Magiſtrates of this Government, wherein they have abuſed your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries, and treated them with the utmoſt Rudeneſs and Ill-Manners. Being loth, from our Regard to you, to puniſh them as they deſerve, I ſent two Meſſengers to inform them that you were expected here, and ſhould be acquainted with their Behaviour.—As you,

‘ on all Occaſions, apply to us to remove all white People that are ſettled on ‘ Lands before they are purchaſed from you, and we do our our Endeavours ‘ to turn ſuch People off; we now expect from you, that you will cauſe ‘ theſe *Indians* to remove from the Lands in the Forks of *Delaware*, and not ‘ give any further Diſturbance to the Perſons who are now in Poſſeſſion.

To inforce This we lay down a String of Wampum.

Then were read the ſeveral Conveyances, the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* relating to the *Delawares*; the Letters of the *Fork-Indians* to the Governor and Mr. *Langborne*, and a Draught of the Land; and then delivered to *Conrad Weiſer*, who was deſired to interpret them to the Chiefs when they ſhould take this Affair into their Conſideration.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 10. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Samuel Haſell*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Robert Strettell*, Eſqrs.
Abraham Taylor.

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7th Inſtant with the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, ſo far as it related to the Inhabitants of *Maryland*; as alſo a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of *Maryland* upon that Subject; both of which being approved were ordered to be tranſcribed fair, in order to be diſpatch'd to morrow Morning: The Letter is as follows:

SIR, *Philadelphia*, *July* 10. 1742.

THE incloſed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, *before a very numerous Audience, in this Place, with my Anſwer to it, is of ſo great Importance to all his Majeſty's Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, and to your Government in particular, that I have imploy'd a ſpecial Meſſenger to deliver it you. I hope you will enable me to ſend them a ſatisfactory Anſwer. It would be impertinent in me to ſay more to one ſo well informed as you are of theſe Nations, and of their abſolute Authority over all the* Indians *bordering upon us, or of the Advantages of maintaining a ſtrict Friendſhip with them at all Times, but more eſpecially at this critical Juncture.*

I am, Yours, &c.

An Account exhibited by *Conrad Weiſer* of his Expences upon the *Indians* and *Indian* Affairs, from *February* laſt to *July* 1. 1742, amounting to £. 36 18 *s.* 3 *d.* was laid before the Board, and examined, and allow'd to be a juſt and very moderate Account, And the Board taking into Conſideration the many ſignal Services performed by the ſaid *Conrad Weiſer* to this Government, his Diligence and Labour in the Service thereof, and his Skill in the *Indian* Languages and Methods of Buſineſs, are of Opinion that the ſaid *Conrad* ſhould be allowed, as a Reward from the Province at this Time, the Sum of *Thirty Pounds*, at leaſt, beſides Payment of his ſaid Account.

At a COUNCIL held at the Great Meeting-Houſe, *July* 10. *P. M.* 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Samuel Haſell*, } Eſqrs;
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*.

CANASSATEGO,
SHICKCALAMY, } And other *Indian* Chiefs.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia*.

The Governor ſpoke to the *Indians* as follows:

'*BRETHREN*,

'This Meeting will be ſhort: It is in order to make you a Preſent from the Governor, the Council, the Aſſembly, and all our People. *William Penn* was known to you to be a good and faithful Friend to all the *Indians*: He made a League of Friendſhip with you, by which we became one People. This League has often ſince been renew'd by friendly Treaties; and as you have declared that the Friendſhip ſhall always laſt on your Parts, ſo we would have you believe that it ſhall remain inviolable on ours while Sun and Moon endure.

'I gave you ſome Expectation of a Preſent, and we have it now ready to deliver to you. This Preſent is made you by the Governor, Council, Aſſembly, and all our People, in Conſideration of the great Miſeries and Diſtreſſes which you our good Friends have lately ſuffered. This will be ſome Relief to you for the preſent, and it's to be hoped your own Induſtry will ſoon retrieve your Circumſtances.

'It has ſometimes happened, and may happen again, that idle and untrue Stories are carried to you concerning us your Brethren; but our Deſire is, and we expect it from you, that you will give no Credit to them; for we are, and always will be, your ſteady and ſincere Friends.

'It is a Cuſtom when we renew our Treaties with our good Friends the *Indians*, to clear the Road and make our Fire burn bright: We have done ſo upon this Occaſion; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we deliver you, as

‘ a Preſent from the Governor, the Council, the Aſſembly, and all the People of *Pennſylvania*, the following Goods, *viz.*

24	*Guns.*		50	*Hoes.*
600	*Pounds of Lead.*		50	*Hatchets.*
600	*Pounds of Powder.*		5	*Pounds of Vermilion.*
25	*Strowdes*	*Match-Coats.*	10	*Dozen of Knives.*
90	*Duffel*		8	*Dozen of Gimblets.*
30	*Blankets.*		2	*Dozen of Tobacco-Tongs.*
62	*Yards of Half-Thicks.*		25	*Pair of Shoes.*
60	*Ruffled Shirts,*		25	*Pair of Stockings.*
25	*Hats.*		25	*Pair of Buckles.*
1000	*Flints.*			

Whereupon the Chiefs, and all the *Indians*, returned their ſolemn Thanks; and *Canaſſatego* ſaid, ‘ They had no more to ſay as to Publick Buſineſs at preſent; but they had ſomewhat under Deliberation, which when they had duly conſidered they would communicate.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's, *July* 12. 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Clement Plumſted*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs.
Robert Strettell,
Mr. *Richard Peters.*

CANASSATEGO,
SHICKCALAMY, } And ſundry Chiefs of the *Six Nations.*

SASSOONAN, and *Delawares.*

NUTTIMUS, and *Fork-Indians.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

Piſquetoman,
Cornelius Spring,
Nicholas Scull. } Interpreters to the *Fork Indians.*

CANASSATEGO ſaid:

‘ *BRETHREN the Governor and Council*,

‘ The other Day you informed us of the Miſbehaviour of our Couſins the *Delawares*, with reſpect to their continuing to claim, and refuſing to remove from ſome Land on the River *Delaware*, notwithſtanding their Anceſtors had ſold it by a Deed under their Hands and Seals to the Pro-

‘ prietaries, for a valuable Conſideration, upwards of *Fifty* Years ago; and notwithſtanding that they themſelves had about   Years ago, after a long and full Examination, ratified that Deed of their Anceſtors, and given a freſh one under their Hands and Seals; and then you requeſted us to remove them, inforcing your Requeſt with a String of Wampum.—Afterwards you laid on the Table our own Letters by *Conrad Weiſer*, ſome of our Couſins Letters, and the ſeveral Writings, to prove the Charge againſt our Couſins, with a Draught of the Land in Diſpute.—We now tell you, we have peruſed all theſe ſeveral Papers: We ſee with our own Eyes, that they have been a very unruly People, and are altogether in the Wrong in their Dealings with you.—We have concluded to remove them, and oblige them to go over the River *Delaware*, and quit all Claim to any Lands on this Side for the Future, ſince they have received Pay for them, and it is gone thro' their Guts long ago.---To confirm to you that we will ſee your Requeſt executed, we lay down this String of Wampum in return for yours.

Then turning to the *Delawares*, holding a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, he ſpoke to them as follows:

COUSINS,

‘ Let this Belt of Wampum ſerve to chaſtiſe you. You ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and ſhaked ſeverely, till you recover your Senſes and become ſober. You don't know what Ground you ſtand on, nor what you are doing. Our Brother *Onas*'s Cauſe is very juſt and plain, and his Intentions to preſerve Friendſhip. On the other Hand, Your Cauſe is bad; your Heart far from being upright; and you are maliciouſly bent to break the Chain of Friendſhip with our Brother *Onas* and his People. We have ſeen with our Eyes a Deed ſign'd by nine of your Anceſtors above *Fifty* Years ago for this very Land, and a Releaſe ſign'd, not many Years ſince, by ſome of yourſelves and Chiefs now living, to the Number of fifteen or upwards.—But how came you to take upon you to ſell Land at all: We conquered you; we made Women of you; you know you are Women, and can no more ſell Land than Women; nor is it fit you ſhould have the Power of ſelling Lands, ſince you would abuſe it. This Land that you claim is gone through your Guts; you have been furniſh'd with Cloaths, Meat and Drink, by the Goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like Children as you are.— But what makes you ſell Land in the Dark. Did you ever tell us that you had ſold this Land. Did we ever receive any Part, even the Value of a Pipe-Shank, from you for it. You have told us a blind Story, that you ſent a Meſſenger to us to inform us of the Sale, but he never came amongſt us, nor we never heard any thing about it.---This is acting in the Dark, and very different from the Conduct our *Six* Nations obſerve in their Sales of Land; on ſuch Occaſions they give publick Notice, and invite all the *Indians* of their united Nations, and give them all a Share of the Preſent they receive for their Lands.---This is the Behaviour of the wiſe united Nations.---But we find you are none of our Blood: You act a diſhoneſt Part, not only in this but in other Matters: Your Ears are ever open to ſlanderous Reports about

‘ our Brethren; you receive them with as much Greedineſs as lewd Women receive the Embraces of bad Men. And for all theſe Reaſons we charge you to remove inſtantly; we don't give you the Liberty to think about it. You are Women. Take the Advice of a wiſe Man, and remove immediately. You may return to the other Side of *Delaware* where you came from: But we do not know whether, conſidering how you have demean'd yourſelves, you will be permitted to live there; or whether you have not ſwallowed that Land down your Throats as well as the Land on this Side. We therefore aſſign you two Places to go, either to *Wyomen* or *Shamokin*. You may go to either of theſe Places, and then we ſhall have you more under our Eye, and ſhall ſee how you behave. Don't deliberate; but remove away, and take this Belt of Wampum.

This being interpreted by *Conrad Weiſer* into *Engliſh*, and by *Cornelius Spring* into the *Delaware* Language, *Canaſſatego* taking a String of Wampum, added further.

‘ After our juſt Reproof, and abſolute Order to depart from the Land, you are now to take Notice of what we have further to ſay to you. This String of Wampum ſerves to forbid you, your Children and Grand-Children, to the lateſt Poſterity forever, medling in Land-Affairs; neither you nor any who ſhall deſcend from you, are ever hereafter to preſume to ſell any Land: For which Purpoſe, you are to preſerve this String, in Memory of what your Uncles have this Day given you in Charge.----We have ſome other Buſineſs to tranſact with our Brethren, and therefore depart the Council, and conſider what has been ſaid to you.

Canaſſatego then ſpoke to the Governor and Council:

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We called at our old Friend *James Logan*'s, in our Way to this City, and to our Grief we found him hid in the Buſhes, and retired, thro' Infirmities, from Publick Buſineſs. We preſs'd him to leave his Retirement, and prevailed with him to aſſiſt once more on our Account at your Councils. We hope, notwithſtanding his Age, and the Effects of a Fit of Sickneſs, which we underſtand has hurt his Conſtitution, that he may yet continue a long Time to aſſiſt this Province with his Counſels. He is a wiſe Man, and a faſt Friend to the *Indians*. And we deſire, when his Soul goes to GOD, you may chuſe in his Room juſt ſuch another Perſon, of the ſame Prudence and Ability in Counſelling, and of the ſame tender Diſpoſition and Affection for the *Indians*. In Teſtimony of our Gratitude for all his Services, and becauſe he was ſo good as to leave his Country-Houſe, and follow us to Town, and be at the Trouble, in this his advanced Age, to attend the Council; we preſent him with this Bundle of Skins.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ It is always our Way, at the Concluſion of a Treaty, to deſire you will uſe your Endeavours with the Traders, that they may ſell their Goods cheaper

‘ and give us a better Price for our Deer-Skins. Whenever any particular Sort
‘ of *Indian* Goods is ſcarce, they conſtantly make us pay the dearer on that
‘ Account. We muſt now uſe the ſame Argument with them: Our Deer
‘ are killed in ſuch Quantities, and our Hunting-Countries grown leſs every
‘ Day, by the Settlement of white People, that Game is now difficult to
‘ find, and we muſt go a great Way in Queſt of it; they therefore ought to
‘ give us a better Price for our Skins; and we deſire you would ſpeak to
‘ them to do ſo. We have been ſtinted in the Article of Rum in Town.
‘ We deſire you will open the Rum-Bottle, and give it to us in greater
‘ Abundance on the Road.

To inforce our Requeſt, about the Indian *Traders, we preſent you with this Bundle of Skins.*

BRETHREN,

‘ When we firſt came to your Houſes, we found them clean and in Order:
‘ But we have ſtaid ſo long as to dirty them; which is to be imputed to our
‘ different Way of Living from the white People: And therefore, as we
‘ cannot but have been diſagreeable to you on this Account, we preſent you
‘ with ſome Skins to make your Houſes clean, and put them into the ſame
‘ Condition they were in when we came amongſt you.

BRETHREN,

‘ The Buſineſs the *Five* Nations tranſact with you is of great Conſequence,
‘ and requires a ſkilful and honeſt Perſon to go between us; one in whom
‘ both you and we can place a Confidence.--- We eſteem our preſent Inter-
‘ preter to be ſuch a Perſon, equally faithful in the Interpretation of what-
‘ ever is ſaid to him by either of us, equally allied to both; he is of our
‘ Nation, and a Member of our Council as well as of yours. When we
‘ adopted him, we divided him into Two equal Parts: One we kept for
‘ our ſelves, and one we left for you. He has had a great deal of Trouble
‘ with us, wore out his Shoes in our Meſſages, and dirty'd his Cloaths by
‘ being amongſt us, ſo that he is become as naſty as an *Indian*.

‘ In Return for theſe Services, we recommend him to your Generoſity;
‘ and on our own Behalf, we give him *Five Skins* to buy him Clothes and
‘ Shoes with.

BRETHREN,

‘ We have ſtill one more Favour to aſk. Our Treaty, and all we have
‘ to ſay about Publick Buſineſs, is now over, and to morrow we deſign to
‘ leave you. We hope, as you have given us plenty of good Proviſion
‘ whilſt in Town, that you will continue your Goodneſs ſo far as to ſupply
‘ us with a little more to ſerve us on the Road. And we likewiſe deſire
‘ you will provide us with Waggons, to carry our Goods to the Place where
‘ they are to be conveyed by Water.

To theſe ſeveral Points the Governor made the following Reply.

BRETHREN of the Six Nations,

‘ The Judgment you have juſt now paſs'd on your Couſins the *Delawares*, confirms the high Opinion we have ever entertained of the Juſtice of the *Six Nations*. This Part of your Character, for which you are deſervedly famed, made us waive doing our ſelves Juſtice, in order to give you another Opportunity of convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements. Theſe unhappy People might have always liv'd eaſy, having never receiv'd the leaſt Injury from us; but we believe ſome of our own People were bad enough to impoſe on their Credulity, and engage them in theſe wrong Meaſures, which we wiſh, for their Sakes, they had avoided.

‘ We hoped, from what we have conſtantly given in Charge to the Indian Traders, that they would have adminiſtred no juſt Cauſe of Complaint: If they do you Wrong, it is againſt our Inclinations, and contrary to our expreſs Directions. As you have exhibited no particular Charge againſt them, we ſhall uſe our beſt Endeavours to perſuade them to give you as much for your Skins as they can poſſibly afford; and to take Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for Skins, be of the beſt Sort. We will likewiſe order you ſome Rum to ſerve you on your Journey home, ſince you deſire it.

‘ We wiſh there had been more Room and better Houſes provided for your Entertainment; but not expecting ſo many of you, we did the beſt we could. 'Tis true there are a great many Houſes in Town, but as they are the Property of other People, who have their own Families to take Care of, it is difficult to procure Lodgings for a large Number of People, eſpecially if they come unexpectedly.

‘ We entertain the ſame Sentiments of the Abilities and Probity of the Interpreter as you have expreſs'd. We were induc'd at firſt to make uſe of him in this important Truſt, from his being known to be agreeable to you, and one who had lived amongſt you for ſome Years, in good Credit and Eſteem with all your Nations; and have ever found him equally faithful to both. We are pleas'd with the Notice you have taken of him, and think he richly deſerves it at your Hands. We ſhall not be wanting to make him a ſuitable Gratification, for the many good and faithful Services he hath done this Government.

‘ We have already given Orders for Waggons to carry your Goods, and for a Supply of Proviſions to ſerve you on the Road in your Return home, where we heartily wiſh you may arrive in good Health.

After the Governor had concluded, Mr. *Logan* return'd an Anſwer to that Part of *Canaſſateego*'s Speech which related to him, and ſaid, 'That not only upon the Account of his Lameneſs, of which the Indians themſelves were Witneſſes; but on Account of another Indiſpoſition which about three Years ſince had laid him under an Incapacity of expreſſing himſelf with his former uſual Freedom, he had been obliged to live retired in the Country. But that our firſt Proprietor, the Honourable *William Penn*, who had ever been a Father and true Friend to all the Indians, having above Forty Years ſince recommended them to his particular Care, he had always, from his own Inclination as well as from that ſtrict Charge, endeavoured to convince all the Indians, that He was their true Friend; and was now well pleaſed, that after a Tract of ſo many Years, they were not inſenſible of it. He thanked them kindly for their Preſent, and heartily joined with them in their Deſires, that this Government may always be furniſhed with Perſons of equally good Inclinations, and not only with ſuch, but alſo with better Abilities to ſerve them.

And then *Canaſſatego* ſaid, he had forgot to mention, that *Shickcalamy* and *Caxhayn* had been employ'd on ſeveral Meſſages to this Government, and deſir'd they might be conſider'd on that Account.

At a COUNCIL held the 12th of *July*, P.M. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Thomas Lawrence*,
Samuel Haſell, *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs;
Robert Strettell,

Mr. *Richard Peters*.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Regulation of the neceſſary Expences of the *Indians* Travelling down hither, and Returning; and upon an Eſtimate made by *Conrad Weiſer*, amounting to about *One Hundred Pounds*, it appearing that the ſaid Sum of £100. will be neceſſary to be advanced to *Conrad Weiſer* to defray thoſe Expences, Mr. *Logan* on the Proprietaries Behalf, propoſes to advance 40 *l.* and the Treaſurer declaring he had no Publick Money in his Hands, and that if he had, he would not advance Money without the Aſſembly's Order; it is recommended to Mr. *Preſton* and Mr. *Lawrence*, to confer with Mr. *Kinſey*, and know whether he, as Speaker of the Aſſembly, and Truſtee of the Loan-Office, will advance the other 60 *l.*

And the *Indians* having requeſted that they might have a ſmall Quantity of Rum, to be added to their Proviſions, to comfort them on the Road: The Board is of Opinion, that there be added to the ſaid Eſtimate for Twenty Gallons of Rum for the aforeſaid Uſe. And in Return for their Preſent of Skins, at Requeſting that the Indian Traders be enjoyn'd to ſell their Goods cheaper, the Board directs that two Strouds be preſented. And that *Five Pounds* be given to *Caxhayn* on the Account of the Province, for his Services; and to *Shickalamy* the like Sum.

A juſt Copy, compared by PATRICK BAIRD, Secry.

And they are now ſettling on the Branches of *Saſquehanah* River; and from the weſtern Branches of this River, there is but a ſmall Land-Carriage to *Allegheny*, a Branch of that great River *Miſiſſippi*; which Branch extending a thouſand Miles from its Mouth, where it enters the ſaid River; and which joins ſo near to our Settlements, as is above taken notice of, opens us a Trade to that vaſt Country, called by the *French Louiſiana*, which they poſſeſs on the *Miſiſſippi*.

I am,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

J. A.

THE
TREATY
HELD WITH THE
INDIANS
OF THE
SIX NATIONS,
AT
PHILADELPHIA,
In *JULY*, 1742.

THE TREATY, &c.

THE Deputies of the ſix Nations having, at their laſt Viſit, agreed to releaſe their Claim to all the Land on both Sides of the River *Saſquehanah*, as far South as this Province extends, and to the Northward to thoſe called the *Endleſs Mountains*, or *Kittochtinny Hills*; in Conſideration whereof, they then received a large Quantity of valuable *Indian* Goods for the Lands ſituate on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River, but declined at that Time to receive any for thoſe on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River, chuſing to defer the ſame till another Viſit; a large Number arrived from theſe Nations at *Philadelphia*, on *Wedneſday* the 30th of *June*, with Deputies duly impowered to receive the ſaid Goods; and acquainted the Governor, that being weary from the Fatigue of their long Journey, they ſhould crave three or four Days to reſt themſelves before they proceeded to their Buſineſs: In the mean time they would wait on the Governor to diſcourſe, according to their uſual Method, about News and other Occurrences; which the Governor readily agreed to, and aſk'd them when they would chuſe to pay their firſt Viſit; which they deſiring might be on *Friday* the 2d of *July*, in the Afternoon, the Council was accordingly ſummon'd, and met at Mr. *Logan*'s Houſe, where were

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton*,	Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted,	*Thomas Lawrence*,	
Samuel Haſell,	*Ralph Aſheton*,	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell*,	

The Chiefs of the *Six Nations*, with the Chiefs of the *Shawaneſe*.

CANASSATEEGO, the *Onondago* Chief, Speaker.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor opened the Conference as follows.

BRETHREN,

'The Proprietor having purchaſed certain Lands 'from your Nations about ſix Years ago, a Moiety 'of what was agreed to be given in Conſideration of 'that Purchaſe was at that Time delivered to them, 'and the other being at their Deſire left in the 'Proprietor's Hands, he preſſed you by *Shikalamy* 'to ſend laſt Year for it, and would have been 'glad to have ſeen you, and taken you by the 'Hand before his Departure. But as the Deſign 'of this Meeting is to hear your News, and converſe together in a free and friendly Manner, I 'ſhall ſay no more about the Goods than that they 'lie ready at the Proprietor's Houſe, and will be 'delivered when you ſhall have ſufficiently reſted 'from the Fatigue of your Journey.'

The Chief of the *Onondagoes* ſpoke.

BRETHREN,

'We propoſe to reſt four Days, and then come 'to the main Buſineſs. At preſent we are at a private Conference about News, and have ſomething

‘ of this ſort to mention to our Brother *Onas*.’ And on the Governor's ſignifying they would be glad to know what it was, the Chief proceeded.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ It is our Way when we come to our Brethren, ‘ or any other Perſons, whom we live in ſtrict ‘ Friendſhip with, to remove all Obſtructions to a ‘ good Underſtanding; with this View we are to ‘ inform you of a Piece of diſagreeable News that ‘ happen'd in our Journey.——Some White People ‘ living at a Place called *Conegocheegoe*, whoſe ‘ Names we cannot tell, nor whether they belong ‘ to this or the neighbouring Government, but one ‘ of them, as we heard, had his Houſe burnt over ‘ his Head ſome Years ago, and he was brought ‘ down a Priſoner and committed to the Goal of ‘ this City: Theſe People lighting of our young ‘ Warriors, as they were hunting, made ſome Propoſals ‘ about the Purchaſing of Land from them, ‘ and our young Men being indiſcreet, and unacquainted ‘ with publick Buſineſs, were fooliſh ‘ enough to hearken to them, and to receive five ‘ Duffil Strowds for two Plantations on the River ‘ *Cohongoronto*. A *Coneſtogoe Indian*, and a *French* ‘ *Indian*, and ſome others that were in Company, ‘ had three Duffil Strowds, and went away with ‘ them; and our young Men carried off the other ‘ two. As ſoon as this came to our Knowledge, ‘ we ſent for our Warriors, and after examining ‘ and rebuking them ſeverely, we took away their ‘ two Strowds, and publickly cenſured them for ‘ expoſing us to our Brethren of *Penſylvania*, in ‘ doing a Thing ſo inconſiſtent with our Engagements ‘ to them; “ You are, ſaid we aloud, that “ all our People might hear and take Notice, to “ know and remember, that the Six Nations have “ obliged themſelves to ſell none of the Land that “ falls within the Province of *Penſylvania*, to any

" other but our Brother *Onas*, and that to ſell " Lands to any other is an high Breach of the " League of Friendſhip." Brethren, this raſh Proceeding of our young Men makes us aſhamed. ' We always mean well, and ſhall perform faithfully what we have promiſed: And we aſſure you, ' this Affair was tranſacted in the Manner we have ' related, without our Privity or Conſent. And that ' you may be fully convinced of this, and of the ' Sincerity of our Intentions, we have brought you ' theſe two Strowds [*here he preſented two red Strowds to the Governor*] they are the very Strowds ' our fooliſh young Men received; we took them ' from them, and we give them to you to return ' to thoſe white People who made the Bargain, and ' deſire when the Strowds are returned to them, ' they may be told what we now ſay, and that we ' ſhall not confirm ſuch Bargains, nor any other ' that may interfere with our Engagements to our ' Brother *Onas*.'

The Governor then ſpoke:

' *BRETHREN*,

' I thank you for this Piece of News; you have ' taken this Matter perfectly right. All Bargaining ' for Land within this Province, is, to be ſure, a ' manifeſt Breach of your Contract with the Proprietors, and what we know you will not countenance. We have hitherto found the *Six Nations* faithful to their Engagements, and this is a ' freſh Inſtance of their Punctuality. You could ' not help theſe Miſtakes of your young Men; ' they were not done in your Preſence: But as ſeveral Inconveniencies may ariſe from theſe kind of ' clandeſtine Sales, or from any ſuch looſe Sales of ' Land by your People, we deſire you will, on ' your Return home, give publick Notice to all ' your Warriors not to bargain for any Land; or

‘ if they do, that you will not confirm ſuch Bargains;
‘ and that this very Affair, together with what you
‘ have done therein, may be particularly reported
‘ to all your Nation aſſembled in Council.’

The *Onondago* Chief promiſed to give ſuch publick Notice; and deſiring Liberty to mend his former Speech, he proceeded:

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ I forgot one Circumſtance: Our People, who
‘ pretended to ſell the Land, demanded a Belt of
‘ Wampum of the Buyers to carry to their Chiefs;
‘ and on their declaring they had no Wampum,
‘ our Warriors ſaid, they would not anſwer that
‘ their Chiefs would confirm this Bargain, ſince
‘ they never did any thing of this Nature without
‘ Wampum.’

The Governor, after a ſhort Pauſe, ſpoke:

‘ *BRETRHEN of the Six Nations*,

‘ I take this Opportunity to relate to you a Piece
‘ of diſagreeable News I received ſome Days ago in
‘ a Letter from *Le Tort*, the *Indian* Trader, at
‘ *Allegheny*, who ſays, “ That in *May* laſt ſome *Indians*
“ of the *Taway* Nation, ſuppoſed by us to
“ be the *Twightwees*, in their Return from War,
“ called and ſtaid ſome Time with the *Shawaneſe*;
“ who being aſked, and denying they had brought
“ either Scalps or Priſoners, the *Shawaneſe* ſuſpecting
“ them, had the Curioſity to ſearch their Bags,
“ and finding two Scalps in them, that by the
“ Softneſs of the Hair did not feel like *Indian*
“ Scalps, they waſh'd them clean, and found them
“ to be the Scalps of ſome Chriſtians. On this Diſcovery,
“ the *Twightwees* were ſo much aſhamed, that
“ they ſtole away from their Town in the Nighttime;
“ and coming, as they afterwards under-

" ſtood, to a little Village belonging to the *Shawaneſe*, they told our People that their Hearts were " full of Grief; for, as they came along the Road, " they found it all bloody; and having good Cauſe " to believe it was made bloody with the Blood of " ſome of the white Brethren, they had very ſorrowfully ſwept the Road; and deſired them to " inform the Governor of *Penſilvania* of their (the " *Twightwees*) Grief; and how they had ſwept the " Road clean." ' *Le Tort* adds, on Behalf of the ' *Shawaneſe*, " That they were much grieved at " this unfortunate Accident; and prayed, as they " had no Concern in it, more than by being Inſtruments to diſcover it, their Brethren would " not blame them, nor ſuffer a Miſunderſtanding " to ariſe between them on this Account: They " would ſweep the Road clean, and wipe all the " Blood away; and deſired their Brethren would " be ſatisfied with this, and not weep too much for " a Misfortune that might not happen again as " long as the Sun and Moon ſhone."

' The Perſon who delivered me *Le Tort*'s Letter, brought this Bundle of Skins as a Preſent to ' me; but I told the Meſſenger, I would not meddle with it; he might leave it if he pleaſed: The ' Affair appear'd to me in a bad Light, and I ' would repreſent it to the *Six Nations*, who were ' expected in Town every Day. This is the Fact, ' as I have it from *Le Tort*: I deſire to be inform'd ' if you know any thing of this Matter; and if ' you do not, that you will make diligent Enquiry ' who committed the Murder, and who are the ' unhappy Sufferers, and aſſiſt us to obtain Satiſfaction, if it ſhall appear to be any, of our Fellow-Subjects that have been treated in this Manner.'

To inforce this Requeſt, I preſent you with this String of Wampum.

The *Onondago* Chief, in Reply, ſaid:

BRETHREN,

'We take this Information kindly at your 'Hands; we will take this String of Wampum 'home with us to our Lodgings, and there conſult 'about the moſt regular and proper Steps to be 'taken by us to anſwer your Expectations, and 'when we have duly conſidered the Matter, we 'will return you an Anſwer.'

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference; and calling for Wine, and other Liquors, according to the *Indian* Cuſtom, after a decent and chearful Entertainment, the *Indians* withdrew.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's
Houſe, *July* 5, 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan, } Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted, }

With ſeveral Gentlemen of the Town.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations.

It being judg'd proper, at this critical Time, when we are in daily Expectation of a *French* War, to ſound the *Indians*, and diſcover what Dependance we might have on them, in caſe their Aid ſhould be wanted, an handſome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs; and after they had made an hearty Meal, and drank his Majeſty's Health, the Proprietors, and the Health of the *Six Nations*, the Chiefs gave the ſolemn Cry, in Teſtimony of their Thanks for the Honour done them. And ſoon after the Governor began, in a free Way, to enquire for what Reaſon the *Senecas* were not come down, ſince they had an equal Share of the Goods with the other Nations.——— *Canaſſatego*, their Speaker, ſaid, ‘ The *Senecas* were in great Diſtreſs, ‘ on Account of a Famine that raged in their Coun‘ try, which had reduced them to ſuch Want, that ‘ a Father had been obliged to kill two of his Chil‘ dren to preſerve his own, and the reſt of his Fa‘ mily's Lives; and they could not now come ‘ down, but had given Directions about their Share ‘ of the Goods.'——The Governor expreſs'd his Concern for the unhappy Circumſtances of their Brethren of the *Seneca* Nation; and, after a ſhort Reſpite, enquired if any of their Deputies were then at *Canada*, and whether the *French* Governor was making any warlike Preparations. And on their anſwering *Yes*, the Governor ſaid, with a ſmiling, pleaſant Countenance, ‘ I ſuppoſe, if the *French* ‘ ſhould go to War with us, you will join them.' The *Indians* conferr'd together for ſome Time, and then *Canaſſatego*, in a chearful lively Manner, made anſwer.——‘ We aſſure you, the Governor of *Ca‘ nada* pays our Nations great Court at this Time, ‘ well knowing of what Conſequence we are to the ‘ *French* Intereſt: He has already told us, he was ‘ uncovering the Hatchet, and ſharpening it, and ‘ hoped, if he ſhould be obliged to lift it up againſt ‘ the *Engliſh*, our Nations would remain neuter, ‘ and aſſiſt neither Side.——But we will now ſpeak ‘ plainly to our Brethren: Why ſhould we, who ‘ are one Fleſh with you, refuſe to help you, when‘ ever you want our Aſſiſtance?——We have con‘ tinued a long Time in the ſtricteſt League of ‘ Amity and Friendſhip with you, and we ſhall ‘ always be faithful and true to you our old and ‘ good Allies.—— The Governor of *Canada* talks ‘ a great deal, but ten of his Words do not go ſo ‘ far as one of yours.——We do not look towards

‘ them; we look towards you; and you may depend on our Aſſiſtance.’ Whilſt the *Onondago* Chief made this open and hearty Declaration, all the other *Indians* made frequently that particular Kind of Noiſe which is known to be a Mark of Approbation.——The Governor bid the Interpreter tell *Canaſſatcego*, ‘ He did not ſet on foot this Enquiry from any Suſpicion he had of the *Six Nations* wanting a due Regard for the *Engliſh*.— Our Experience of their Honour and Faith, ſaid he, would not permit us to think any other of them, than that they would eſteem our Friends their Friends, and our Enemies their Enemies, agreeable to the ſtrict Union which had ever ſubſiſted between us.— As to the Governor of *Canada*, he told them they need not mind what he ſaid.—The *Engliſh*, on equal Terms, had beat the *French*, and could beat them again: And were they but to conſider the Advantages which the *Engliſh* have, by poſſeſſing ſo many large and populous Countries, and ſo many good Ports on the Continent of *America*, they would ſoon ſee who had moſt Reaſon to fear a War, the *French* or the *Engliſh*.’

Here the Converſation dropped; and after another Glaſs of Wine, the *Indians* reſumed the Diſcourſe, by aſking whether their Brethren had not been for ſome Time engaged in a War with the King of *Spain*, and what Succeſſes they had met with.

The Governor told them, the King of *Great-Britain* lived in an Iſland, and being ſurrounded with the Sea, his chief Strength lay in his Ships; in which he was ſo much ſuperior to his Enemies, that they were ſeldom to be met with on the broad Ocean, but ſculk'd and hid themſelves, only venturing out now and then; and whenever they did, they were almoſt ſure to be taken; and that the King of *Great-Britain* had with his Ships, beat down, or taken ſeveral of the *Spaniards* great Forts in *America.*—The *Indians* ſaid, they were pleaſed to hear their Brethren were an Over-match for their Enemies, and wiſh'd them good Succeſs.

The Governor then enquired into the State and Condition of the Nations to the Weſtward of the Great Lakes, and whether they had any Warriours then in thoſe Countries? Whether they had concluded Peace with the Southern *Indians?* And whether they had heard what their Deputies had done at *Albany?*

They made Anſwer: That they had always Abundance of their Men out amongſt the Nations ſituate to the Weſt of their Lakes.—That they had kindled a Fire with a vaſt many Nations, ſome whereof were Tributaries, and they had a good Underſtanding with all.—They ſet out from their own Country in Company with two Sets of Deputies, one going to hold a Treaty with the Southern *Indians*, and they believed a Peace would be concluded: The other going to meet the Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*; but they could not tell what had been done at either Place.—On their return, they were to hold a General Council, and would inform their Brethren of theſe Particulars.

Then the Governor put an End to the Conference, by telling the *Indians* the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held To-morrow Afternoon at the Meeting-Houſe.

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *Philadelphia, July* 6, 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan, *Clement Plumſted*, *Abraham Taylor*, *Samuel Preſton*, *Ralph Aſheton*, *Robert Strettell*, Eſqrs;

CANASSATEEGO, Chief of the *Onondagoes*, Speaker.

SHICALAMY, and a great Number of *Indians*, whoſe Names are as follows, *viz.*

ONONTOGOES.

Sawegaty, *Caxhayion*, Counſellors.
Saguyaſſatha,
Kayadoghratie, alias *Slanaghquaſy*,
Rotier-uwughton,
Tokaughaah,
Tiorughwaghthe,
Tokano-ungoh,
Aronty-oony,
Tohanohawighton,
Tioghwatoony,
Auughrabyſey.

CAIYOQUOS.

Sahugh-ſowa, *Tohatgaghthus*, Chiefs.
Tokany-eſus,
Runho-hihio,
Kanadoghary,
Zior-aghquaty,
Sagu-iughwatha, alias *Cadcaradaſey*,
Sca-yenties,
Tats-heghteh,
Alligh-waheis,
Tayo-quario,
Hogh degh runtu,
Rotehu Haghtyackon, Captain.
Sawoalieſelhohaa,
Sagughſa-eck,
Uwantakeraa,
Horuhot,
Oſoghquaa,
Tuyanoegon.

ANOYIUTS, *or* ONEIDAS.

Sariſtaquoh, *Ungquaterughiathe*, alias *Shikélimo*, Chiefs.
Tottowakerha,
Taraghkoerus,
Onughkallydawwy, a noted young Chief.

Onughnaxqua, Chief.
Tawyiakaarat,
Tohathuyongochtha,
Sughnakaarat,
Taghneghdoerus,
Tokanyiadarocyon,
Sagogughyatha,
Rahehius,
Tokanuſoegon.

JENONTOWANOS, *or* SENECAS.

Karugh iagh Raghquy, Captain.
Tahn heentus,
Onontyiack.

TUSCARROROS.

Sawontka,
Ti-ieroes, } Chiefs.
Cloghſytowax,
Tokaryhoegon, Captain.
Oghioghſeh,
Tieleghweghſon,
Tougrotha,
Yorughianego,
Ot-quehig,
Squaghky,
Sayadyio,
Onughſowûghton,
Cherigh wâſtho,
Aghſûnteries,
Tion ogh ſcôghtha,
Saligh wanaghſon,
Ohn-wâaſey,
Tocar-eher [died ſince at *Tulpehokin*.]
Tohanatâkqua,
Kanyhâag.

SHAWANOES.

Wehwehlaky, Chief.
Aſet teywa,
Aſoghqua,
Maya minickyſy,
Wawyia Beeſeny.

Caneſtogo *Indians that ſpeak the* Onayiut's *Language*.

Tior Haaſery, Chief.
Tanigh wackerau,
Karha Cawyiat,
Kayen quily quo.

CANOYIAS, *or* NANTIKOKES, *of* Caneſtogo.

Des-ſeheg,
Ichqua qúe heck,
Queſamaag,
Ayiok-ius.

DELAWARES *of* Shamokin.

Olumapies, } Chiefs.
Lingehanoah,
Kelly macquan,
Quitie-yquont,
Piſhquiton,
Nena chy haut.

DELAWARES *from the* Forks.

Onutpe,
Lawye quohwon, } Chiefs
alias *Nutimus*,
Toweghkappy.
Cornel. Spring, and others.

CONRAD WEISER,
CORNELIUS SPRING,
Interpreters.

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia*.

The Governor having commanded Silence, ſpoke as follows:

'*Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,*

'Six Years ago a Number of your Chiefs obliged us with a Viſit, when they agreed on Behalf of your Nations, to the Releaſe of certain Lands on both Sides the River *Saſquehannah*, to the Southward of the *Endleſs-Mountains*, and within the Limits and Bounds of the King's Grant of this Province. In Conſideration of which, a certain Quantity of Goods was agreed on, and delivered as a full Satisfaction for the ſaid Lands, lying on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River: And for the Lands on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River, you deſired the Payment ſhould be deferr'd till another Opportunity. Theſe Goods, which are exactly the ſame in Quantity, as thoſe you received the laſt Time the Chiefs of your Nations were here, have been ready a conſiderable Time, and kept in Expectation of your coming for them: And now you are come down, fully impowered by your reſpective Councils to receive them, we are well pleaſed to deliver them; leaving it to you to make a fair and equal Diviſion of them amongſt yourſelves. We are ſorry for the Abſence of our Brethren the *Senecas*, and much more ſo, that it ſhould be owing to their Diſtreſs at Home by a Famine that rages in their Country:—A Famine ſo great, that you tell us a Father has been obliged to ſacrifice one Part of his Family, even his own Children, for the Support and Preſervation of himſelf, and the other Part.—We heartily commiſerate their Condition, and do not doubt but you will do them fair and ample Juſtice in the Diſpoſal of their Part of the Goods, in ſuch Manner as they have inſtructed you. You ſhall now hear the Liſt of the Goods read to you.'

Here, by the Governor's Order, the Liſt of the Goods was read over, *viz.*

500	*Pounds of Powder.*
600	*Pounds of Lead.*
45	*Guns.*
60	*Strowd-Matchcoats.*
100	*Blankets.*
100	*Duſſil Matchcoats.*
200	*Yards Half-thick.*
100	*Shirts.*
40	*Hats.*
40	*Pair Shoes & Buckles.*
40	*Pair Stackings.*
100	*Hatchets.*
500	*Knives.*
100	*Hoes.*
60	*Kettles.*
100	*Tobacco-Tongs.*
100	*Sciſſars.*
500	*Awl-Blades.*
120	*Combs.*
2000	*Needles.*
1000	*Flints.*
24	*Looking-Glaſſes.*
2	*Pounds of Vermilion*
100	*Tin-Pots.*
1000	*Tobacco-Pipes.*
200	*Pounds of Tobacco.*
24	*Dozen of Gartering, and*
25	*Gallons of Rum.*

Then the Governor told them that the Goods, of which the Particulars had been juſt read to them, were in the Meeting-Houſe, and would be ſent to whatever Place they would direct.

The Governor then proceeded:

BRETHREN,

'You have often heard of the Care that your 'great and good Friend and Brother *William Penn*, 'took at all Times to cultivate a perfect good 'Harmony with all the *Indians*: Of theſe your Na'tions have ever been fully ſenſible; but more 'eſpecially a Number of your Chiefs, about ten 'Years ago, when on the Arrival of a Son of your 'ſaid great Friend *William Penn*, large and valu'able Preſents were exchanged by us with you; a 'new Road was made and clear'd; a new Fire 'kindled; and the Chain of Friendſhip made 'ſtronger, ſo as to laſt while the Sun and Moon 'endure.

'And now we cannot but congratulate ourſelves, 'that your coming ſhould happen at a Time, when 'we are in daily Expectation of a War being de'clared between the King of *England*, and the '*French* King, well knowing that ſhould ſuch a 'War happen, it muſt very ſenſibly affect you, 'conſidering your Situation in the Neighbourhood 'of *Canada*. Your coming at this Juncture is 'particularly fortunate, ſince it gives us an Op'portunity of mentioning ſeveral Things that may 'be neceſſary to be ſettled, between People ſo 'ſtrictly and cloſely united as we are.—An Union 'not to be expreſſed by any Thing leſs, than the 'affectionate Regards which Children of the ſame 'Parents bear for each other, as conceiving our'ſelves to be one Fleſh and one People.

'The utmoſt Care therefore ought mutually to 'be taken by us on both Sides, that the Road be'tween us be kept perfectly clear and open, and 'no Lets nor the leaſt Obſtruction be ſuffered to 'lie in the Way; or if any ſhould by Accident be 'found, that may hinder our free Intercourſe and 'Correſpondence, it muſt forthwith be removed.

To inforce this, we lay down a String of Wampum.

'In the next Place, we, on our Part, ſhall inlarge 'our Fire that burns between us. We ſhall pro'vide more Fewel to increaſe it, and make it burn 'brighter and clearer, and give a ſtronger and 'more laſting Light and Warmth.

In Evidence of our ſincere Intentions, we lay down this Belt of Wampum.

'In the laſt Place, conſidering the Obligations 'we are mutually under by our ſeveral Treaties, "That we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and "you hear with your Ears for us.' We ſhall at 'Times very willingly give you the earlieſt and 'beſt Intelligence, of any Deſigns that may be 'form'd to your Diſadvantage.—And if you diſ'cover any Preparations that can hurt us, we de-

'ſire, you will immediately diſpatch ſome ſuitable
'Perſon in whom we can place a Confidence, to
'give us a proper Information.

To inforce this Requeſt, as well as to brighten the Chain, we lay down this other Belt of Wampum.

On the Governor's concluding the Speech, the ſolemn Cry by Way of Approbation was repeated by the *Indians*, as many Times as there were Nations preſent; and then *Canaſſatego* roſe up and ſpoke.

'*BRETHREN*,

'We thank you for your kind Speech: What
'you have ſaid is very agreeable to us; and To-
'morrow when we have deliberated on the ſeveral
'Matters recommended to us, we will give you
'our Anſwer. We deſire, as our Time will be
'wholly taken up in Council, you will order the
'Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries to
'prevent their being loſt, and that they may con-
'tinue there till we call for them.'

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *July* 7, 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton*,	Eſqrs;
Thomas Lawrence,	*Samuel Haſell*,	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell*,	

CANASSATEEGO's Speech on Behalf of the *Six Nations*.

'*BRETHREN, the Governor and Council,*
'*and all preſent,*

'According to our Promiſe we now propoſe to
'return you an Anſwer to the ſeveral Things men-
'tioned

tioned to us Yeſterday, and ſhall beg Leave to ſpeak to publick Affairs firſt, tho' they were what you ſpoke to laſt. On this Head you Yeſterday put us in Mind, firſt, "Of *William Penn*'s early and conſtant Care to cultivate Friendſhip with all the *Indians*; of the Treaty we held with one of his Sons, about ten Years ago; and of the Neceſſity there is at this Time of keeping the Roads between us clear and free from all Obſtructions." We are all very ſenſible of the kind Regard that good Man *William Penn* had for all the *Indians*, and cannot but be pleaſed to find that his Children have the ſame. We well remember the Treaty you mention held with his Son on his Arrival here, by which we confirmed our League of Friendſhip, that is to laſt as long as the Sun and Moon endure: In Conſequence of this, we, on our Part, ſhall preſerve the Road free from all Incumbrances; in Confirmation whereof we lay down this String of Wampum.

'You in the next Place ſaid you would enlarge the Fire and make it burn brighter, which we are pleaſed to hear you mention; and aſſure you, we ſhall do the ſame, by adding to it more Fewel, that it may ſtill flame out more ſtrongly than ever: In the laſt Place, you were pleaſed to ſay that we are bound by the ſtricteſt Leagues, to watch for each others Preſervation; that we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and you hear with your Ears for us: This is equally agreeable to us; and we ſhall not fail to give you early Intelligence, whenever any Thing of Conſequence comes to our Knowledge: And to encourage you to do the ſame, and to nouriſh in your Hearts what you have ſpoke to us with your Tongues, about the Renewal of our Amity and the Brightening of the Chain of Friendſhip; we confirm what we have ſaid with another Belt of Wampum.'

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We received from the Proprietors Yeſterday,
‘ ſome Goods in Conſideration of our Releaſe of
‘ the Lands on the Weſt-ſide of *Saſquehannah*. It
‘ is true, we have the full Quantity according to
‘ Agreement; but if the Proprietor had been here
‘ himſelf, we think, in Regard of our Numbers
‘ and Poverty, he would have made an Addition
‘ to them.—If the Goods were only to be divided
‘ amongſt the *Indians* preſent, a ſingle Perſon
‘ would have but a ſmall Portion; but if you conſider
‘ what Numbers are left behind, equally entitled
‘ with us to a Share, there will be extremely
‘ little. We therefore deſire, if you have the Keys
‘ of the Proprietor's Cheſt, you will open it, and
‘ take out a little more for us.

‘ We know our Lands are now become more
‘ valuable: The white People think we do not
‘ know their Value; but we are ſenſible that the
‘ Land is everlaſting, and the few Goods we receive
‘ for it are ſoon worn out and gone. For
‘ the future, we will ſell no Lands but when Brother
‘ *Onas* is in the Country; and we will know
‘ beforehand, the Quantity of the Goods we are to
‘ receive. Beſides, we are not well uſed with reſpect
‘ to the Lands ſtill unſold by us. Your People
‘ daily ſettle on theſe Lands, and ſpoil our
‘ Hunting.—We muſt inſiſt on your removing
‘ them, as you know they have no Right to ſettle
‘ to the Northward of *Kittochtinny-Hills*.—In particular,
‘ we renew our Complaints againſt ſome
‘ People who are ſettled at *Juniata*, a Branch of
‘ *Saſquahannah*, and all along the Banks of that
‘ River, as far as *Mahaniay*; and deſire they may
‘ be forthwith made to go off the Land, for they
‘ do great Damage to our Couſins the *Delawares*.

‘ We have further to obſerve, with reſpect to
‘ the Lands lying on the Weſt-ſide of *Saſquahan-*

‘ *nah*, that though Brother *Onas* (meaning the Proprietor) has paid us for what his People poſſeſs, yet ſome Parts of that Country have been taken up by Perſons, whoſe Place of Reſidence is to the South of this Province, from whom we have never received any Conſideration. This Affair was recommended to you by our Chiefs at our laſt Treaty; and you then, at our earneſt Deſire, promiſed to write a Letter to that Perſon who has the Authority over thoſe People, and to procure us his Anſwer: As we have never heard from you on this Head, we want to know what you have done in it. If you have not done any Thing, we now renew our Requeſt, and deſire you will inform the Perſon whoſe People are ſeated on our Lands, that that Country belongs to us, in Right of Conqueſt; we having bought it with our Blood, and taken it from our Enemies in fair War; and we expect, as Owners of that Land, to receive ſuch a Conſideration for it as the Land is worth. We deſire you will preſs him to ſend a poſitive Anſwer: Let him ſay *Yes* or *No*: If he ſays Yes, we will treat with him; if No, we are able to do ourſelves Juſtice; and we will do it, by going to take Payment ourſelves.

‘ It is cuſtomary with us to make a Preſent of Skins, whenever we renew our Treaties. We are aſhamed to offer our Brethren ſo few, but your Horſes and Cows have eat the Graſs our Deer uſed to feed on. This has made them ſcarce, and will, we hope, plead in Excuſe for our not bringing a larger Quantity. If we could have ſpared more, we would have given more; but we are really poor; and deſire you'll not conſider the Quantity, but few as they are, accept them in Teſtimony of our Regard.’

Here they gave the Governor a Bundle of Skins.

The Governor immediately replied.

'*BRETHREN,*

'We thank you for the many Declarations of Reſpect you have given us, in this ſolemn Renewal of our Treaties: We receive, and ſhall keep your String and Belts of Wampum, as Pledges of your Sincerity, and deſire thoſe we gave you may be carefully preſerved, as Teſtimonies of ours.

'In Anſwer to what you ſay about the Proprietaries.—They are all abſent, and have taken the Keys of their Cheſt with them; ſo that we cannot, on their Behalf, enlarge the Quantity of Goods: Were they here, they might perhaps, be more generous; but we cannot be liberal for them.—The Government will, however, take your Requeſt into Conſideration; and in Regard to your Poverty, may perhaps make you a Preſent. I but juſt mention this now, intending to refer this Part of your Speech to be anſwered at our next Meeting.

'The Number of Guns, as well as every Thing elſe, anſwers exactly with the Particulars ſpecified in your Deed of Conveyance, which is more than was agreed to be given you. It was your own Sentiments, that the Lands on the Weſt-ſide of *Saſquahannah*, were not ſo valuable as thoſe on the Eaſt; and an Abatement was to be made, proportionable to the Difference in Value: But the Proprietor overlooked this, and ordered the full Quantity to be delivered, which you will look on as a Favour.

'It is very true, that Lands are of late become more valuable; but what raiſes their Value? Is it not entirely owing to the Induſtry and Labour uſed by the white People, in their Cultivation and Improvement? Had not they come amongſt 'you, theſe Lands would have been of no Uſe to you, any further than to maintain you. And is there not, now you have ſold ſo much, enough left for all the Purpoſes of Living?--What you ſay of the Goods, that they are ſoon worn out, is applicable to every Thing; but you know very well, that they coſt a great deal of Money; and the Value of Land is no more, than it is worth in Money.

'On your former Complaints, againſt People's ſettling the Lands on *Juniata*, and from thence all along on the River *Saſquahannah* as far as *Mahaniahy*, ſome Magiſtrates were ſent expreſly to remove them, and we thought no Perſons would preſume to ſtay after that.'

Here they interrupted the Governor, and ſaid:—"Theſe Perſons who were ſent did not do their Duty: So far from removing the People, they made Surveys for themſelves, and they are in League with the Treſpaſſers. We deſire more effectual Methods may be uſed, and honeſter Perſons employed."

Which the Governor promiſed, and then proceeded:

'*BRETHREN,*

'According to the Promiſe made at our laſt Treaty with you, Mr. *Logan*, who was at that Time Preſident, did write to the Governor of *Maryland*, that he might make you Satisfaction for ſuch of your Lands as his People had taken up, but did not receive one Word from him upon that Head. I will write to him again, and endeavour to procure you a ſatisfactory Anſwer. We do not doubt but he will do you Juſtice: But we exhort you to be careful not to exerciſe any Acts of Violence towards his People, as they likewiſe are our Brethren, and Subjects of the ſame great King; and therefore Violence to-

'wards them, muſt be productive of very evil 'Conſequences.

'I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay at this Time, 'with Acknowledgments for your Preſent; which 'is very agreeable to us; from the Expreſſions of 'Regard uſed by you in preſenting it: Gifts of 'this Nature receiving their Value from the Affec'tion of the Giver, and not from the Quantity or 'Price of the Thing given.'

At a COUNCIL held at *Philadelphia*, *July* 8, 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton*,	Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted,	*Thomas Lawrence*,	
Samuel Haſell,	*Ralph Aſheton*,	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell*,	

The Board taking into Conſideration, whether it be proper or not at this Time, to make a Preſent to the *Indians* of the Six Nations now in Town, in Return for their Preſent to this Government at Yeſterday's Treaty;

Reſolved,

That it is highly fit and proper that a Preſent be made to the ſaid *Indians* at this Time.

And it is the Opinion of this Board, that the ſaid Preſent ſhould be of the Value of 500 *l.* or at leaſt 300 *l.*

And it is recommended to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, to acquaint Mr. *Kinſey*, the Speaker of the Aſſembly, with the Opinion of this Board; and that they requeſt him to confer with ſuch other Members of Aſſembly as are in Town, and report their Sentiments thereupon.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Threats expreſſed by the *Indians*, at the Treaty Yeſterday, againſt the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, ſettled on certain Lands on the Weſt-ſide of *Saſquahannah*, which the *Indians* claim, and for which they require Satisfaction; and conſidering, that ſhould thoſe Threats, in any Sort be put in Execution, not only the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, but of this Government, and all his Majeſty's Subjects on the Northern Continent of *America*, may thereby be involved in much Trouble: It is the Opinion of this Board, that the Governor write to the Governor of *Maryland* without Delay, to inform him of the *Indians* Complaints and Threats, and to requeſt a ſatisfactory Anſwer; and that his Letter be ſent by a ſpecial Meſſenger, at the publick Expence.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 9, 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan, Eſq; *Samuel Preſton*, Eſq;
Clement Plumſted, Eſq; *Ralph Aſheton*, Eſq;
Samuel Haſell, Eſq; *Thomas Lawrence*, Eſq;
Robert Strettell, Eſq; Mr. *Peters*.

The Governor informed the Board, that the *Indian* Chiefs dining with him Yeſterday, after Dinner delivered their Anſwer to two Affairs of Conſequence:

The firſt related to the violent Battery committed on *William Webb*, in the Forks of *Delaware*, whereby his Jaw-bone was broke, and his Life greatly endangered, by an unknown *Indian*. *Canaſſatego* repeating the Meſſage delivered to the *Six Nations* by *Shickcalamy*, in the Year 1740, with a String of Wampum, ſaid in Anſwer: 'The *Six Nations* had 'made diligent Enquiry into the Affair, and had 'found out the *Indian* who had committed the 'Fact; he lived near *Aſopus*, and had been ex'amined and ſeverely reprov'd: And they hoped,

‘ as *William Webb* was recovered, the Governor ‘ would not expect any further Puniſhment; and ‘ therefore they returned the String of Wampum ‘ received from their Brethren, by the Hand of ‘ *Shickcalamy*, in Token that they had fully complied with their Requeſt.’

I thank'd them, ſaid he, for their Care; but reminded them, that though the Man did not die, yet he lay a long Time in extreme Miſery, and would never recover the free Uſe of his Speech, and was rendered leſs able to get his Livelihood; and in ſuch Caſes the *Engliſh* Laws obliged the Aſſailant to make good all Damages, beſides paying for the Pain endured.—But as the *Indian* was, in all Probability, poor and unable to make Satisfaction, I told them, that for their Sake I would forgive him; adding, had *Webb* died, I make no Doubt but you would have put the *Indian* to Death, juſt as we did two of our People who had killed an *Indian*; we cauſed them to be hung on a Gallows, in the Preſence of many Hundreds of our People, to deter all others from doing the like. *Canaſſatego* made me this Reply: ‘ The *Indians* know no Puniſhment but Death; they ‘ have no ſuch Thing as pecuniary Mulcts; if a ‘ Man be guilty of a Crime, he is either put to ‘ Death, or the Fault is overlook'd. We have ‘ often heard of your Hanging-up thoſe two Perſons; but as none of our *Indians* ſaw the Men ‘ die, many believe they were not hanged, but ‘ tranſported to ſome other Colony: And it would ‘ be ſatisfactory to the *Indians*, if, for the future, ‘ ſome of them be ſent for, to be Witneſſes of ſuch ‘ Executions.’ I aſſured them, that whoever gave them that Information, abuſed them; for the Perſons certainly ſuffered Death, and in the Preſence of all the People.

Canaſſatego then proceeded to give an Anſwer to what was ſaid to them the 2d Inſtant, relating to *Le Tort*'s Letter: ‘ That they had, in Council, 'conſidered in what Manner the Matter recommended to them ought to be conducted; and 'they were of Opinion, that as the *Shawaneſe*, not 'the *Twightwys* (for they knew ſo much of it, that 'the People were of the *Twightwy* Nation in whoſe 'Bags the Scalps were found) had ſent me a Preſent 'of Skins, I ſhould in return, ſend them a Blanket 'or a Kettle, and with it a very ſharp Meſſage, that 'tho' they had done well in ſweeping the Road from 'Blood, yet that was but a ſmall Part of their 'Duty; they ought not to have ſuffered the '*Twightwys*, after their Lye and the Diſcovery of 'the Scalps, to have left them, 'till they had given 'a full and true Account how they came by them, 'whoſe Scalps they were, and in what Place, and 'for what Reaſon the Men were kill'd; and when 'they had been fully ſatisfied of all theſe Particulars, then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the white People lived, that the Murderers might be complained againſt, and puniſhed by the Nation they belonged to: And as the *Shawaneſe* had omitted to 'perform the Part of Brethren, that I ſhould reprove them for it, and charge them to make 'Amends for their Neglect, by uſing all poſſible 'Expedition to come at the Knowledge of theſe 'Things, and to aid their Brethren the white People in obtaining Juſtice.

The Minutes of the preceding Council being read, Mr. *Logan*, in purſuance of the Board's Direction of Yeſterday, reported, on behalf of himſelf, and the other Gentlemen to whom it was recommended, that they had confer'd with Mr. *Kinſey*, and requeſted him to conſult the other Members of the Aſſembly concerning the making a Preſent to the *Indians*; and that Mr. *Kinſey* having collected the Sentiments of ſeveral Members of the Aſſembly in Town, whom he had confer'd with on that Subject, found them generally of Opinion, that a Preſent ſhould at this Time be made; but that they had declined nominating any Sum: However, that Mr. *Kinſey* had given it as his own Opinion, that the Governor and Council might go as far as *three hundred Pounds.*

And accordingly it is refer'd to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, to conſider of, and prepare a proper Liſt of the Goods whereof the Preſent ſhould be compoſed, to the Value of *three hundred Pounds*, as aforeſaid; adviſing with the Interpreter as to the Quantity and Quality.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's, the 9th of *July*, P. M. 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan, *Robert Strettell*, } Eſqrs;
Samuel Preſton, *Abraham Taylor*, }

The CHIEFS of the *Six Nations.*
SASSOONAN, and the *Delawares.*
NUTIMUS, and the *Fork-Indians.*
CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor ſpoke to the Chiefs of the *Six Nations*, as follows:

'*BRETHREN*,

'The laſt Time the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* 'were here, they were informed, that your Couſins, 'a Branch of the *Delawares*, gave this Province 'ſome Diſturbance about the Lands the Proprietor 'purchaſed from them, and for which their Anceſtors had received a valuable Conſideration above '*fifty-five* Years ago, as appears by a Deed now 'lying on the Table.—Sometime after this, *Conrad* '*Weiſer* delivered to your Brother *Thomas Penn*

'your Letter, wherein you requeſt of him, and
'*James Logan*, that they would not buy Land, *&c.*
'—This has been ſhewn to them and interpreted;
'notwithſtanding which they have continued their
'former Diſturbances, and have had the Inſolence
'to write Letters to ſome of the Magiſtrates of this
'Government, wherein they have abuſed your good
'Brethren, our worthy Proprietaries, and treated
'them with the utmoſt Rudeneſs and Ill Manners.
'Being loth, from our Regard to you, to puniſh
'them as they deſerve, I ſent two Meſſengers to
'inform them that you were expected here, and
'ſhould be acquainted with their Behaviour.—As
'you, on all Occaſions, apply to us to remove all
'white People that are ſettled on Lands before they
'are purchaſed from you, and we do our Endea-
'vours to turn ſuch People off; we now expect
'from you, that you will cauſe theſe *Indians* to re-
'move from the Lands in the Forks of *Delaware*,
'and not give any further Diſturbance to the Per-
'ſons who are now in Poſſeſſion.'

To inforce this we lay down a String of Wampum.

Then were read the ſeveral Conveyances, the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* relating to the *Delawares*; the Letters of the *Fork-Indians* to the Governor and Mr. *Langhorne*, and a Draught of the Land; theſe were then delivered to *Conrad Weiſer*, who was deſired to interpret them to the Chiefs, when they ſhould take this Affair into their Conſideration.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 10, 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Samuel Haſell*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Robert Strettell*,
Abraham Taylor, Eſqrs;

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7th Inſtant with the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, ſo far as it related to the Inhabitants of *Maryland*; as alſo a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of *Maryland* upon that Subject; both of which being approved, were ordered to be tranſcribed fair, in order to be diſpatch'd the following Morning. The Letter was as follows:

SIR, Philadelphia, July 10, 1742.

THE incloſed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, *before a very numerous Audience, in this Place, with my Anſwer to it, is of ſo great Importance to all his Majeſty's Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, and to your Government in particular, that I have employ'd a ſpecial Meſſenger to deliver it you. I hope you will enable me to ſend them a ſatisfactory Anſwer. It would be impertinent in me to ſay more to one ſo well informed as you are of theſe Nations, and of their abſolute Authority over all the* Indians *bordering upon us, or of the Advantages of maintaining a ſtrict Friendſhip with them at all Times, but more eſpecially at this critical Juncture.*

I am, Yours, &c.

An Account exhibited by *Conrad Weiſer* of his Expences upon the *Indians*, and *Indian* Affairs, from *February* laſt to *July* 1, 1742, amounting to 36*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* was laid before the Board, and examin'd, and allow'd to be a juſt and very moderate Account.

And the Board taking into Conſideration the many ſignal Services performed by the ſaid *Conrad Weiſer* to this Government, his Diligence and Labour in the Service thereof, and his Skill in the *Indian* Languages and Methods of Buſineſs, are of Opinion, that the ſaid *Conrad* ſhould be allowed, as a Reward from the Province at this Time, the Sum of *Thirty Pounds*, at leaſt, beſides Payment of his ſaid Account.

At a COUNCIL held at the Great Meeting-Houſe, *July* 10. *P. M.* 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton*,	Eſqrs;
Thomas Lawrence,	*Samuel Haſell*,	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell*,	

CANASSATEGO, } And other *Indian* Chiefs.
SHICKCALAMY, }

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia*.

The Governor ſpoke to the *Indians* as follows:

'*BRETHREN*,

'This Meeting will be ſhort: It is in order to 'make you a Preſent from the Governor, the Coun'cil, the Aſſembly, and all our People. *William* '*Penn* was known to you to be a good and faithful 'Friend to all the *Indians*: He made a League of 'Friendſhip with you, by which we became one

' People. This League has often ſince been renew'd by friendly Treaties; and as you have declared that the Friendſhip ſhall always laſt on your Parts, ſo we would have you believe that it ſhall remain inviolable on ours while the Sun and Moon endure.

' I gave you ſome Expectation of a Preſent, and we have it now ready to deliver to you. This Preſent is made you by the Governor, Council, Aſſembly, and all our People, in Conſideration of the great Miſeries and Diſtreſſes which you our good Friends have lately ſuffered. This will be ſome Relief to you for the preſent, and it's to be hoped your own Induſtry will ſoon retrieve your Circumſtances.

' It has ſometimes happened, and may happen again, that idle and untrue Stories are carried to you concerning us your Brethren; but our Deſire is, and we expect it from you, that you will give no Credit to them; for we are, and always will be, your ſteady and ſincere Friends.

' It is a Cuſtom when we renew our Treaties with our good Friends the *Indians*, to clear the Road, and make our Fire burn bright: We have done ſo upon this Occaſion; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we deliver you, as a Preſent from the Governor, the Council, the Aſſembly, and all the People of *Penſylvania*, the following Goods, *viz.*

24 *Guns.*
600 *Pounds of Lead.*
600 *Pounds of Powder.*
25 *Strowdes* } *Match-*
90 *Duffil* } *Coats.*
30 *Blankets.*
62 *Yards of Half-Thicks.*
60 *Ruffled Shirts.*
25 *Hats.*
1000 *Flints.*

50 *Hoes.*
50 *Hatchets.*
5 *Pounds of Vermilion*
10 *Dozen of Knives.*
8 *Dozen of Gimblets.*
2 *Dozen of Tobacco-Tongs.*
25 *Pair of Shoes.*
25 *Pair of Stockings.*
25 *Pair of Buckles.*

Whereupon the Chiefs, and all the *Indians*, returned their ſolemn Thanks; and *Canaſſatego* ſaid, 'They had no more to ſay as to publick Buſineſs 'at preſent; but they had ſomewhat under Deli'beration, which, when they had duly conſidered, 'they would communicate.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's,
July 12, 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan, *Clement Plumſted*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs;
Robert Strettell,

Mr. *Richard Peters*.

CANASSATEGO, } And ſundry Chiefs of the *Six*
SHICKCALAMY, } *Nations*.

SASSOONAN, and the *Delawares*.

NUTTIMUS, and the *Fork-Indians*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

Piſquetoman,
Cornelius Spring, } Interpreters to the *Fork-Indians*.
Nicholas Scull,

CANASSATEGO ſaid:

'*BRETHREN, the Governor and Council*,

'The other Day you informed us of the Miſbe'haviour of our Couſins the *Delawares*, with re'ſpect to their continuing to claim, and refuſing to 'remove from ſome Land on the River *Delaware*, 'notwithſtanding their Anceſtors had ſold it by a 'Deed under their Hands and Seals to the Proprie'taries, for a valuable Conſideration, upwards of '*fifty* Years ago; and notwithſtanding that, they 'themſelves had alſo not many Years ago, after a 'long and full Examination, ratiſied that Deed of 'their Anceſtors, and given a freſh one under their 'Hands and Seals; and then you requeſted us to 'remove them, inforcing your Requeſt with a 'String of Wampum.—Afterwards we laid on the 'Table our own Letters by *Conrad Weiſer*; ſome 'of our Couſins Letters, and the ſeveral Writings to prove the Charge againſt our Couſins, 'with a Draught of the Land in Diſpute.—We 'now tell you, we have peruſed all theſe ſeveral 'Papers: We ſee with our own Eyes, that they 'have been a very unruly People, and are altogether in the Wrong in their Dealings with you.— 'We have concluded to remove them, and oblige 'them to go over the River *Delaware*, and quit all 'Claim to any Lands on this Side for the future, 'ſince they have received Pay for them, and it is 'gone thro' their Guts long ago.—To confirm to you 'that we will ſee your Requeſt executed, we lay 'down this String of Wampum in return for yours.'

Then turning to the *Delawares*, holding a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, he ſpoke to them as follows:

COUSINS,

"Let this Belt of Wampum ſerve to chaſtiſe 'you. You ought to be taken by the Hair of the 'Head and ſhaked ſeverely, till you recover your 'Senſes and become ſober. You don't know what 'Ground you ſtand on, nor what you are doing. 'Our Brother *Onas*'s Cauſe is very juſt and plain, 'and his Intentions are to preſerve Friendſhip. On 'the other Hand, your Cauſe is bad; your Heart far 'from being upright; and you are maliciouſly bent 'to break the Chain of Friendſhip with our Brother *Onas*, and his People. We have ſeen with 'our Eyes a Deed ſign'd by nine of your Anceſtors above *fifty* Years ago for this very Land, and 'a Releaſe ſign'd, not many Years ſince, by ſome 'of yourſelves and Chiefs now living, to the Number of fifteen or upwards.—But how came you to take upon you to ſell Land at all? We conquered you; we made Women of you; you know you are Women, and can no more ſell Land than Women; nor is it fit you ſhould have the Power of ſelling Lands, ſince you would abuſe it. This Land that you claim is gone thro' your Guts; you have been furniſhed with Cloaths, Meat, and Drink, by the Goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like Children as you are.—"But what makes you ſell Land in the Dark? Did you ever tell us that you had ſold this Land? Did we ever receive any Part, even the Value of a Pipe-Shank, from you for it? You have told us a blind Story, that you ſent a Meſſenger to us to inform us of the Sale, but he never came amongſt us, nor we never heard any thing about it.—This is acting in the Dark, and very different from the Conduct our *Six* Nations obſerve in the Sales of Land; on ſuch Occaſions they give publick Notice, and invite all the *Indians* of their united Nations, and give them all a Share of the Preſent they receive for their Lands.—This is the Behaviour of the wiſe united Nations.—But we find you are none of our Blood: You act a diſhoneſt Part, not only in this, but in other Matters: Your Ears are ever open to ſlanderous Reports about our Brethren; you receive them with as much Greedineſs as lewd Women receive the Embraces of bad Men. And for all theſe Reaſons we charge you to remove inſtantly; we don't give you the Liberty to think about it. You are Women. Take the Advice of a wiſe Man, and remove immediately. You may return to the other Side of *Delaware* where you came from: But we do not know whether, conſidering how you have demean'd yourſelves, you will be permitted to live there; or whether you 'have not ſwallowed that Land down your Throats 'as well as the Land on this Side. We therefore 'aſſign you two Places to go, either to *Wyomen* or '*Shamokin*. You may go to either of theſe Places, 'and then we ſhall have you more under our Eye, 'and ſhall ſee how you behave. Don't deliberate; 'but remove away, and take this Belt of Wampum.'

This being interpreted by *Conrad Weiſer* into *Engliſh*, and by *Cornelius Spring* into the *Delaware* Language, *Canaſſetego* taking a String of Wampum, added further.

'After our juſt Reproof, and abſolute Order 'to depart from the Land, you are now to take 'Notice of what we have further to ſay to you. 'This String of Wampum ſerves to forbid you, 'your Children and Grand-Children, to the lateſt 'Poſterity for ever, meddling in Land-Affairs; 'neither you, nor any who ſhall deſcend from you, 'are ever hereafter to preſume to ſell any Land: 'For which purpoſe, you are to preſerve this String, 'in Memory of what your Uncles have this Day 'given you in Charge.—We have ſome other Buſineſs to tranſact with our Brethren, and therefore 'depart the Council, and conſider what has been 'ſaid to you.'

Canaſſatego then ſpoke to the Governor and Council:

'*BRETHREN*,

'We called at our old Friend *James Logan*'s, 'in our Way to this City, and to our Grief we 'found him hid in the Buſhes, and retired, thro' Infirmities, from publick Buſineſs. We preſs'd 'him to leave his Retirement, and prevailed with 'him to aſſiſt once more on our Account at your 'Councils. We hope, notwithſtanding his Age, and 'the Effects of a Fit of Sickneſs, which we underſtand

‘ has hurt his Conſtitution, that he may yet con-
‘ tinue a long Time to aſſiſt this Province with his
‘ Counſels. He is a wiſe Man, and a faſt Friend
‘ to the *Indians*. And we deſire, when his Soul
‘ goes to GOD, you may chuſe in his Room juſt
‘ ſuch another Perſon, of the ſame Prudence and
‘ Ability in counſelling, and of the ſame tender Diſ-
‘ poſition and Affection for the *Indians*. In Teſ-
‘ timony of our Gratitude for all his Services, and
‘ becauſe he was ſo good as to leave his Coun-
‘ try-Houſe, and follow us to Town, and be at
‘ the Trouble, in this his advanced Age, to attend
‘ the Council, we preſent him with this Bundle of
‘ Skins.’

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ It is always our Way, at the Concluſion of a
‘ Treaty, to deſire you will uſe your Endeavours
‘ with the Traders, that they may ſell their Goods
‘ cheaper, and give us a better Price for our Deer-
‘ Skins. Whenever any particular Sort of *Indian*
‘ Goods is ſcarce, they conſtantly make us pay the
‘ dearer on that Account. We muſt now uſe the
‘ ſame Argument with them: Our Deer are killed
‘ in ſuch Quantities, and our Hunting-Countries
‘ grown leſs every Day by the Settlement of white
‘ People, that Game is now difficult to find,
‘ and we muſt go a great Way in queſt of it; they
‘ therefore ought to give us a better Price for our
‘ Skins; and we deſire you would ſpeak to them
‘ to do ſo. We have been ſtinted in the Article of
‘ Rum in Town. We deſire you will open the
‘ Rum-Bottle, and give it to us in greater Abun-
‘ dance on the Road.’

To inforce our Requeſt, about the Indian *Traders, we preſent you with this Bundle of Skins.*

BRETHREN,

'When we firſt came to your Houſes, we found 'them clean and in Order; but we have ſtaid ſo 'long as to dirty them; which is to be imputed 'to our different Way of Living from the white 'People: And therefore, as we cannot but have 'been diſagreeable to you on this Account, we pre'ſent you with ſome Skins to make your Houſes 'clean, and put them into the ſame Condition they 'were in when we came amongſt you.'

BRETHREN,

'The Buſineſs the *Five* Nations tranſact with you 'is of great Conſequence, and requires a ſkilful and 'honeſt Perſon to go between us; one in whom both 'you and we can place a Confidence.—We eſteem 'our preſent Interpreter to be ſuch a Perſon, equally 'faithful in the Interpretation of whatever is ſaid 'to him by either of us, equally allied to both; he 'is of our Nation, and a Member of our Council, 'as well as of yours. When we adopted him, we 'divided him into two equal Parts: One we kept 'for ourſelves, and one we left for you. He has had 'a great deal of trouble with us, wore out his Shoes 'in our Meſſages, and dirty'd his Clothes by being 'amongſt us, ſo that he is become as naſty as an '*Indian*.

'In Return for theſe Services, we recommend 'him to your Generoſity; and on our own Behalf, 'we give him *Five Skins* to buy him Clothes and 'Shoes with.'

BRETHREN,

'We have ſtill one more Favour to aſk. Our 'Treaty, and all we have to ſay about publick Bu'ſineſs, is now over, and to-morrow we deſign to 'leave you. We hope, as you have given us 'Plenty of good Proviſion whilſt in Town, that

‘ you will continue your Goodneſs ſo far as to ſupply us with a little more to ſerve us on the Road. ‘ And we likewiſe deſire you will provide us with ‘ Waggons, to carry our Goods to the Place where ‘ they are to be conveyed by Water.’

To theſe ſeveral Points the Governor made the following Reply.

BRETHREN of the Six Nations,

‘ The Judgment you have juſt now paſs’d on ‘ your Couſins the *Delawares*, confirms the high ‘ Opinion we have ever entertained of the Juſtice of ‘ the *Six Nations*. This Part of your Character, for ‘ which you are deſervedly famed, made us wave ‘ doing ourſelves Juſtice, in order to give you another Opportunity of convincing the World of ‘ your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements. ‘ Theſe unhappy People might have always liv’d ‘ eaſy, having never receiv’d the leaſt Injury from ‘ us; but we believe ſome of our own People were ‘ bad enough to impoſe on their Credulity, and engage them in theſe wrong Meaſures, which we ‘ wiſh, for their Sakes, they had avoided.

‘ We hoped, from what we have conſtantly given ‘ in Charge to the *Indian* Traders, that they would ‘ have adminiſtred no juſt Cauſe of Complaint: If ‘ they do you Wrong, it is againſt our Inclinations, ‘ and contrary to our expreſs Directions. As you ‘ have exhibited no particular Charge againſt them, ‘ we ſhall uſe our beſt Endeavours to perſuade them ‘ to give you as much for your Skins as they can ‘ poſſibly afford; and to take Care that their Goods ‘ which they give in Exchange for Skins, be of the ‘ beſt Sort. We will likewiſe order you ſome Rum to ‘ ſerve you on your journey home, ſince you deſire it.

‘ We wiſh there had been more Room and better Houſes provided for your Entertainment; but ‘ not expecting ſo many of you, we did the beſt 'we could. 'Tis true, there are a great many 'Houſes in Town, but as they are the Property 'of other People, who have their own Families to 'take care of, it is difficult to procure Lodgings 'for a large Number of People, eſpecially if they 'come unexpectedly.

'We entertain the ſame Sentiments of the Abi-'lities and Probity of the Interpreter as you have 'expreſs'd. We were induc'd at firſt to make uſe 'of him in this important Truſt, from his being 'known to be agreeable to you, and one who had 'lived amongſt you for ſome Years, in good Credit 'and Eſteem with all your Nations; and have ever 'found him equally faithful to both. We are pleas'd 'with the Notice you have taken of him, and think 'he richly deſerves it at your Hands. We ſhall 'not be wanting to make him a ſuitable Gratifica-'tion, for the many good and faithful Services he 'hath done this Government.

'We have already given Orders for Waggons 'to carry your Goods, and for a Supply of Provi-'ſions to ſerve you on the Road in your Return 'home, where we heartily wiſh you may arrive in 'good Health.'

After the Governor had concluded, Mr. *Logan* return'd an Anſwer to that Part of *Canaſſatego*'s Speech which related to him, and ſaid, 'That not 'only upon the Account of his Lameneſs, of which 'the *Indians* themſelves were Witneſſes; but on 'Account of another Indiſpoſition, which about 'three Years ſince had laid him under an Incapa-'city of expreſſing himſelf with his former uſual 'Freedom, he had been obliged to live retired in 'the Country. But that our firſt Proprietor, the 'Honourable *William Penn*, who had ever been a 'Father and true Friend to all the *Indians*, having 'above forty Years ſince recommended them to 'his particular Care, he had always, from his own 'Inclination, as well as from that ſtrict Charge,

‘ endeavoured to convince all the *Indians*, that he was their true Friend; and was now well pleaſed, that after a Tract of ſo many Years, they were not inſenſible of it. He thanked them kindly for their Preſent, and heartily joined with them in their Deſires, that this Government may always be furniſhed with Perſons of equally good Inclinations, and not only with ſuch, but alſo with better Abilities to ſerve them.’

And then *Canaſſatego* ſaid, he had forgot to mention, that *Shickcalamy* and *Caxhayn* had been employ'd on ſeveral Meſſages to this Government, and deſir'd they might be conſider'd on that Account.

At a COUNCIL held the 12th of *July*, P. M. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton*,	Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted,	*Thomas Lawrence*,	
Samuel Haſell,	*Abraham Taylor*,	
Robert Strettell,		

Mr. *Richard Peters*.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Regulation of the neceſſary Expences of the *Indians* travelling down hither, and returning; and upon an Eſtimate made by *Conrad Weiſer*, amounting to about *one hundred Pounds*, it appearing that the ſaid Sum of 100 *l.* will be neceſſary to be advanced to *Conrad Weiſer* to defray thoſe Expences, Mr. *Logan*, on the Proprietaries Behalf, propoſes to advance 40 *l.* and the Treaſurer declaring he had no publick Money in his Hands, and that if he had, he would not advance Money without the Aſſembly's Order; it is recommended to Mr. *Preſton* and Mr. *Lawrence*, to confer with Mr. *Kinſey*, and know whether he, as Speaker of the Aſſembly, and Truſtee of the Loan-Office, will advance the other 60 *l.*

And the *Indians* having requeſted that they might have a ſmall Quantity of Rum, to be added to their Proviſions, to comfort them on the Road: The Board is of Opinion, that there be added to the ſaid Eſtimate for twenty Gallons of Rum for the aforeſaid Uſe. And in Return for their Preſent of Skins, at requeſting that the *Indian* Traders be enjoin'd to ſell their Goods cheaper, the Board directs that two Strouds be preſented. And that *five Pounds* be given to *Caxhayn* on the Account of the Province, for his Services; and to *Shickcalamy* the like Sum.

A juſt Copy, compared by

PATRICK BAIRD, Secr.

A

A

TREATY,

Held at the Town of
Lancaſter, in PENSYLVANIA,
By the HONOURABLE the
Lieutenant-Governor of the PROVINCE,
And the HONOURABLE the
Commiſſioners for the PROVINCES
OF
VIRGINIA *and* MARYLAND,
WITH THE
INDIANS
OF THE
SIX NATIONS,
In *JUNE*, 1744.

The Deputies of the Six Nations having, at their last Visit, agreed to release their Claim to all the Land on both sides of the River Sasquahannah, as far South as this Province extends, and to the Northward to those called the Endleſs Mountains or Kittochtinny Hills; in Consideration whereof, they then received a large quantity of valuable Indian Goods for the Lands situate on the Eastern side of the said River, but declined at that time to receive any for those on the Western side of the said River, chusing to defer the same till another Visit; A large number arrived from these Nations at Philadelphia on Wednesday the 30th of June, with Deputies duly impower'd to receive the said Goods; & acquainted the Governor that being weary from the fatigue of their long Journey, they should crave three or four days to rest themselves before they proceed to their Busineſs: In the mean time they would wait on the Governor to discourse according to their usual method about News & other Occurrences; which the Governor readily agreed to, and ask'd them when they would chuse to pay their first Visit; which they desiring might be on Friday the 2 of July in the afternoon, the Council was accordingly summoned, and met at Mr. Logan's House, where were

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, Samuel Preston,
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Lawrence,
Samuel Hasell, Ralph Aſsheton,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, } Esq.rs

The Chiefs of the Six Nations, with the Chiefs of the Shawanese

Canassateego the Onondago Chief, Speaker

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor opened the Conference as follows.

Brethren,

" The Proprietor having purchased certain Lands from your Nations
" about Six years ago, a Moiety of what was agreed to be given in Consideration
" of that Purchase was at that time delivered to them, and the other being at
" their own desire left in the Proprietor's Hands. He preſsed you by Shikalamy to send last year for it, and would have been glad to have seen you & taken you by the Hand before his Departure. But as the Design of this meeting is to hear your News and converse together in a free & friendly manner, I shall say no more about the Goods than that they lye ready at the Proprietors

House, and will be delivered when you shall have sufficiently rested from the fatigue of your Journey.

The Chief of the Onondagoes spoke

" Brethren,

" We propose to rest four days, and then come to the main Business.
" at present we are at a private Conference about News, and have something
" of this sort to mention to our Brother Onas." And on the Governors signifying they would be glad to know what it was, the Chief proceeded.

" Brethren.

" ' It is our way when we come to our Brethren, or any other Persons,
' whom we live in strict Friendship with, to remove all obstructions to a good
' Understanding; with this view we are to inform you of a piece of disagreable
' News that happened in our Journey. — Some White People living at a
' place called Conegocheegoe, whose Names we cannot tell, nor whether they
' belong to this or the neighbouring Government, but one of them, as we heard,
' had his House burnt over his head some years ago, and he was brought
' down a Prisoner and committed to the Goal of this City: These People lighting
' of our young Warriours, as they were hunting, made some Proposal
about the purchasing of Land from them, and our young Men being indi
& unacquainted with publick Business, were foolish enough to hearken to
' them, & to receive five Duffil Strowds for Two Plantations on the River
Cohongoronto. A Conestogoe Indian, & a French Indian, and some others that
' were in Company had three Duffil Strowds, & went away with them; and
' our young Men carried off the other two. As soon as this came to our
' knowledge, we sent for our Warriours, and after examining & rebuking
' them severely, we took away their two Strowds, & publickly censured them
' for exposing us to our Brethren of Pensilvania in doing a thing so inconsistent with our Engagements to them; "You are, said we aloud, that
' all our People might hear & take notice, to know & remember that the
" Six Nations have obliged themselves to sell none of the Land that falls
" within the Province of Pensilvania to any other but our Brother Onas,
" and that to sell Lands to any other is an high Breach of the League of
" Friendship." Brethren, this rash proceeding of our young Men makes
' us ashamed. We always mean well, and shall perform faithfully what
' we have promised: and we assure you, this Affair was transacted in
' the manner we have related, without our privity or consent; and that

'you may be fully convinced of this, & of the Sincerity of our Intentions, we
'have brought you these Two Strowds [here he presented two red Strowds to the
'Governor] they are the very Strowds our foolish young Men received; we took
'them from them, and we give them to you to return to those white People
'who made the Bargain, and desire when the Strowds are returned to them
'they may be told what we now say, and that we shall not confirm such
'Bargains nor any other that may interfere with our Engagements to our
'Brother Onas.

The Governor then spoke

Brethren.

'I thank you for this piece of News; You have taken this matter
'perfectly right, all bargaining for Land within this Province, is, to be sure, a
'manifest breach of your Contract with the Proprietors, and what we know you
'will not countenance: We have hitherto found the Six Nations faithfull to
'their Engagements, and this is a fresh instance of their punctuality. You
'could not help these mistakes of your young men; they were not done in
'your presence; but as several Inconveniences may arise from these kind of
'clandestine Sales, or from any such loose Sales of Land by your People, we
'desire you will on your return home, give publick Notice to all your Warriours
'not to bargain for any Land; or if they do, that you will not confirm such
'Bargains: and that this very Affair together with what you have done
'therein may be particularly reported to all your Nation assembled in
'Council.

The Onondago Chief promised to give such publick Notice, &
desiring liberty to mend his former Speech, he proceeded

Brethren.

I forgot one Circumstance: Our People who pretended to sell the
'Land, demanded a Belt of Wampum of the Buyers to carry to their Chiefs,
'and on their declaring they had no Wampum, our Warriours said, they would
'not answer that their Chiefs would confirm this Bargain; since they never
'did any thing of this nature without Wampum.

The Governor after a short pause, spoke

'Brethren of the Six Nations.

'I shall take this opportunity to relate to you a piece of disagreable
'News I received some days ago in a Letter from Le Tort the Indian Trader,

"at Allegheny, who says, "that in *May* last some Indians of the *Taway*
"Nation, supposed by us to be the *Twightwees*, in their return from War,
"called & stayed some time with the *Shawanese*; who being asked, & denying
"they had brought either Scalps or Prisoners, the *Shawanese* suspecting
"them, had the curiosity to search their Bags, and finding two Scalps in
"them that by the softness of the Hair did not feel like Indian Scalps, they
"washd them clean and found them to be the Scalps of some Christians;
"on this Discovery, the *Twightwees* were so much ashamed, that they
"stole away from their Town in the Night time; & coming as they afterwards understood, to a little Village belonging to the *Shawanese*,
"they told our People that their Hearts were full of Grief; for as they came
"along the Road, they found it all bloody, and having good cause to believe it
"was made bloody with the Blood of some of the White Brethren, they had very
"sorrowfully swept the Road, and desired them to inform the Governor of Pensilva.
"of their (the *Twightwees*) Grief, and how they had swept the Road clean." *Le Tort* adds, on behalf of the *Shawanese*, "that they were much troubled & grieved
"at this unfortunate Accident; & prayed, as they had no concern in it more than
"by being Instruments to discover it, their Brethren would not blame them, nor
"suffer a Misunderstanding to arise between them on this account; they would
"sweep the Road clean & wipe all the Blood away; and desired their Brethren
"would be satisfied with this, & not weep too much for a misfortune that might
"not happen again as long as the Sun & Moon shone".

The Person who delivered me *Le Torts* Letter, brought this Bundle of Skins as a Present to me; but I told the Messenger I would not meddle with it, he might leave it if he pleased: The Affair appeard to me in a bad light, & I would represent it to the *Six Nations* who were expected in Town every day. This is the Fact as I have it from *Le Tort*. I desire to be informd if you know any thing of this matter; and if you do not, that you will make diligent enquiry who committed the Murder, & who are the unhappy Sufferers, and assist us to obtain Satisfaction if it shall appear to be any of our Fellow-Subjects that have been treated in this manner.

To enforce this Request, I present you with this String of Wampum.

The *Onendago* Chief in reply said

Brethren.

"We take this Information kindly at your Hands; we will take

"this String of Wampum home with us to our Lodgings, and there consult about
"the most regular & proper Steps to be taken by us to answer your Expectations,
"and when we have duly considered the matter, we will return you an Answer.

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference; & calling for Wine & other Liquors according to the Indian Custom, after a decent & chearfull Entertainment the Indians withdrew.

At a Council held at the Proprietor's House, July 5th 1742.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governor.
James Logan, } Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted }
with several other Gentlemen of the Town
The Chiefs of the Six Nations

It being judg'd proper at this critical Time, when we are in daily expectation of a French War, to sound the Indians, & discover what Dependence we might have on them in case their aid should be wanted, an handsome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs; and after they had made an hearty Meal and drank His Majesty's Health, the Proprietors, and the Health of the Six Nations, the Chiefs g the solemn Cry in testimony of their thanks for the Honour done them, and soon after the Governor began in a free way to enquire for what reason the Senecas were not come down, since they had an equal Right to a Share of the Goods with the other Nations. — Canaſsateego their Speaker said, the Senecas were in great Distreſs on account of a Famine that raged in their Country, which had reduced them to such want that a Father had been obliged to kill two of his Children to preserve his own & the rest of his Family's Lives, and they could not now come down, but had given Directions about their Share of the Goods. — The Governor expreſs'd his Concern for the unhappy Circumstances of their Brethren of the Seneca Nation; and after a short respite, enquired if any of their Deputies were then at Canada, and whether the French Governor was making any warlike Preparations. and on their answering, Yes, the Governor said with a smiling pleasant Countenance, I suppose if the French should go to War with us, you will join them. The Indians conferr'd together for some time, and then Canaſsateego in a chearfull lively manner made Answer. — "We aſsure you, the Governor of Canada "pays our Nations great Court at this time, well knowing of what Consequence "we are to the French Interest; He has already told us he was uncovering the

" Hatchet & sharpening it, and hoped if he should be obliged to lift it up against the
" *English*, their Nations would remain neuter and aſsist neither side. — But we will
" now speak plainly to our Brethren — Why should we who are one Flesh with
" you, refuse to help you whenever you want our Aſsistance - we have continued a
" long time in the strictest League of Amity & Friendship with you, & we shall
" always be faithfull & true to you our old and good Allies. — The Governor of
" *Canada* talks a great deal, but ten of his Words do not go so far as one of yours. —
" We do not look towards them, we look towards you, and you may depend on our Aſsist-
" ance". — Whilst the Onondago Chief made this open & hearty Declaration, all the other Indians made frequently that particular kind of Noise which is known to be a mark of approbation. — The Governor bid the Interpreter tell *Canaſsateego*, he
' did not set on foot this Enquiry from any suspicion he had of the *Six Nations*
' wanting a due Regard for the *English*. — Our Experience of their Honour & Faith
' would not permit us to think any other of them than that they would esteem our
' Friends their Friends, and our Enemies their Enemies, agreable to the strict Union
' which had ever subsisted between us. — As to the Governor of *Canada*, they need
' not mind what he said. — *The English* on equal Terms had beat the *French*, &
' would beat them again: and were they but to consider the Advantages which
' the *English* have by poſseſsing so many large & populous Countries and so
' many good Ports on the Continent of *America*, they would soon see who had
' most reason to fear a War, the *French* or the *English*.

Here the Conversation dropt, and after another Glaſs of Wine, the *Indians* resumed the Discourse, by asking whether their Brethren had not been for some time engaged in a War with the King of *Spain*, & what Succeſses they had met with.

The Governor told them, the King of *Great Britain* lived in an Island, and being surrounded with the Sea his chief Strength lay in his Ships, in which he was so much superior to his Enemies, that they were seldom to be met with on the broad Ocean, but sculk'd & hid themselves, only venturing out now & then, and whenever they did they were almost sure to be taken; and that the King of *Great Britain* had with his Ships beat down or taken several of the *Spaniards* Great Forts in *America*. — The *Indians* said, they were pleased to hear their Brethren were an Overmatch for their Enemies, & wish'd them good Succeſs.

The Governor then enquired into the State & Condition of the Nations to the Westward of the Great Lakes, and whether they had any Warriours then in those Countries? whether they had concluded Peace with the Southern

Indians? and whether they had heard what their Deputies had done at Albany?

They made answer, That they had always abundance of their men out amongst the Nations situate to the west of their Lakes. — That they had kindled a Fire with a vast many Nations, some whereof were Tributaries, & they had a good Understanding with all. — They set out from their own Country in Company with two Setts of Deputies, one going to hold a Treaty with the Southern Indians, and they believed a Peace would be concluded; the other going to meet the Governor of New York at Albany, but they could not tell what had been done at either Place — On their return, they were to hold a General Council & would inform their Brethren of these Particulars.

Then the Governor put an end to the Conference by telling the Indians the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held to morrow afternoon at the Meeting House.

At a Council held in the Meetinghouse Philada. July 6th. 1742.

Present

The Honble. George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	Samuel Preston,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,	Ralph Assheton,	
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	

Canassatego, Chief of the Onondagoes, Speaker

Shicalamy; and a great number of Indians whose Names ought here to be inserted

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

And a great number of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia

The Governor having commanded Silence spoke as follows

Friends & Brethren of the Six Nations.

Six years ago a Number of your Chiefs obliged us with a Visit, when they agreed on behalf of your Nations to the Release of certain Lands on both sides the River Sasquahannah to the Southward of the endless Mountains, & within the Limits & Bounds of the King's Grant of this Province. In consideration of which, a certain Quantity of Goods was agreed on & delivered as a full Satisfaction for the said Lands lying on the Eastern side of the said River; and for the Lands on the Western side of the said River, you desired the Payment should be deferr'd till another opportunity. These Goods which are exactly the same in Quantity as those you received the last time the Chiefs of your Nations were here, have been ready a considerable time & kept in expectation of your coming for them; — And now you are come down fully empowered by your respective Councils to receive them, we are well pleased to deliver them. Leaving it to you to make a fair & equal Division of them amongst yourselves. We are sorry for the absence of our Brethren the Senekas, and much more so that it should be owing to their Diſtreſs at home by a Famine that rages in their Country. — A Famine so great that you tell us a Father has been obliged to sacrifice one part of his Family even his own Children for the support & preservation of himself and the other part. — We heartily commiserate their Condition and do not doubt but you will do them fair & ample Justice in the disposal of their part of the Goods in such manner as they have instructed you. You shall now hear the List of the Goods read to you.

Here by the Governors Order, the List of the Goods was read over. Viz

500 ℔ of Powder
600 ℔ of Lead
45 Guns
60 Strowd Matchcoats
100 Blankets
100 Duffil Matchcoats
200 yards Half thick
100 Shirts
40 Hats
40 pr Shoes & Buckles
40 pr Stockings
100 Hatchets
500 Knives
100 Hoes

60 Kettles
100 Tobacco Tongs
100 Sciſsars
500 Awl Blades
120 Combs
2000 Needles
1000 Flints
24 Looking Glaſses
2 ℔ Vermilion
100 Tin Pots
1000 Tobacco Pipes
200 ℔ of Tobacco
24 Doz of Gartering &
25 Galls of Rum —

Then the Governor told them that the Goods, of which the particulars had been just read to them, were in the Meeting House, and would be sent to whatever place they would direct.

The Governor then proceeded

Brethren.

You have often heard of the Care that your great & good Friend & Brother William Penn took at all times to cultivate a perfect good Harmony with all the Indians: Of this Your Nations have ever been fully sensible, but more especially a Number of your Chiefs about Ten years ago, when on the Arrival of a Son of your said great Friend William Penn, large and valuable Presents were exchanged by us with You; a new Road was made & clear'd; a new Fire kindled; and the Chain of Friendship made stronger so as to last while the Sun & Moon endure.

And now we cannot but congratulate Ourselves that your coming should happen at a time when we are in daily expectation of a War being declared between the King of England & the French King, well knowing that should such a War happen, it must very sensibly affect You, considering your situation in the neighbourhood of Canada. Your coming at this Juncture is particularly fortunate, since it gives us an opportunity of mentioning several things that may be necessary to be settled between People so strictly and closely united as we are — An Union not to be express'd by any thing less than the affectionate Regards which Children of the same Parents bear for each other, as conceiving our selves to be one Flesh & one People.

The utmost Care therefore ought mutually to be taken by us on both sides that the Road between us be kep't perfectly clear & open, & no Logs nor the least Obstruction be suffered to lye in the Way; or if any should by accident be found that may hinder our free Intercourse & correspondence, it must forthwith be removed.

To enforce this, we lay down a String of Wampum

In the next place We on our part shall enlarge our Fire that burns between us. We shall provide more Fewel to encrease it & make it burn brighter & clearer, and give a stronger & more lasting Light & warmth.

In Evidence of our sincere Intentions we lay down this Belt of Wampum.

In the last place, considering the Obligations we are mutually under by our several Treaties "that We should hear with our Ears for You, & you hear with your Ears for us". We shall at all times very willingly give You the earliest & best Intelligence of any Designs that may be form'd to your Disadvantage. — And if You discover any Preparations that can hurt us, We desire you will immediately dispatch some suitable Person in whom we can place a Confidence, to give us a proper Information.

To enforce this Request as well as to brighten the Chain, we lay down this other Belt of Wampum.

On the Governor's concluding the Speech, the solemn Cry by way of Approbation was repeated by the Indians as many times as there were Nations present; and then Canassateego rose up & spoke

Brethren,

We thank you for your kind Speech; What you have said is very agreable to Us, and to morrow when we have deliberated on the several matters recommended to us, we will give you our Answer. We desire as our time will be wholly taken up in Council, you will order the Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries to prevent their being lost, & that they may continue there till we call for them.

At a Council held in the Meeting house July 7th P.M. 1742

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Lieut. Governor

James Logan Samuel Preston }
Thomas Lawrence Samuel Hasell } Esqrs
Abraham Taylor Robert Strettell }

Canassateego's Speech on behalf of the Six Nations

Brethren the Governor & Council & all present.

According to our Promise we now propose to return you an Answer to the several Things mentioned to us yesterday & shall beg leave to speak to Publick affairs first tho' they were what you spoke to last. On this Head you yesterday put us in mind, first "of William Penn's early & constant Care to cultivate Friendship with all the Indians; of the Treaty we held with one of his Sons about Ten years ago; and of the necessity there is at this time of keeping the Roads between Us clear & free from all Obstructions". We are all very sensible of the kind Regard that good Man William Penn had for all the Indians, & cannot but be pleased to find that his Children have the same; We well remember the Treaty you mention held with his Son on his Arrival here by which we confirmed our League of Friendship that is to last as long as the Sun & Moon endures. In consequence of this. We on our part shall preserve the Road free from all Incumbrances, in Confirmation whereof we lay down this String of Wampum.

You in the next place said You would enlarge the Fire & make it burn brighter, which We are pleased to hear you mention; & aſsure You, We shall do the same by adding to it more Fewell that it may still flame out more strongly than ever: In the last place You were pleased to say that we are bound by the strictest Leagues to watch for each others Preservation, that We should hear with our Ears for You, and You hear with your Ears for Us; this is equally agreable to Us. and we shall not fail to give You early Intelligence whenever any thing of Consequence comes to our Knowledge; and to encourage You to do the same & to nourish in your Hearts what You have spoke to us with your Tongues about the renewal of our Amity & the brightening of the Chain of Friendship; we confirm what we have said with another Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

We received from the Proprietors yesterday some Goods in Consideration of our Release of the Lands on the West Side of Sasquahannah — It is true We have the full Quantity according to Agreement. But if the Proprietor had been here himself we think in regard of our Numbers & Poverty he would have made an Addition to them. — If the Goods were only to be divided amongst the Indians present, a single Person would have but a small Portion; but if You consider what Numbers are left behind equally entitled with Us to a Share, there will be extremely little. We therefore desire if You have the Keys of the Proprietors Chest You will open it and take out a little more for Us.

We know our Lands are now become more valuable; the White People think we do not know their Value; but We are sensible that the Land is everlasting, and the few Goods we receive for it are soon worn out & gone; for the future we will sell no Lands but when Brother Onas is in the Country. & we will know beforehand the Quantity of the Goods we are to receive. Besides, we are not well used with respect to the Lands still unsold by Us. Your People daily settle on these Lands & spoil our Hunting — We must insist on your removing them as You know they have no right to settle to the Northward of Kittochtinny Hills — In particular We renew our Complaints against some People who are settled at Juniata a Branch of Sasquahannah and all along the Banks of that River as far as Mahaniay & desire they may be forthwith made to go off the Land. for they do great Damage to our Cousins the Delawares.

We have further to observe with respect to the Lands lying on the West side of Sasquahannah that tho' Brother Onas (meaning the Proprietor) has paid us for what his People poſseſs, yet some parts of that Country have been taken up by Persons whose place of Residence is to the South of this Province from whom we have never received any Consideration. This Affair was recommended to You by our Chiefs at our last Treaty, and You then at our earnest Desire promised to write a Letter to that Person who has the authority over those People & to procure us his Answer: As we have never heard from You on this Head, we want to know what You have done in it. If you have not done any thing we now renew our Request and desire You will inform the Person whose People are seated on our Lands, that, that Country belongs to us in right of Conquest, we having bought it with our Blood & taken it from our Enemies in fair War; and We expect as Owners of that Land to receive such a Consideration for it as the Land is worth. We desire You will preſs him to send us a positive Answer; Let him say Yes or No: if he says Yes, we will treat with him; if No, We are able to do ourselves Justice, and we will do it by going to take Payment ourselves.

It is customary with Us to make a Present of Skins whenever We renew our Treaties. We are ashamed to offer our Brethren so few, but your Horses & Cows have eat the Graſs our Deer used to feed on. This has made them scarce & will we hope plead in excuse for our not bringing a larger Quantity; if we could have spared more we would have given more; but we are really poor, & desire You'll not consider the Quantity but few as they are accept them in testimony of our Regard.

Here they gave the Governor a Bundle of Skins

The Governor immediately replied.

Brethren,

We thank You for the many Declarations of Respect you have given us in this solemn renewal of our Treaties; We receive & shall keep your Strings & Belts of Wampum as Pledges of your Sincerity, & desire those We gave You may be carefully preserved as Testimonys of Ours.

In Answer to what You say about the Proprietaries.- They are all absent and have taken the Keys of their Chest with them so that We cannot on their Behalf enlarge the quantity of Goods: were they here, they might perhaps be more generous but we cannot be liberal for them. — The Government will however take your Request into Consideration, & in Regard to your

Poverty may perhaps make You a Present — I but just mention this now, intending to refer this part of your Speech to be answered at our next Meeting.

The number of Guns as well as every thing else answers exactly with the particulars specified in your Deed of Conveyance which is more than was agreed to be given You. It was your own Sentiments that the Lands on the West side of Susquahannah were not so valuable as those on the East; & an abatement was to be made proportionable to the difference in Value: but the Proprietor overlooked this, & ordered the full Quantity to be delivered, which You will look on as a Favour.

It is very true that Lands are of late become more valuable; but what raises their Value? is it not entirely owing to the Industry & Labour used by the White People in their Cultivation & Improvement? Had not they come amongst You, these Lands would have been of no use to You any further than to maintain you; And is there not, now you have sold so much, enough left for all the purposes of Living? — What You say of the Goods, that they are soon worn out is applicable to every thing, but you know very well that they cost a great deal of Money; and the value of Land is no more than it is worth in Money.

On your former Complaints against Peoples setling the Lands on Juniata & from thence all along on the River Susquahannah as far as Mahaniahy some Magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no Persons would presume to stay after that.

Here they interrupted the Governor & said — These Persons who were sent did not do their Duty; so far from removing the People, they made Surveys for themselves & they are in League with the Tresspassers — We desire more effectual Methods may be used & honester Persons employ'd.

Which the Governor promised, & then proceeded

Brethren,

According to the Promise made at our last Treaty with You, Mr Logan who was at that time President, did write to the Governor of Maryland, that he might make You satisfaction for such of your Lands as his People had taken up, but did not receive one word from Him upon that Head. I will write to him again & endeavour to procure You a satisfactory Answer. We do not doubt but he will do you Justice; but we exhort You to be carefull not to exercise any Acts of Violence towards his People, as they likewise are our Brethren, & Subjects of the same Great King; and therefore Violence towards them must be productive of very evil Consequences.

I shall conclude what I have to say at this time with acknowledgements for your Present, which is very agreable to us, from the Expreſsions of Regard used by you in presenting it; Gifts of this nature receiving their Value from the Affection of the Giver & not from the Quantity or Price of the Thing given.

At a Council held at Philada. July 8th. 1742.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governor

James Logan	Samuel Preston	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted	Thomas Lawrence	
Samuel Haſsell	Ralph Aſsheton	
Abraham Taylor	Robert Strettell	

The Board taking into Consideration whether it be proper or not at this time to make a Present to the Indians of the Six Nations now in Town, in Return for their Present to this Government at yesterday's Treaty.

Resolved

That it is highly fit & proper that a Present be made to the said Indians at this time.

And it is the Opinion of this Board that the said Present should be of the Value of £500 or at least £300.

And it is recommended to Mr Logan, Mr Preston & Mr Lawrence to acquaint Mr Kinsey the Speaker of the Aſsembly, with the Opinion of this Board, & that they request him to confer with such other Members of Aſsembly as are in Town, & Report their Sentiments thereupon.

The Board taking into Consideration the Threats expreſs'd by the Indians at the Treaty yesterday, against the Inhabitants of Maryland setled on certain Lands on the West Side of Sasquahannah which the Indians claim & for which they require Satisfaction: And considering that should these Threats in any sort be put in Execution, not only the Inhabitants of Maryland, but of this Government, & all His Majestys Subjects on the northern Continent of America may thereby be involved in much Trouble: It is the Opinion of this Board that the Governor write to the Governor of Maryland without delay, to inform him of the Indians Complaints & Threats, and to request a satisfactory Answer; and that his Letter be sent by a special Meſsenger at the publick Expence.

At a Council held July 9th: 1742

Present

The Hon^{ble} George Thomas Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governor
James Logan — Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted — Ralph Aſsheton — Esq^{rs}
Samuel Hasell — Thomas Lawrence
Robert Strettel

& M^{r} Peters

The Governor informd the Board that the Indian Chiefs dining with him Yesterday, after dinner — deliverd their Answer to two Affairs of Consequence

The first related to the Violent Battery Committed on W^{m} Webb in the forks of Delaware — whereby his Jaw bone was broke & his Life greatly endangerd by an unknown Indian Canaſsatego repeating the Meſsage delivered to the six Nations by Shick Calamy in the Year 1740 with a String of Wampum said In answer The six Nations had made diligent Enquiry into the Affair & had found out the Indian who had Committed the Fact he livd near Asopus & had been examined & severely reprovd And they hopd as W^{m} Webb was recoverd the Governor would not expect any further Punishment and therefore they returned the String of Wampum received from their Brethren by the Hand of Shick Calamy in token that they had fully complyd with their Request

I thankd them for their Care but reminded them that tho' the Man did not dye yet he lay a long Time in Extreme Misery & would never recover the free Use of his Speech & was — rendred leſs able to get his Livelyhood & in such Cases the English Laws obliged the Aſsailant to make good all Damages besides paying for the Pain endured — But as the Indian was in all probability poor & unable to make satisfaction I told them that for their Sake I would forgive him Adding had Webb dyed I make no doubt but you would have put the Indian to death just as we did two of our People who had killed an Indian We Caused them to be hung upon a Gallows in the presence of many hundreds of our People to deter all others from doing the like. Canaſsatego made me this Reply; The Indians know no Punishment but Death; they have no such thing as pecuniary Mulcts: if a Man be guilty of a Crime, he is either put to death, or the Fault is overlookd. We have often heard of your — hanging up those two Persons, but as none of our Indians saw the Men dye, many believe they were not hanged but Transported to some other Colony: & it would be satisfactory to the Indians, if for the future some of them be sent for, to be Witneſses of such Executions. I aſsured them that whoever gave — them that Information, abused them for the Persons certainly sufferd Death & in the presence of all the People

Canaſsatego then proceeded to give an Answer to what was said to them the 2 Instant relating to Letort's Letter. That they had in Council Considerd in what Manner the Matter recommended to them ought to be Conducted; And they were of Opinion, that as the Shawonese, not the Twightwys, (for they knew so much of it that the People were of the Twightwy Nation in whose Bags the Scalps were found) had

sent me a present of Skins I should in return send them a Blanket or a Kettle, & with it a very sh
a Message; that tho' they had done well in sweeping the Road from Blood, yet that was but a small part
their Duty they ought not to have suffer'd the Twightwys after their Lie & the discovery of the Scalps to
have left them till they had given a full & true Account how they came by them; whose Scalps they we
& in what Place & for what reason the Men were kill'd; & when they had been fully satisfied of all the
Particulars, then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the White-
People lived, that the Murderers might be complain'd against & punish'd by the Nation they belong'd to
And as the Shawonese had omitted to perform the part of Brethren that I should reprove them for it & Charg
them to make amends for their Neglect by Using all possible Expedition to come at the Knowledge of
these Things & to aid their Brethren the white People in obtaining Justice

E 17

[The Minutes of the preceding Council being read Mr Logan in pursuance of the Board's direction of Yesterday reported on behalf of himself & the other Gentlemen to whom it was recommended that they had conferr'd with M
Kinsey & requested him to Consult the other Members of the Assembly concerning the making a present to th
Indians & that Mr Kinsey having Collected the Sentiments of several Members of the Assembly in Town wh
he had conferr'd with on that Subject found them generally of Opinion, that a present should at this Time be made but that
they had declined nominating any Sum. However that Mr Kinsey had given it as his own Opinion that
Governor & Council might go as far as three hundred Pounds

And accordingly it is referr'd to Mr Logan Mr Preston & Mr Lawrence to Consider of & prepa
a proper List of the Goods whereof the present should be Composed to the Value of £300 as afsd advising
with the Interpreter as to the Quantity & Quality

At a Council held at the Proprietors 9th July P.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Lieutent Governor
James Logan | Robert Strettell } Esqrs
Samuel Preston | Abraham Taylor
The Chiefs of the Six Nations
Sassonan & Delawares
Nutimus & the Fork Indians
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor Spoke to the Chiefs of the Six Nations as follows

Brethren

The last Time the Chiefs of the Six Nations were here they were informed that Your Cou
Branch of the Delawares gave this Province some Disturbance about the Lands the Proprietor p
from them & for which their Ancestors had received a Valuable Consideration above fifty five Years ago
by a Deed now lying on the Table — Sometime after this Conrad Weiser deliver'd to your Brother
Your Letter wherein You request of him & James Logan that they would not buy Land &ca. — Th

Shewn to them & interpreted & notwithstanding which they have Continued their former Disturbances & have had the Insolence to write Letters to some of the Magistrates of this Government wherein they have abus'd your good Brethre our Worthy Proprietaries & treated them with the utmost rudeneſs & ill Manners. Being loath from our Regard to you to punish them as they deserve, I sent two Meſsengers to inform them that you were expected here & should be acquainted with their Behaviour — As you on all Occasions apply to Us to remove all White people that are setled on Lands before they are purchased from You and we do our Indeavours to turn such people off We now Expect from You that you will cause these Indians to remove from the Lands in the Forks of Delaware & not give any further Disturbance to the Persons who are now in Poſseſsion

To Enforce this We lay down a String of Wampum

Then were read the several Conveyances the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the Six Nation relating to the Delawares The Letters of the Fork Indians to the Governor & Mr. Langhorne & a Draught of the Land & then delivered to Conrad Weiser who was desired to interpret them to the Chiefs when they should take this Affair into their Consideration

At a Council held July 10th.

Present

The Honble. George Thomas Esqr. Lieutent. Governor

James Logan — Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted — Samuel Hasell
Thomas Lawrence — Robert Strethill
Abraham Taylor
} Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7th. Instant with the Indians of the Six Nations so far as it related to the Inhabitants of Maryland as also a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of Maryland upon that Subject both of which being approved were ordered to be transcribed fair in order to be dispatcht to Morrow Morning — The Letter is as follows.

Sir —

Philada. July 10th. 1742.

The Enclosed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the Six Nations before a very numerou Audience in this place with my Answer to it is of so great Importance to all his Majesties Colonies in this part of his Dominions & to your Government in particular that I have employ'd a Special Meſseng to deliver it you I hope you will enable me to send them a Satisfactory Answer. It would be impertine in me to say more to one so well Informed as you are of these Nations & of their absolute Authority over all the Indians bordering upon Us, or of the Advantages of Maintaining a Strict Friendship with them at all Times but more Especially at this Critical Juncture I am — Yours &c

An Account Exhibited by Conrad Weiser of his Expences upon the Indians & Indian Affai from Feby. last to July 1st. 1742. amounting to £36:18:3 was laid before the Board & Examined & Allowed to be a just & very moderate Account

And the Board taking into Consideration the many Signal Services performed by the said Conrad Weiser to this Government his Diligence & Labour in the Service thereof & his Skill in the

Indian Languages & Methods of Business are of Opinion that the said Conrad should be allowed as a Reward from the Province at this Time the Sum of thirty Pounds at least besides payment of his said Account ——

At a Council held at the Great Meeting House July 10. P: M

Present

The Honbl George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor
James Logan   Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence   Samuel Hasell } Esqrs
Abraham Taylor   Robert Strethil

Canassatego
Shick Calamy } & other Indian Chiefs

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

And a Great Number of the Inhabitants of Philada

The Governor spoke to the Indians as follows

Brethren

This Meeting will be short, it is in order to make you a present from the Governor the Council the Assembly & all our People. Wm Penn was known to You to be a good & faithful Friend to all the Indians. He made a League of Friendship with you by which we became one People. This League has often since been renew'd by Friendly Treaties, and as you have declared that the Friendship shall always last on your Parts, So we would have you believe that it shall remain inviolable on Ours while Sun & Moon endure.

I gave you some Expectation of a present & we have it now ready to deliver to you. This present is made you by the Governor Council Assembly & all our People in Consideration of the great Miseries & distresses which you our good Friends have lately suffer'd This will be some relief to you for the present & its to be hoped your own Industry will soon retrieve your Circumstances

It has sometimes happend & may happen again that Idle & Untrue Stories are carried to you concerning Us your Brethren but our Desire is & we expect it from You that You will give no Credit to them for we are & always will be your Steady & Sincere Friends

It is a Custom when we renew our Treaties with our good Friends the Indians to clear the Road & make our Fire burn bright We have done so upon this Occasion & in token of our Sincerity We deliver you as a present from the Governor the Council the Assembly & all the People of Pennsylva the following Goods

Vizt:

24. Guns
600. Lead
600 Powder
25. Strowdes } Match Coates
90. Duffell }
30 Blanketts
62. yards of half Thicks

60 Ruffled Shirts
25 Hatts.
1000 Flints
50 Hoes
50. Hatchets
5. Vermilion

10 Doz Knives
8. Doz Gimblets
2. Doz Tobacco Tongs
25 prs of Shoes
25 prs of Stockings
25 prs of Buckles

Whereupon the Chiefs and all the Indians returned their solemn Thanks, and Canassatego said they had no more to say as to publick Business at present, but they had somewhat under deliberation which when they had duly considered they would communicate.

At a Council held at the Proprietor's July 12th

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan
Thomas Lawrence
Robert Strethil
Clement Plumsted
Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.

Mr. Richard Peters

Canassatego
Shick Calamy } and sundry Chiefs of the Six Nations

Sassoonan & Delawares
Nutimus & Fork Indians

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Pisquetoman
Cornelius Spring
Nicholas Scull } Interpreters to the Fork Indians

Canassatego said

Brethren the Governor and Council

The other day you informed Us of the Misbehaviour of our Cousins the Delawares with respect to their continuing to claim and refusing to remove from some Land on the River Delaware notwithstanding their Ancestors had sold it by Deed under their Hands and Seales to the Proprietaries for a valuable Consideration upwards of Fifty years ago and notwithstanding that they themselves had about years ago after a long and full Examination ratified that Deed of their Ancestors and given a fresh one under their Hands & Seales and then you requested us to remove them inforcing your Request with a String of Wampum. — Afterwards you laid on the Table our own Letters by Conrad Weiser some of our Cousins Letters and the several Writings to prove the Charge against our Cousins — with a Draught of the Land in dispute. — We now tell you we have perused all these several Papers we see with our own Eyes that they have been a very unruly People and are altogether in the wrong in their dealings with you — — We have concluded to remove them & oblige them to go over the River Delaware and quit all Claim to any Lands on this side for the future since they have received Pay for them and it is gone thro' their Guts long ago — To —

To confirm to you that we will see your Request executed we lay down this String of Wampum in return for yours.

Then turning to the Delawares holding a Belt of Wampum in his Hand he spoke to them as follows

Cousins

Let this Belt of Wampum serve to chastise you. You ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and shak'd severely till you recover your Senses and become sober You dont know what Ground you stand on nor what you are doing Our Brother Onas's Cause is very just and plain and his Intentions to preserve Friendship On the other hand your Cause is bad & your Heart far from being upright and you are malitiously bent to break the Chain of Friendship with our Brother Onas and his People We have seen with our Eyes a Deed sign'd by Nine of your Ancestors above Fifty Years ago for this very Land And a Release sign'd not many years since by some of yourselves and Chiefs now living to the number of Fifteen or upwards

But how came you to take upon you to sell Land at all We conquer'd you we made Women of you You know you are Women and can no more sell Land than Women Nor is it fit you shou'd have the Power of selling Land since you wou'd abuse it This Land that you claim is gone thro' your Guts You have been furnish'd with Cloathes Meat & Drink by the Goods paid you for it and now you want it again like Children as you are But what makes you sell Land in the Dark Did you ever tell us that you had sold this Land Did we ever receive any part even the Value of a Pipe Shank from you for it You have told us a blind Story that you sent a Messenger to Us to inform us of the Sale but he never came amongst us nor we never heard any thing about it This is acting in the Dark & very different from the Conduct our Six Nations observe in their Sales of Land On such Occasions they give publick Notice & invite all the Indians of their united Nations and give them all a Share of the Present they receive for their Lands — This is the Behaviour of the wise united Nations But we find you are none of our Blood You act a dishonest part not only in this but in other Matters Your Ears are ever open to slanderous Reports about our Brethren you receive them with as much Greediness as lewd Women receive the Embraces of Bad men And for all these Reasons we charge you to remove instantly, We dont give you the liberty to think about it. You are Women. Take the advice of a wise Man & remove imediately. You may return to the other side of Delaware where you came from but we dont know whether considering how you have demean'd yourselves you will be permitted to live there or whether you have not swallowed that Land down your Throats as well as the Land on this Side We therefore aſsign you two Places to go either to Wyomen or Shamokin You may go to either of these Places and then we shall have you more under our Eye & shall see how you behave Dont deliberate but remove away and take this Belt of Wampum

This being interpreted by Conrad Weiser into English and by Cornelius Spring into the Delaware Language Canaſsatego taking a String of Wampum added further

After our just Reproof and absolute Order to depart from the Land you are now to take notice of what we have further to say to you This String of Wampum serves to forbid you your Children & grand Children to the latest Posterity for ever medling in Land Affairs neither you nor any who shall descend from you are ever hereafter to presume to sell any Land for which Purpose you are to preserve this String in Memory of what your Unckles have this day given you in Charge We have some other Busineſs to transact with our Brethren and therefore depart the Council & consider what has been said to you

Canaſsatego then spoke to the Governor & Council

Brethren

We call'd at our old Friend James Logan's in our way to this City & to our Grief we found him hid in the Bushes and retired thro' Infirmities from Publick Busineſs We preſs'd him to leave his Retirement & prevail'd with him to aſsist once more on our account at your Councils We hope notwithstanding his Age & the Effects of a Fit of Sickneſs which we understand has hurt his Constitution that he may yet continue a long time to aſsist this Province with his Councils. & as he is a wise Man & a Fast Friend to the Indians And we desire when his Soul goes to God you may chuse in his Room just such another Person, of the same Prudence & Ability in Councilling and of the same tender disposition & Affection for the Indians In testimony of our Gratitude for all his Services and because he was so good as to leave his Country House & follow us to Town and be at the Trouble in this his advanced Age to attend the Council, we present him with this Bundle of Skins

Brethren

It is always our way at the Conclusion of a Treaty to desire you will use your Endeavours with the Traders that they may sell their Goods cheaper & give us a better Price for our Dear Skins Whenever any particular sort of

We must now use the same Argument with them Our Deer are killed in such Quantities & our Hunting Countries grown less every Day by the Settlement of White People that Game is now difficult to find & we must go a great way in quest of it, they therefore ought to give us a better Price for our Skins and we desire you would speak to them to do so. We have been stinted in the Article of Rum in Town We desire you will open the Rum Bottle & give it to us in greater Abundance on the Road To enforce our Request about the Indian Traders we present you with this Bundle of Skins.

Brethren

When we first came to your Houses we found them clean & in order but we have staid so long as to dirty them which is to be imputed to our different way of living from the white People and therefore as we cannot but have been disagreeable to you on this Account we present you with some Skins to make your Houses Clean and put them into the same Condition they were in when we came amongst you.

Brethren

The Business the Five Nations transact with you is of great Consequence and requires a skilful and honest Person to go between us, one in whom both you and we can place a Confidence - We esteem our present Interpreter to be such a Person, equally faithfull in the Interpretation of whatever is said to him by either of Us, equally allied to both; he is of our Nation and a Member of our Council as well as of yours When we adopted him we divided him into two equal parts One we kept for ourselves and one we left for you. He has had a great deal of Trouble with Us, wore out his Shoes in our Messages and dirty'd his Cloaths by being amongst Us so that he is become as nasty as an Indian -
In return for these Services we recommend him to your Generosity and on our own Behalf we give him Five Skins to buy him Cloths & Shoes with.

Brethren

We have still one more Favour to ask. Our Treaty & all we have to say about Publick Business is now over and to morrow we design to leave you. We hope as you have given us Plenty of good Provision whilst in Town that you will continue your Goodness so far as to supply us with a little more to serve us on the Road. And likewise desire you will provide us with Waggons to carry our Goods to the Place where they are to be Conveyd by Water -

To these several Points the Governor made the following Reply

Brethren of the Six Nations

The Judgment you have just now past on your Cousins the Delawares, confirms the high Opinion we have ever entertain'd of the Justice of ye Nations. This part of your Character for which you are deservedly fam'd made us waive doing ourselves Justice in order to give you another opportunity of convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements. These unhappy People might have always liv'd easy having never receiv'd the least Injury from us but We believe some of our own People were bad enough to impose on their Credulity and engage them into these wrong Measures which we wish for their Sakes they had avoided.

We hoped from what we have constantly given in Charge to the Indian Traders that they wou'd have administred no just Cause of Complaint if they do you wrong it is against our Inclinations and contrary to our express Directions. As you have exhibited no particular Charge against them we shall use our best Endeavours to persuade them to give you as much for your Skins as they can possibly afford and to take Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for Skins, be of the best sort. We will likewise order you some Rum to serve you on your Journey since you desire it.

We wish there had been more room and better houses provided for your Entertainment but not expecting so many of you we did the best we could. 'tis true there are a great many Houses in Town but as they are the Property of other People who have their own Families to take care of. it is difficult to procure Lodgings for a large number of People especially if they come unexpectedly

We entertain the same Sentiments of the Abilities & Probity of the Interpreter as you have express'd we were induc'd at first to make use of him in this important Trust from his being known to be agreable to you & one who had lived amongst you for some Years in good Credit and Esteem with all your Nations & have ever found him equally faithful to both. We are pleas'd with the notice you have taken of him & think he richly deserves it at your Hands we shall not be wanting to make him a suitable Gratification for the many good & faithful services he has done this Government

We have already given Orders for Waggons to carry your Goods and for a Supply of Provisions to serve you on the Road in your return home where we heartily wish you may arrive in good Health.

After the Governor had concluded Mr Logan return'd an Answer to that Part of Canasatego's Speech which related to him.

to be inserted in the following Blank

And then Canassatego said he had forgot to mention that Shick Calamy & Caxhayn had been employ'd on several Messages to this Governmt. & desir'd they might be consider'd on that account

At a Council held July 12th P. M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan
Clement Plumsted
Samuel Hassell
Robert Strettell
Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence
Abraham Taylor
} Esqrs.

Mr. Peters

The Board taking into Consideration the regulation of the necessary Expences of the Indians Travelling down hither & Returning, and upon an Estimate made by Conrad Weiser amounting to about One hundred Pounds it appearing that the said Sum of £100.– will be necessary to be advanced to Conrad Weiser to defray those Expences Mr. Logan on the Propriet'rs behalf proposes to advance £40.– and the Treasurer declaring he had no publick Money in his Hands and that if he had he would not advance Money without the Assemblys Order. It is recommended to Mr. Preston & Mr. Lawrence to confer with Mr. Kinsey and know whether he as Speaker of the Assembly & Trustee of the Loan Office will advance the other £60.–

And the Indians having requested that they might have a small Quantity of Rum to be added to their Provisions to comfort them upon the Road. The Board is of Opinion that there be added to the said Estimate

For Twenty Gallons of Rum for the afsd. Use; And in Return for their Present of Skins, & requesting that the Indian Traders be enjoyn'd to sell their goods cheaper The Board directs that Two Strouds be presented & that five Pounds be given to Caxhayn on the account of the Province for his Services & to Shick Calamy the like Sum

A just Copy compared ℘
Pat: Baird Secry

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on m.t &c

And said that not Only upon the Acco.t of his Lameness of which the Ind[illegible] themselves were Witnesses, but On Acco.t of another Indis[illegible] which about three Years Since had laid him under an inca[illegible]city of Expressing himself with his former usual freedom, & therefore Obliged him to live retired in the Country. But that Our first Prop.r the Hon.ble Wm Penn who had ever been a Father and true Fr[illegible] to all the Indians having above forty Years Since recommended them to his particular Care, he had always from his Own Inclination as Well as from that Strict Charge, Endeavoured to Convince all the Indians that He was their true Friend, & was now Well pleased that after so [illegible] so many Years they Were not insensible of it. He thanked them kindly for their Present and heartily Joyned with them in their desires, that this Governm[illegible] may always be furnished with Persons of Equally good Inclin~~ation, & not~~ Only with such but also with better Abilities to serve them.

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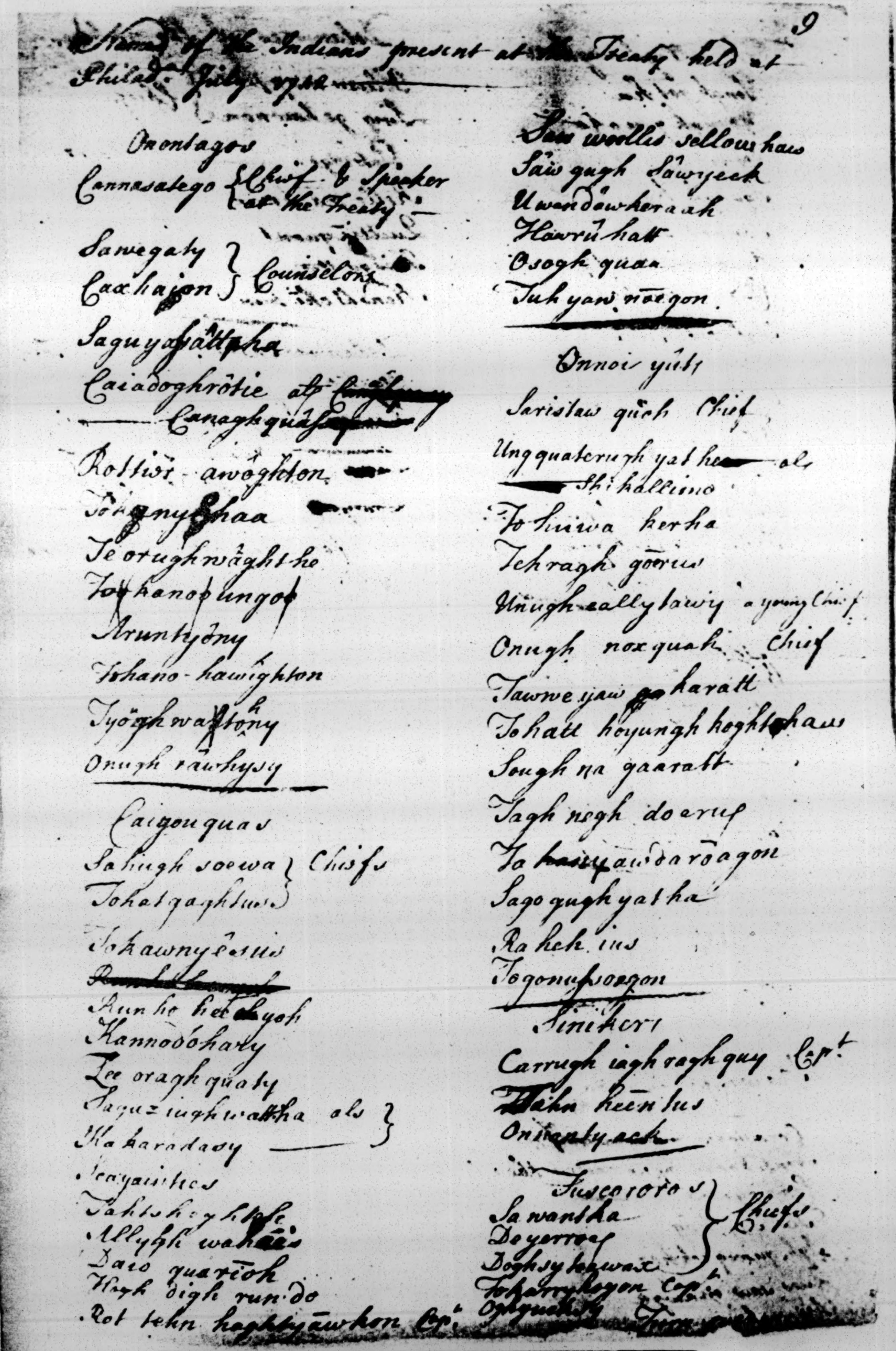
A just Copy compared ℔
Pat. Baird Secry

1742
July

Names of Indians present at treaty at Philadelphia. AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., TIMOTHY HORSFIELD'S PAPERS, INDIAN AFFAIRS (1733-1771), MSS CLASS 794.8, NO. H78, FOL. 9-10.



9

Names of the Indians present at the Treaty held at Philada. July 1742

Onontagos
Cannasatego { Chief & Speaker at the Treaty
Sawegaty } Counselors
Caxhajon }
Saguyassattpha
Caiadoghrötie als [illegible]
Canaghquase
Rottiws-awöghton
Tocgnyshaa
Te orughwäght-he
Tockanoslungos
Aruntyony
Tohano-hawighton
Työghwasstony
Onugh rawhysy

Caiyouquas
Sahugh soewa } Chiefs
Tohatgaghtus }
Tokawnyësus
[illegible]
Run he heclyoh
Kannodöharly
Zee oragh quaty
Saquziughwattha als }
Kakaradasy }
Seayaiitics
Sahtsheylikte
Allyghwahees
Daio quarïoh
Hagh digh run-do
Rot tehn haghtyäwkon Capt.

Saw wollis sellowhaw
Säw gugh Säwyeck
Uwendäwkeraah
Häwrü hatt
Osogh quaa
Tuh yaw noegon

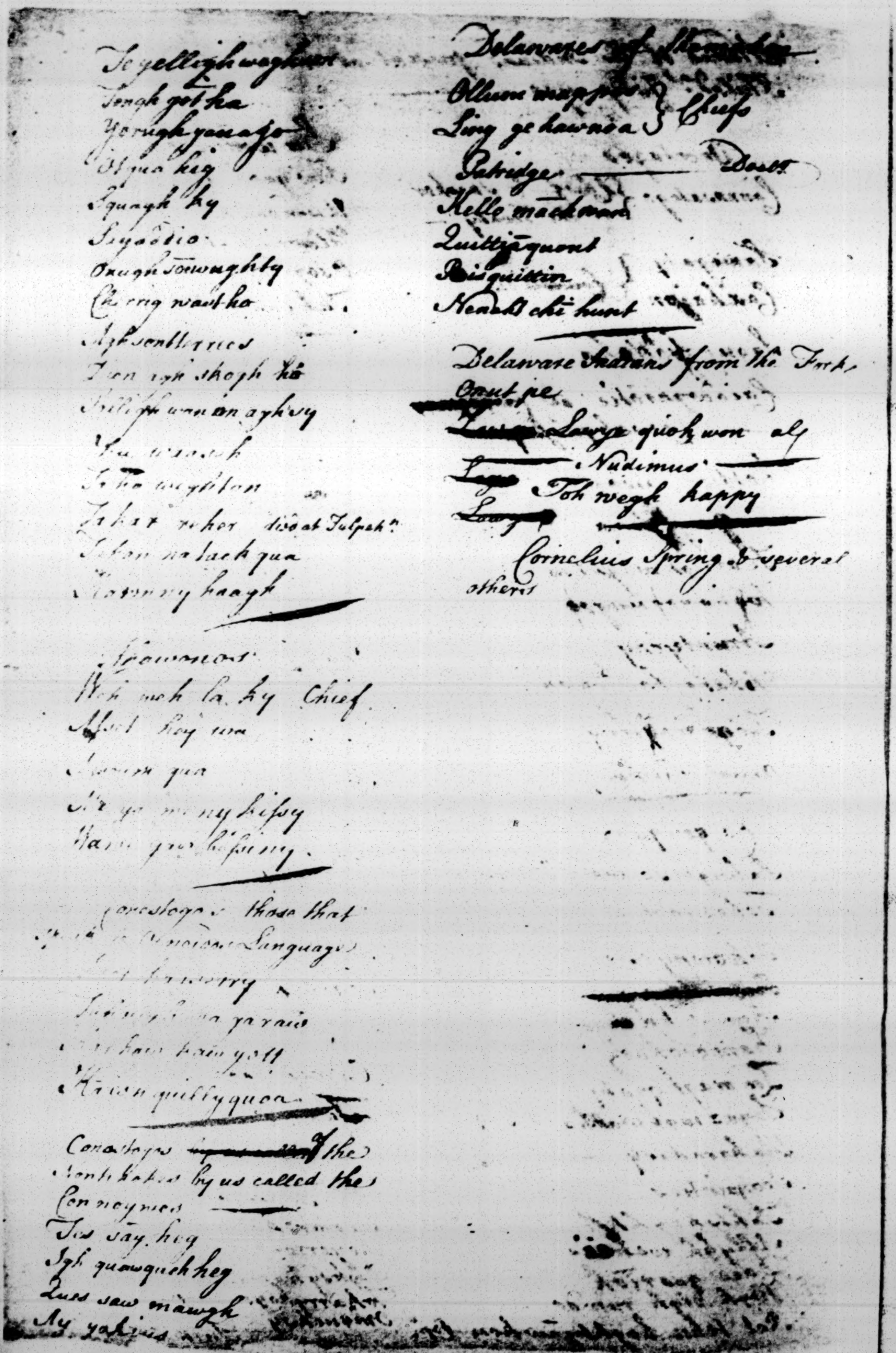
Onnoiyuts
Saristaw qüch Chief
Ungquaterughyathe als
Shikallimo
Tohiwa kerha
Tehragh goorus
Unughcallytawy a young Chief
Onugh noxquah Chief
Tawneyjaw haratt
Tohatt hoyungh koghthaw
Sough na gaaratt
Tagh nogh doerus
To ~~haiy~~ audaröagon
Sagogughyatha
Rahek ius
Togonusoegon

Sinikers
Carrugh iaghraghquy Capt.
Taihn heentus
Onkanty ach

Tuscororos
Sawantha }
Deyerros } Chiefs
Doghsylehwax }
Toharrykogon Capt.
Ozhyuakty [illegible]

1742
July

Names of Indians present at treaty at Philadelphia. AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., TIMOTHY HORSFIELD'S PAPERS, INDIAN AFFAIRS (1733-1771), MSS CLASS 794.8, NO. H78, FOL. 9-10.



Tegellighwaghen
Sengh get ka
Yorughyanago
Otqua kig
Squagh ky
Siyaotio
Orugh sowaghty
Chereng wast ho
Azhsentlerres
Teon egh shogh ha
Tilighwanonaghsy
Sua wasek
Toha weghton
Tehar reher liv'd at Tulpeh:n
Teban ne lack qua
Satonny haagh

Shawanese
Weh meh la ky Chief
Assel hey wa
Sawan qua
Ne ga meny kessy
Wane ge keseny

Conestogo's & those that
speak the Senecas Language
[illegible] Karwerry
Sohinugh [illegible] yarais
[illegible] haw kain yell
Aiton quillyquea

Conestogo's ~~[illegible]~~ & the
Sontikakes by us called the
Connoynies
Tes say hoq
Igh quawquch hey
Ques saw maugh
Ay yakius

Delawares of Shamokin
Olluma mappes } Chiefs
Ling ge hawnoa }
Patridge Dead
Kelle machwan
Quittyquont
Bisquittin
Nenachtchi hunt

Delaware Indians from the Forks
Onut pe
~~Lawp~~ Lawpe quoh won aly
~~Lap~~ Nudimus
~~Lap~~ Toh wegh happy
~~Lawp~~
Cornelius Spring & several
others

1742
July

Names of Indians present at treaty at Philadelphia. AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., TIMOTHY HORSFIELD'S PAPERS, INDIAN AFFAIRS (1733-1771), MSS CLASS 794.8, NO. H78, FOL. 9-10.

A List of the Names
of the Chief of the Indians
present at the Treaty
held at Philad.a
July 1742

1742
July (II)

Account taken in July 1742 of the several nations of Indians with whom the Six Nations are in alliance. HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA., LOGAN PAPERS, VOL. 11.

Accᵗ taken in July 1742 of the Several Nations of Indians with whom the Six Nations Are in Alliance. Viz.

1. A Nation of Indians living on the West Side of Lak Erie and all along the Streights of Hurons Lake, and all along the Side of it called by Six Nations Unigh-kallinokon. Of which there are 30 Towns Each about 200 fighting Men .... 6.000 —

2. A Nation who live among those Indians & have four Town of their Own People in all About ------ } 400 —

3. A Nation called Lisawgegh-roanee, live On the East Side of Hurons Lake Consistg of 3 large Towns of Six, Eight, & Ten hundred Able Men ------ } 2.400 —

4. A Nation called Twighttwis-roanee. two Towns of about two hundred able Men live On the Head of Huakitty River near the little Lakes ------ } 400 —

5. Oskiawkie-Jas, lying On a Branch of Ohio that heads near the Lake Erie. 4 large Towns of abᵗ One thousand Warriors ------ } 1.000 —

6. Oyaghtawnigh-roanee Near Black River 4 Towns Consistg of One thousand Warriors — } 1.000 —

7. Skegh-daw-kegh roano upon the Great River Mississippi above the Mouth of sd Ohio — their Numbers Unknown

8. Keskawgugh-roanee — Several Savage Nations (as their Numbers Signify the people of sd Wilderness) live On the North Side of Hurons Lake — Don't plant Corn but live all together On Herbs —

Besides these Six Nations have of Late an Infinite Number of people become their Allies

1742
July (II)

Account taken in July 1742 of the several nations of Indians with whom the Six Nations are in alliance. HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA., LOGAN PAPERS, VOL. 11.

Accoᵗ taken in July 1742 of the Several Nations of Indians with whom the six Nations are in Alliance Viz

1. a Nation of Indians living on the Wᵗ Side of the Lake Erie & all along the Streights of Hurons Lake & along yᵉ So. Side of it Called by yᵉ 6 Natˢ Unigh Kalliackon — 30 towns Each abᵗ. 200 fighting Men — 6000

2ᵈ. a Nation of the live among these Indians & have four Towns of their Own People in all about — 400

3ᵈ. a Nation called Tisawgegh-roanee live On the East Side of Hurons Lakes consistᵍ of 3 Large Towns of 6. 8. & 10.000 able Men — 2400

4. a Nation called Twigthwie-roanee 2 towns of about 200 able Men live On the Head of Huakitty River near the Little Lakes — 400

5. Oskiawkisas living On a Branch of Ohio that heads near the Lake Erie — 4 Large Town about 1000 Warriors — 1000

6. Oyaghtawnigh-roanee Near Black River 4 Towns consistᵍ of 1000 Warriors — 1000

7ᵗʰ. Keghdrewkeghroano upon the great River Mississippi above the Mouth of Ohio — their Numbers unknown

8. Karhawgugh-roanee Several Savage Nations as their Name signifies (the People of yᵉ Wilderness) live on the Noᵒ Side of Hurons Lake don't plant Corn but Live altogether on herbs which the six Natˢ have of late as Infinite Number but [illegible] become allies

1742
July (II)

Account taken in July 1742 of the several nations of Indians with whom the Six Nations are in alliance. HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA., LOGAN PAPERS, VOL. 11.

Indian Papers

Acc

Indians with wh

1. a Nation of Indi
the Streights of
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2d. a Nation of
Towns of their

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4. a Nation calle
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the Little Lak

5. Oskiawkis a
near the Lake

6. Oyaghtawne
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7 Keghdawkeg
above the Ma

8. Karhawgug
Number signifies
Hurons Lake
[illegible]

1742
July

Copy of council held between Penn. Gov. Thomas and chiefs of the Six Nations. Enclosed in William Johnson to the English Board of Trade. SEE [Aug (?)] 1762.

Pennſylvania 1742.

July ye 2d.-

The Deputies of the six Nations, having at their last Visit agreed to release their Claim to all the Land on both sides of the River Sasquahannah as far, South as this Province Extends and to the Northward to those called the Endleſs Mountains or Kittochtinny Hills in Consideration whereof they then received a large Quantity of valuable Indian Goods, for the Lands situate on the Eastern side of the said River, but declined at that Time to receive any for those on the Western side of the said River, choosing to defer the same till another Visit

A large Number arrived from these Nations at Philadelphia on wednesday the 30th. of June with Deputies duly impowered to receive the said Goods and acquainted the Governor that being weary from the fatigue of their long Journey they should crave three or four Days to rest themselves before they proceed to their Buſineſs In the mean Time they would wait on the Governor to discourse according to their usual Method about News and other Occurrences which the Governor readily agreed to and asked them when they would chooſe to pay their first Visit which they desiring might be on friday the 2. July in the Afternoon the Council was accordingly summoned and being met at Mr. Logans Houſe.

Present.

The Honourable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan	Samuel Hasel	[illegible]
Samuel Preston	Ralph Assheton	
Clement Plumsted	Abraham Taylor	
Thomas Lawrence	Robert Strettell	

The Chiefs of the six Nations with the Chiefs of the Shawoneſe

Canassatego the Onondago Chief Speaker
Conrad Weiser .... Interpreter

The Governor opend the Conference as follows

Brethren:-

The Proprietor having purchased certain Lands from your Nations about six Years ago a Moiety of what was agreed to be given in Consideration of that Purchase was at that Time delivered to them and the other being at their own desire, left in the Proprietors Hands he pressed you by Shick Calamy to send last Year for it and would have been glad to have seen You and taken You by the Hand, before his Departure But as the Design of this Meeting is to hear Your News and converse together in a free & friendly Manner I shall say no more about the Goods than that they lye ready at the Proprietors House and will be delivered when you shall have sufficiently rested from the fatigue of your Journey

The Chief of the Onondagos Spoke

Brethren

We propose to rest four Days and then come to the Main Buſineſs at present we are at a private Conference about News and have something of this Sort to mention to our Brother Onas and on the Governors signifying they would be glad to know what it was the Chief proceeded

Brethren

It is our Way when we come to our Brethren or any other Persons whom we live in strict Friendship with to remove all Obstructions to a good Understanding with this View we are to inform You of a piece of disagreeable News that happend in our Journey — Some white People living at a place called Conegocheege whose Names we cannot tell nor whether they belong to this or the neighbouring Government but one of them as we heard had his House burnt over his Head some Years ago and he was brought down a Prisoner and committed to the Jayle of this City these People lighting of our Young Warriours as they were hunting made some proposals about the purchasing of Land from them and our Young Men being indiscreet and unacquainted with publick Buſineſs were foolish enough to hearken to them and to receive five Duffield Strouds for two Plantations on the River Cohongoronta A Conestogo Indian and a ffrench Indian and some others that were in Company had three Duffield Strouds and went away with them And our Young Men carryed off the other two As soon as this came to our Knowledge we sent for our Warriours And after Examining and rebuking them severely we took away their two Duffield Strouds and publickly censured them for Exposing Us to our Brethren of Pennſylvania in doing a thing ſo inconsistent to our Engagements to them You are ſaid Sir aloud that all our people might hear and take Notice to know & remember that the ſix Nations have oblig'd themſelves to ſell none of the Land that falls within the Province of Pennſylvania to any but our Brother Onas and that to ſell Lands to any other is an high Breach of the League of Friendſhip Brethren this raſh proceeding of our Young Men makes us Aſhamed We always mean well and ſhall perform faithfully what we have promiſed And we Aſsure You this Affair was transacted in the manner we have related without our privity or Conſent And that you may be fully convinced of this And of the ſincerity of Our Intentions we have brought you these two Duffield Strouds (here he presented two red Strouds — to the Governour) they are the very Strouds — our Young foolish Men received we took them from them and we give them to You to return to those white people who made the Bargain and deſire when the Strouds — are returned to them they may be told what we now ſay and that we ſhall not confirm ſuch Bargains nor any other that may interfere with our Engagements to our Brother Onas —

The Governour then Spoke

Brethren

I thank You for this piece of News You have taken this matter perfectly right All bargaining for Land within this Province is to be ſure a manifest breach of your Contract with the Proprietors and what we know You will not countenance we have hitherto found the ſix Nations faithful to their Engagements and this is a fresh Instance of their punctuality You could not help — those mistakes of your Young Men they were not done in your preſence but as ſeveral Inconveniencies may ariſe from these kind of Clandestine Sales or from any ſuch looſe Sales of Land by your people we deſire you will on your Return home give publick notice to all your Warriours not to bargain for any Land or if they do that you will not confirm ſuch Bargains And that this very Affair with what you have done therein may be particularly reported to all your Nation — Aſsembled in Council

The Onondago Chief promiſed to give ſuch publick Notice and deſiring liberty to mend his former Speech he proceeded

Brethren

I forgot one Circumſtance Our people who pretended to ſell the Land demanded a Belt of Wampum of the Buyers to carry to their Chiefs and on their declaring they had no Wampum Our Warriours ſaid they could not Answer that their Chiefs would confirm this Bargain ſince they never did any thing of this Nature without Wampum

The Governour after a ſhort pauſe ſpoke

Brethren of the ſix Nations

I ſhall take this opportunity to relate to you a piece of disagreeable News I received ſome Days ago in a Letter from Le Tort the Indian Trader at Allegheny who says that in May last ſome — Indians of the Taway Nation ſuppoſed by Us to be Twightways in their Return from War called and ſtayd ſome Time with the Shawaneſe who being asked and denying they had brought either Scalps or Priſoners the Shawaneſe ſuſpecting them had the Curioſity to ſearch their Bags and — finding two Scalps in them that by the ſoftneſs of the Hair did not feel like Indian Scalps they washed them clean and found them to be the Scalps of ſome Chriſtians on this Diſcovery the Twightways were ſo much aſhamed that they ſtole away in the Night Time and coming as they afterwards — understood to a little Village belonging to the Shawaneſe they told our people that their Hearts were full of Grief for as they came along the Road they found it all Bloody and having good Cauſe to believe it was made Bloody with the Blood of ſome of the white Brethren they had very ſorrowfully ſwept the Road and deſired them to inform the Governour of Pennſylvª. of their (the Twightways) Grief and how they had ſwept the Road clean Le Tort adds on behalf of the Shawaneſe that they were much troubled and grieved at this unfortunate Accident and prayd as they had no concern in it more than by being Inſtruments to diſcover it their Brethren would not blame them nor ſuffer a Miſunderſtanding to ariſe between them on this Account they would ſweep the Road clean and — wipe all the Blood away and deſired their Brethren would be ſatisfyed with this and not weep too Much for a Miſfortune that might not happen again as long as the Sun & Moon ſhone —

The

Pennsylvania 1742.

The person who delivered me Le Tort's Letter, brought this bundle of Skins as a present to me but I told the Messenger I would not meddle with it he might leave it if he pleased the Affair appeared to me in a bad Light and I would represent it to the six Nations who were Expected in Town every Day This is the Fact as I have it from Le Tort I desire to be informed if You know any thing of the Matter and if You do not that you will make diligent Enquiry who committed the Murder and who are the unhappy Sufferers and assist Us to obtain Satisfaction if it shall appear to be any of our fellow Subjects that have been treated in this Manner

To inforce this request I present you with this String of Wampum

The Onondago Chiefs reply said

Brethren

We take this Information kindly at your hands we will take this String of Wampum home with Us to our Lodgings and there consult about the most regular & proper Steps to be taken by Us to answer your Expectations and when we have duly considered the matter we will return You an Answer

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference and calling for Wine & other Liquors according to the Indian Custom after a decent and Chearful Entertainment, the Indians withdrew

5th July 1742

At a Council held at the Proprietor's House

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan
Clement Plumsted } Esqrs.

with several other Gentlemen of the Town

The Chiefs of the six Nations

It being judged proper at this critical Time when we are in Daily Expectation of a French War to sound the Indians & discover what dependance we might have on them in Case their Aid should be wanted An handsome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs and after they had made an hearty Meal and Drank his Majestys Health the Proprietors and the Health of the six Nations the Chiefs gave the solemn Cry in Testimony of their Thanks for the Honour done them and soon after the Governor in a free Way began to Enquire for what reason the Senecas were not come down since they had an Equal Right to a Share of the Goods with the other Nations Canassatego their Speaker said the Senecas were in great Distress on Account of a Famine that raged in their Country which had reduced them to such Want that a Father had been obliged to kill two of his Children to preserve his own & the rest of his Familys Lives and they could not now come down but had given Directions about their Share of the Goods

The Governor Expressed his Concern for the unhappy Circumstances of their Brethren of the Seneca Nation and after a short respite enquired if any of their Deputies were then at Canada and whether the French Governor was making any warlike preparations And on their Answering Yes the Governor said with a smiling pleasant Countenance I suppose if the French should go to Warr with Us you'l join them The Indians conferred together for some time and then Canassatego in a chearful lively manner made Answer — We assure You the Governor of Canada pays our Nations great Court at this Time well knowing of what Consequence we are to the French Interest He had already told Us he was uncovering the Hatchet and Sharpening it and hoped if he should be obliged to lift it up against the English their Nations would remain Neuter & and assist neither side — But we will now speak plainly to our Brethren — Why should We who are one Flesh with You refuse to help You whenever You want our Assistance — We have continued a Long Time in the strictest League of Amity and Friendship with You And we shall be always faithful and True to you our Old and good Allies — The Governor of Canada talks a great deal but ten of his Words do not go so far as one of Yours — We do not

look

'and to pursue him with Accusations injurious to his Honour,' as we have Truth and Justice on our side, we are the better able to bear it.

"The Bills we have presented to the Governor are really such as we 'judge necessary'—'to promote the ease and Happiness' of our Constituents; and yet, it must be owned, it is in his Power to prefer 'his own Vindication'—'to any Business we have laid before him.' If such be the Governor's Pleasure, we must acquiesce with his taking any time he shall think reasonable to this End.

"It would be very agreeable to us if, without Violence to our Judgments, we could entertain like Sentiments of the 'Impartiality' and 'ample Justice' of the Proprietors which the Governor is pleased to express. Men of the greatest Abilities and Integrity must be allowed not the most competent Judges in their own Case; & it affords no great Matter of Wonder to find the Proprietors bestow their Approbation on those Actions (it seems) their own Instructions first gave rise to.

"If the Governor really thinks no Treatment he has met with 'can in any Degree discharge him from the Obligations he is under to promote the Ease and Happiness of His Majestie's Subjects' here, and the Bills we have presented be admitted 'necessary for these Ends,' Why then should their Success on any 'Resolutions we shall come to?'

"We have reason to know there are at this time very pernicious Attempts on Foot to deprive the Freemen of this Province of some of the most valuable Privileges they now enjoy. These Attempts we are firmly resolved vigorously to oppose to the utmost of our Power; and if the Governor shall think to join his Assistance against these mischevious Enterprizes, no Method, in our opinion, can possibly be taken which will more contribute to restore 'the Publick Peace, Honour, & Justice.'

"The Prospect of an honourable End to our unhappy Disputes would afford us great Pleasure; the Expedient we have mention'd we judge adapted to answer this End, and to engage us to continue with the greatest Chearfulness 'fully to do our Duty.'

"Sign'd by Order of the House.

"JOHN KINSEY, Speaker.

"3d Mon., 29th, 1742."

July ye 2d.

The Deputies of the six Nations having at their last Visit agreed to release their Claim to all the Land on both sides of the River Sasquehannah as far South as this Province extends, and to the Northward to those called the Endless Mountains or Kittochtenny

Hills, in Consideration whereof they then received a large Quantity of valuable Indian Goods for the Lands situate on the Eastern side of the said River, but declined at that Time to receive any for those on the Western side of the said River, choosing to defer the same till another Visit.

A large Number arrived from these Nations at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 30th of June, with Deputies duly impowered to receive the said Goods, and acquainted the Governor that being weary from the fatigue of their long Journey they should crave three or four Days to rest themselves before they proceed to their Business. In the mean Time they would wait on the Governor to discourse according to their usual Method about News and other Occurrences, which the Governor readily agreed to, and asked them when they would choose to pay their first Visit, which they desiring might be on friday, the 2d July, in the afternoon, the Council was accordingly summoned, and being met at Mr. Logan's House,

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan, Samuel Hasell,
Samuel Preston, Ralph Assheton,
Clement Plumsted, Abraham Taylor,
Thomas Laurence, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations with the Chiefs of the Shawonese.

Canassatego, the Onondaga Chief, Speaker,

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor open'd the Conference as follows:

"Brethren:

"The proprietor having purchased certain Lands from your Nations about Six Years ago, A Moiety of what was agreed to be given in Consideration of that Purchase was at that Time delivered to them, and the other being at their own desire left in the Proprietor's Hands, he press'd you by Shick Calamy to send last Year for it, and would have been glad to have seen You and taken You by the Hand before his Departure; But as the Design of this Meeting is to hear Your News and converse together in a free & friendly Manner, I shall say no more about the Goods than that they lye ready at the Proprietor's House, and will be delivered when you shall have sufficiently rested from the fatigue of your Journey."

The Chief of the Onondago's Spoke.

"Brethren:

"We propose to rest four days and then come to the Main Business. At present we are at a Private Conference about News, and have something of this Sort to mention to our Brother Onas. And on the Governor's signifying they would be glad to know what it was, the Chief proceeded—

"Brethren:

"It is our Way when we come to our Brethren or any other Persons whom we live in strict ffriendship with, to remove all Obstructions to a good Understanding; with this View we are to inform You of a Piece of disagreeable News that happen'd in our Journey. Some white People living at a place called Conegocheege, whose Names we cannot tell, nor whether they belong to this or the neighbouring Government, but one of them, as we heard, had his House burnt over his Head some Years ago, and he was brought down a Prisoner and committed to the Jayle of this City. These People lighting of our Young Warriors as they were hunting, made some Proposals about the Purchasing of Land from them, and Our Young Men being indiscreet and unacquainted with Publick Business, were foolish enough to hearken to them and to receive five Duffield Strowds for two Plantations on the River Cohongoronta. A Conestogo Indian and a ffrench Indian, and some others that were in Company, had three Duffield Strowds and went away with them, and our Young Men carryed off the other two. As soon as this came to Our Knowledge we sent for our Warriours, and after Examining and rebuking them severely we took away their two Duffield Strouds and Publickly censured them for Exposing Us to our Brethren of Pennsylvania in doing a thing so inconsistent to our Engagements to them. You are, said We aloud that all our People might hear and take Notice, to know & remember that the Six Nations have obliged themselves to sell none of the Land that falls within the Province of Pennsylvania to any but our brother Onas, and that to sell Lands to any other is an high Breach of the League of ffriendship. Brethren, this rash Proceeding of our Young Men makes us Ashamed. We always mean well, and shall perform faithfully what we have Promised. And we Assure You this Affair was transacted in the manner we have related without our Privity or Consent; And that you may be fully convinced of this, and of the sincerity of Our Intentions, we have brought you these two Duffield Strowds [here he presented two red Strouds to the Governour]; they are the very Strouds Our Young foolish Men received. We took them from them, and we give them to You to return to those white people who made the Bargain, and desire when the Strouds are returned to them they may be told what we now say, and that we shall not confirm such Bargains nor any other that may interfere with our Engagements to our Brother Onas."

The Governor then Spoke:

"Brethren—

"I thank you for this piece of News. You have taken this matter perfectly right. All bargaining for Land within this Province is to be sure a manifest breach of your Contract with the Proprietors, and what we know you will not countenance. We have hitherto found the six Nations faithful to their Engagements and this is a fresh Instance of their Punctuality. You could not help these mistakes of your Young Men—they were not done in your presence; but as several Inconveniences may arise from these kind of Clandestine Sales, or from any such loose Sales of Land by your People, we desire you will on your Return home give public notice to all your Warriours not to bargain for any Land, or if they do that you will not confirm such Bargains. And that this very Affair, with what you have done therein, may be particularly reported to all your Nation assembled in Council."

The Onondago Chief promised to give such Publick Notice; and desiring liberty to mend his former Speech, he proceeded:

"Brethren—

"I forgot one Circumstance. Our people who pretended to sell the Land demanded a Belt of Wampum of the Buyers to carry to their Chiefs, and on their declaring they had no Wampum, Our Warriours said they would not Answer that their Chiefs would confirm this Bargain, since they never did any thing of this Nature without Wampum."

The Governor after a short pause spoke:

"Brethren of the Six Nations:

"I shall take this Opportunity to relate to you a piece of disagreeable News I received some Days ago in a Letter from Le Tort, the Indian Trader at Alligheny, who says that in May last some Indians of the Taway Nation, supposed by Us to be y^e Twightways, in their Return from War called and stay'd some Time with the Shawonese, who being asked and denying they had brought either Scalps or Prisoners, the Shawonese suspecting them had the Curiosity to search their Bags, and finding two Scalps in them that, by the Softness of the Hair, did not feel like Indian Scalps, they wash'd them clean and found them to be the Scalps of some Christians. On this Discovery the Twightwys were so much ashamed that they stole away in the Night Time, and coming, as they afterwards understood, to a little Village belonging to the Shawonese, they told our People that their Hearts were full of Grief, for as they came along the Road they found it all Bloody, and having good Cause to believe it was made Bloody with the Blood of some of the white Brethren, they had very sorrowfully swept the Road, and desired them to inform the Governor of Pennsylv^a of their (the Twightwys) Grief, and how they had swept the Road clean. Le Tort adds on behalf of the Shawonese, that they were much troubled and grieved at this unfortunate Accident, and Pray'd, as they had no concern in it more than by being Instruments to discover it, their Brethren would not blame them, nor suffer a Misunderstanding to arise between them on this Account; they would sweep the Road clean and wipe all the Blood away, and desired their Brethren would be satisfied with this, and not weep too Much for a Misfortune that might not happen again as long at the Sun & Moon shone.

"The Person who delivered me Le Tort's Letter, brought this bundle of Skins As a present to me, but I told the Messenger I would not meddle with it, he might leave it if he pleased, the Affair appear'd to me in a bad Light, and I would represent it to the six Nations, who were expected in Town every Day. This is the ffact as I have it from Le Tort. I desire to be informed if you know any thing of the Matter, and if You do not, that you will make diligent Enquiry who committed the Murder, and who are the unhappy Sufferers, and Assist Us to obtain Satisfaction, if it shall appear to be any of our fellow Subjects that have been treated in this Manner.

"To inforce this request I present you with this String of Wampum."

The Onandago Chief, in reply, said:

"Brethren—

"We take this Information kindly at your hands; we will take this String of Wampum home with Us to our Lodgings, and there consult about the most regular & proper Steps to be taken by Us to Answer your Expectations, and when we have duly condsidered the matter we will return You an Answer."

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference, and calling for Wine & other Liquors, according to the Indian Custon, after a decent and Cheerful Entertainment the Indians withdrew.

5th July, 1742.

At a Council held at the Proprietor's House.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan, } Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted, }

With several other Gentlemen of the Town.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations.

It being judg'd proper at this critical Time, when we are in Daily Expectation of a ffrench War, to sound the Indians & discover what dependence we might have on them in Case their aid should be wanted, An handsome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs, and after they had made an hearty Meal and Drank his Majesty's

THE

TREATY

HELD WITH THE

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS,

AT

PHILADELPHIA,

In *JULY,* 1742.

MERCY JUSTICE

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market. M,DCC,XLIII.

THE TREATY, &c.

THE Deputies of the Six Nations having, at their laſt Viſit, agreed to releaſe their Claim to all the Land on both Sides of the River *Saſquehanah*, as far South as this Province extends, and to the Northward to thoſe called the *Endieſs Mountains* or *Kittochtinny Hills*; in Conſideration whereof, they then received a large Quantity of valuable Indian Goods for the Lands ſituate on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River, but declined at that Time to receive any for thoſe on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River, chuſing to defer the ſame till another Viſit; A large Number arrived from theſe Nations at *Philadelphia*, on *Wedneſday* the 30*th* of *June*, with Deputies duly impowered to receive the ſaid Goods; and acquainted the Governor, that being weary from the Fatigue of their long Journey, they ſhould crave three or four Days to reſt themſelves before they proceeded to their Buſineſs: In the mean time they would wait on the Governor to diſcourſe, according to their uſual Method, about News and other Occurrences; which the Governor readily agreed to, and aſk'd them when they would chuſe to pay their firſt Viſit; which they deſiring might be on *Friday* the 2*d* of *July* in the Afternoon, the Council was accordingly ſummon'd, and met at Mr. *Logan's* Houſe, where were

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton,*	Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted,	*Thomas Lawrence,*	
Samuel Haſell,	*Ralph Aſheton,*	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell,*	

The Chiefs of the *Six Nations*, with the Chiefs of the *Shawaneſe*.

CANASSATEEGO, the *Onondago* Chief, Speaker.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor opened the Conference as follows.

BRETHREN,

' The Proprietor having purchaſed certain Lands from your Nations about ' Six Years ago, a Moiety of what was agreed to be given in Conſideration

‘ of that Purchaſe was at that Time delivered to them, and the other being at their own Deſire left in the Proprietor's Hands, He preſſed you by *Shikalamy* to ſend laſt Year for it, and would have been glad to have ſeen you and taken you by the Hand before his Departure. But as the Deſign of this Meeting is to hear your News and converſe together in a free and friendly Manner, I ſhall ſay no more about the Goods than that they lye ready at the Proprietor's Houſe, and will be delivered when you ſhall have ſufficiently reſted from the Fatigue of your Journey.

The Chief of the *Onondagoes* ſpoke

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We propoſe to reſt four Days, and then come to the main Buſineſs. At preſent we are at a private Conference about News, and have ſomething of this Sort to mention to our Brother *Onas*.” And on the Governor's ſignifying they would be glad to know what it was, the Chief proceeded.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ It is our Way when we come to our Brethren, or any other Perſons, whom we live in ſtrict Friendſhip with, to remove all Obſtructions to a good Underſtanding; with this View we are to inform you of a Piece of diſagreeable News that happen'd in our Journey.——Some White People living at a Place called *Conegocheegoe*, whoſe Names we cannot tell, nor whether they belong to this or the neighbouring Government, but one of them, as we heard, had his Houſe burnt over his Head ſome Years ago, and he was brought down a Priſoner and committed to the Goal of this City: Theſe People lighting of our young Warriours, as they were hunting, made ſome Propoſals about the Purchaſing of Land from them, and our young Men being indiſcreet, and unacquainted with Publick Buſineſs, were fooliſh enough to hearken to them, and to receive five Duffil Strowds for two Plantations on the River *Cohongoronto*. A *Coneſtogoe* Indian, and a *French* Indian, and ſome others that were in Company had three Duffil Strowds, and went away with them; and our young Men carried off the other two. As ſoon as this came to our Knowledge, we ſent for our Warriours, and after examining and rebuking them ſeverely, we took away their two Strowds, and publickly cenſured them for expoſing us to our Brethren of *Pennſylvania* in doing a Thing ſo inconſiſtent with our Engagements to them; “You are, ſaid we aloud, that all our People might hear and take Notice, to know and remember, that the Six Nations have obliged themſelves to ſell none of the Land that falls within the Province of *Pennſylvania* to any other but our Brother *Onas*, and that to ſell Lands to any other is an high Breach of the League of Friendſhip.” Brethren, this raſh Proceeding of our young Men makes us aſhamed. We always mean well, and ſhall perform faithfully what we have promiſed: And we aſſure you, this Affair was tranſacted in the Manner we have related, without our Privity or Conſent. And that you may be fully convinced of this, and of the Sincerity of our Intentions, we have brought you theſe Two Strowds [*here he preſented two Red Strowds to the Governor*] they are the very Strowds our fooliſh young Men received; we took them from them, and we give them to you to return to thoſe white People who made the Bargain, and deſire when the Strowds

' are returned to them, they may be told what we now ſay, and that we ſhall ' not confirm ſuch Bargains nor any other that may interfere with our En' gagements to our Brother *Onas*.

The Governor then ſpoke:

' *BRETHREN*,

' I thank you for this Piece of News; you have taken this Matter perfect' ly right. All Bargaining for Land within this Province, is, to be ſure, a ' manifeſt Breach of your Contract with the Proprietors, and what we know ' you will not countenance. We have hitherto found the *Six Nations* faith' ful to their Engagements, and this is a freſh Inſtance of their Punctuality. ' You could not help theſe Miſtakes of your young Men; they were not ' done in your Preſence: But as ſeveral Inconveniences may ariſe from theſe ' kind of clandeſtine Sales, or from any ſuch looſe Sales of Land by your ' People, we deſire you will, on your Return home, give publick Notice to all ' your Warriours not to bargain for any Land; or if they do, that you will ' not confirm ſuch Bargains; and that this very Affair, together with what ' you have done therein, may be particularly reported to all your Nation aſ' ſembled in Council.

The *Onondago* Chief promiſed to give ſuch publick Notice; and deſiring Liberty to mend his former Speech, he proceeded:

' *BRETHREN*,

' I forgot one Circumſtance: Our People who pretended to ſell the Land, ' demanded a Belt of Wampum of the Buyers to carry to their Chiefs; and ' on their declaring they had no Wampum, our Warriours ſaid, they would ' not anſwer that their Chiefs would confirm this Bargain, ſince they never ' did any thing of this Nature without Wampum.

The Governor, after a ſhort Pauſe, ſpoke:

' *BRETHREN of the Six Nations*,

' I ſhall take this Opportunity to relate to you a Piece of diſagreeable News I re' ceived ſome Days ago in a Letter from *Le Tort* the Indian Trader, at *Allegheny*, ' who ſays, " That in *May* laſt ſome Indians of the *Taway* Nation, ſuppoſ" ed by us to be the *Twightwees*, in their Return from War, called and ſtay" ed ſome Time with the *Shawaneſe*; who being aſked, and denying they " had brought either Scalps or Priſoners, the *Shawaneſe* ſuſpecting them, had " the Curioſity to ſearch their Bags, and finding two Scalps in them that by " the Softneſs of the Hair did not feel like Indian Scalps, they waſh'd them " clean and found them to be the Scalps of ſome Chriſtians. On this Diſco" very, the *Twightwees* were ſo much aſhamed, that they ſtole away from " their Town in the Night-time; and coming, as they afterwards un" derſtood, to a little Village belonging to the *Shawaneſe*, they told our Peo" ple that their Hearts were full of Grief; for, as they came along the Road, " they found it all bloody; and having good Cauſe to believe it was made " bloody with the Blood of ſome of the White Brethren, they had very " ſorrowfully ſwept the Road; and deſired them to inform the Governor of " *Penſilvania* of their (the *Twightwees*) Grief; and how they had ſwept

“ the Road clean. ‘ *Le Tort* adds, on Behalf of the *Shawaneſe*, “ That “ they were much troubled and grieved at this unfortunate Accident; and “ prayed, as they had no Concern in it, more than by being Inſtruments to “ diſcover it, their Brethren would not blame them, nor ſuffer a Miſunder- “ ſtanding to ariſe between them on this Account: They would ſweep the “ Road clean, and wipe all the Blood away; and deſired their Brethren “ would be ſatisfied with this, and not weep too much for a Miſfortune “ that might not happen again as long as the Sun and Moon ſhone.”

‘ The Perſon who delivered me *Le Tort*'s Letter, brought this Bundle ‘ of Skins as a Preſent to me; but I told the Meſſenger, I would not meddle ‘ with it; he might leave it if he pleaſed: The Affair appear'd to me in a ‘ bad Light, and I would repreſent it to the *Six Nations*, who were expec- ‘ ted in Town every Day. This is the Fact as I have it from *Le Tort:* I ‘ deſire to be inform'd if you know any thing of this Matter; and if you do ‘ not, that you will make diligent Enquiry who committed the Murder, ‘ and who are the unhappy Sufferers, and aſſiſt us to obtain Satisfaction, if ‘ it ſhall appear to be any of our Fellow-Subjects that have been treated in ‘ this Manner.

To inforce this Requeſt, I preſent you with this String of Wampum.

The *Onondago* Chief, in Reply, ſaid:

BRETHREN,

‘ We take this Information kindly at your Hands; we will take this ‘ String of Wampum Home with us to our Lodgings, and there conſult ‘ about the moſt regular and proper Steps to be taken by us to anſwer your ‘ Expectations; and when we have duly conſidered the Matter, we will ‘ return you an Anſwer.

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference; and calling for Wine and other Liquors, according to the *Indian* Cuſtom, after a decent and chearful Entertainment, the *Indians* withdrew.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's Houſe, *July* 5. 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Clement Plumſted*, } Eſqrs;

With ſeveral Gentlemen of the Town.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations.

It being judg'd proper, at this critical Time, when we are in daily Expec- tation of a *French* War, to ſound the *Indians*, and diſcover what Depen- dance we might have on them, in caſe their Aid ſhould be wanted; an handſome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs; and after they had made an hearty Meal, and drank his Majeſty's Health, the Proprietors, and the Health of the *Six Nations*, the Chiefs gave the ſolemn Cry, in Teſtimony of their Thanks, for the Honour done them. And ſoon after the Governor began, in a free Way, to enquire for what Reaſon the *Senecas* were not come down, ſince they had an equal Right to a Share of the Goods with the other Nations.—— *Canaſſateego*, their Speaker, ſaid, ‘The *Senecas* were in great Diſtreſs, on Account of a Famine that raged in their Country, which had reduced them to ſuch Want, that a Father had been obliged to kill two of his Children to preſerve his own and the reſt of his Family's Lives; and they could not now come down, but had given Directions about their Share of the Goods."——The Governor expreſs'd his Concern for the unhappy Circumſtances of their Brethren of the *Seneca* Nation; and, after a ſhort Reſpite, enquired if any of their Deputies were then at *Canada*, and whether the *French* Governor was making any warlike Preparations. And on their anſwering, *Yes*; the Governor ſaid, with a ſmiling, pleaſant Countenance, ‘I ſuppoſe if the *French* ſhould go to War with us, you will join them." The *Indians* conferr'd together for ſome Time, and then *Canaſſateego*, in a chearful lively Manner, made Anſwer. — ‘We aſſure you, the Governor of *Canada* pays our Nations great Court at this Time, well knowing of what Conſequence we are to the *French* Intereſt: He has already told us, he was uncovering the Hatchet and ſharpening it, and hoped, if he ſhould be obliged to lift it up againſt the *Engliſh*, their Nations would remain neuter and aſſiſt neither Side. —— But we will now ſpeak plainly to our Brethren: Why ſhould we, who are one Fleſh with you, refuſe to help you, whenever you want our Aſſiſtance?—We have continued a long Time in the ſtricteſt League of Amity and Friendſhip with you, and we ſhall always be faithful and true to you our old and good Allies.—The Governor of *Canada* talks a great deal, but ten of his Words do not go ſo far as one of yours.—We do not look towards them; We look towards you; and you may depend on our Aſſiſtance." Whilſt the *Onondago* Chief made this open and hearty Declaration, all the other *Indians* made frequently that particular Kind of Noiſe which is known to be a Mark of Approbation.—The Governor bid the Interpreter tell *Canaſſateego*, ‘He did not ſet on foot this Enquiry from any Suſpicion he had of the *Six Nations* wanting a due Regard for the *Engliſh*.— Our Experience of their Honour and Faith would not permit us to think any other of them than that they would eſteem our Friends their Friends, and our Enemies their Enemies, agreeable to the ſtrict Union which had ever ſubſiſted between us.—As to the Governor of *Canada*, they need not mind what he ſaid.—The *Engliſh*, on equal Terms, had beat the *French*, and could beat them again: And were they but to conſider the Advantages which the *Engliſh* have, by poſſeſſing ſo many large and populous Countries and ſo many good Ports on the Continent of *America*, they would ſoon ſee who had moſt Reaſon to fear a War, the *French* or the *Engliſh*.

Here the Converſation drop'd; and, after another Glaſs of Wine, the *Indians* reſumed the Diſcourſe, by aſking whether their Brethren had not been for ſome time engaged in a War with the King of *Spain*, and what Succeſſes they had met with.

The Governor told them, the King of *Great Britain* lived in an Iſland, and being ſurrounded with the Sea, his chief Strength lay in his Ships; in which he was ſo much ſuperior to his Enemies, that they were ſeldom to be met with on the broad Ocean, but ſculk'd and hid themſelves, only venturing out now and then; and whenever they did they were almoſt ſure to be taken; and that the King of *Great Britain* had, with his Ships, beat down or taken ſeveral of the *Spaniards* Great Forts in *America*.—The *Indians* ſaid, they were pleaſed to hear their Brethren were an Over-match for their Enemies, and wiſh'd them good Succeſs.

The Governor then inquired into the State and Condition of the Nations to the Weſtward of the Great Lakes, and whether they had any Warriours then in thoſe Countries? Whether they had concluded Peace with the Southern *Indians*? And whether they had heard what their Deputies had done at *Albany*?

They made Anſwer: That they had always Abundance of their Men out amongſt the Nations ſituate to the Weſt of their Lakes.—That they had kindled a Fire with a vaſt many Nations, ſome whereof were Tributaries, and they had a good Underſtanding with all.—They ſet out from their own Country in Company with two Sets of Deputies, one going to hold a Treaty with the Southern *Indians*, and they believed a Peace would be concluded: The other going to meet the Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*; but they could not tell what had been done at either Place.—On their Return, they were to hold a General Council, and would inform their Brethren of theſe Particulars.

Then the Governor put an End to the Conference, by telling the *Indians* the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held to morrow Afternoon at the Meeting-Houſe.

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *Philadelphia*, *July* 6. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton*,	Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted,	*Ralph Aſheton*,	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell.*	

CANASSATEEGO, Chief of the *Onondagoes*, Speaker.

SHICALAMY; and a great Number of *Indians*, whoſe Names are as follows, *viz.*

ONONTOGOES.

ONONTOGOES.

Sawegaty,
Caxhayion, } Counſellors.
Saguyaſſatha,
Kayadoghratie alias *Slanaghquaſy.*
Rotier-uwughton,
Tokaughaah,
Tiorughwaghthe,
Tokano-ungoh,
Aronty-oony,
Tohanohawighton,
Tioghwatoony,
Auughrabyſey.

CAIYOUQUOS.

Sahugh-ſowa,
Tohatgaghthus, } Chiefs.
Tokany-eſus,
Runho-hihio,
Kanadoghary,
Zior-aghquaty.
Sagu-iughu atha, alias *Cadcaradaſey.*
Sca-yenties,
Tats-heghteh,
Alligh-waheis,
Tayo-quario,
Hogh degh runtu,
Rotehn Haghtyackon, Captain.
Sawoalieſelhohaa,
Sagughſa-eck,
Uwantakeraa,
Horuhot,
Oſoghquaa,
Tuyanoegon.

ANOYIUTS *or* ONEIDAS.

Sariſtaquoh,
Ungquaterughiathe alias } Chiefs.
Shikelimo,
Tottowakerha,
Taraghkoerus,
Onughkallydawwy, a noted young Chief.
Onughnaxqua, Chief.
Tawyiakaarat,
Tohathuyongochtha,
Sughnakaarat,
Taghneghdoerus,
Tokanyiadaroeyon,
Sagogughyatha,
Rahehius,
Tokanuſoegon.

JENONTOWANOS *or* SENECAS.

Karugh iagh Raghquy, Captain.
Tahn heentus,
Onontyiack.

TUSCARROROS.

Sawontka,
Ti-ieroes, } Chiefs.
Cloghſytowax,
Tokaryhoegon, Captain.
Oghioghſeh,
Tieleghweghſon,
Tougrotha,
Yorughianego,
Ot-quehig,
Squaghky,
Sayadyio,
Onughſowûghion,
Cherigh wâſtho,
Aghſûnteries,
Tion ogh ſcôghtha,
Saligh wanaghſon,
Ohn-wâaſey,
Tocar-eher [died ſince at *Tulpehokin.*]
Tohanatâkqua,
Kanyhâag,

SHAWANOES.

Wehwehlaky, Chief.
Aſet teywa,
Âſoghqua,
Maya minickyſy,
Wawyia Beeſeny.

Caneſtogo *Indians that ſpeak the* Onayiut's *Language.*

Tior Haaſery, Chief.
Tanigh wackerau,
Karha Cawyiat,
Kayen quily quo.

CANOYIAS *or* NANTIKOKES *of* Caneſtogo.

Des-ſeheg,
Ichqua que heck,
Queſamaag,
Ayiok-ius.

DELAWARES *of* Shamokin.

Olumapies,
Lingehanoah, } Chiefs.
Kelly macquan,
Quitie-yquont,
Piſhquiton,
Nena chy haut.

DELAWARES *from the* Forks.

Onutpe,
Lawye quohwon al. *Nutimus,* } Chiefs.
Toweghkappy.
Cornelius Spring, and others.

CONRAD WEISER, CORNELIUS SPRING, *Interpreters.*

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia.*

The Governor, having commanded Silence, ſpoke as follows:

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

‘ Six Years ago a Number of your Chiefs obliged us with a Viſit, when they agreed, on Behalf of your Nations, to the Releaſe of certain Lands on both Sides the River *Saſquehannah*, to the Southward of the *Endleſs-Mountains*, and within the Limits and Bounds of the King's Grant of this Province. In Conſideration of which, a certain Quantity of Goods was agreed on and delivered as a full Satisfaction for the ſaid Lands lying on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River: And for the Lands on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River, you deſired the Payment ſhould be deferr'd till another Opportunity. Theſe Goods, which are exactly the ſame in Quantity as thoſe you received the laſt Time the Chiefs of your Nations were here, have been ready a conſiderable Time, and kept in Expectation of your Coming for them: And now you are come down fully impowered by your reſpective Councils to receive them, we are well pleaſed to deliver them: Leaving it to you to make a fair and equal Diviſion of them amongſt yourſelves. We are ſorry for the Abſence of our Brethren the *Senecas*, and much more ſo that it ſhould be owing to their Diſtreſs at Home by a Famine that rages in their Country:—A Famine ſo great that you tell us a Father has been obliged to ſacrifice one Part of his Family, even his own Children, for the Support and Preſervation of himſelf, and the other Part.—We heartily commiſerate their Condition, and do not doubt but you will do them fair and ample Juſtice in the Diſpoſal of their Part of the Goods in ſuch Manner as they have inſtructed you. You ſhall now hear the Liſt of the Goods read to you.

Here, by the Governor's Order, the Liſt of the Goods was read over, *viz.*

500	*Pounds of Powder.*	60	*Kettles.*
600	*Pounds of Lead.*	100	*Tobacco-Tongs.*
45	*Guns.*	100	*Sciſſars.*
60	*Strowd-Matchcoats.*	500	*Awl-Blades.*
100	*Blankets.*	120	*Combs.*
100	*Duffil Matchcoats.*	2000	*Needles.*
200	*Yards Half-thick.*	1000	*Flints.*
100	*Shirts.*	24	*Looking-Glaſſes.*
40	*Hats.*	2	*Pounds of Vermilion.*
40	*Pair Shoes & Buckles.*	100	*Tin-Pots.*
40	*Pair Stockings.*	1000	*Tobacco-Pipes.*
100	*Hatchets.*	200	*Pounds of Tobacco.*
500	*Knives.*	24	*Dozen of Gartering, and*
100	*Hoes.*	25	*Gallons of Rum.*

Then the Governor told them that the Goods, of which the Particulars had been juſt read to them, were in the Meeting-Houſe, and would be ſent to whatever Place they would direct.

The Governor then proceeded:

BRETHREN,

‘ You have often heard of the Care that your great and good Friend and Brother *William Penn* took at all Times to cultivate a perfect good Harmony with all the *Indians*: Of this your Nations have ever been fully ſenſible; but more eſpecially a Number of your Chiefs, about ten Years ago, 'when, on the Arrival of a Son of your ſaid great Friend *William Penn*, large and valuable Preſents were exchanged by us with you; a new Road was made and clear'd; a new Fire kindled; and the Chain of Friendſhip made ſtronger ſo as to laſt while the Sun and Moon endure.

'And now we cannot but congratulate ourſelves that your Coming ſhould happen at a Time when we are in daily Expectation of a War being declared between the King of *England*, and the *French* King, well knowing that ſhould ſuch a War happen, it muſt very ſenſibly affect you, conſidering your Situation in the Neighbourhood of *Canada*. Your Coming at this Juncture is particularly fortunate, ſince it gives us an Opportunity of mentioning ſeveral Things that may be neceſſary to be ſettled between People ſo ſtrictly and cloſely united as we are.---An Union not to be expreſs'd by any thing leſs than the affectionate Regards which Children of the ſame Parents bear for each other, as conceiving ourſelves to be one Fleſh and one People.

'The utmoſt Care therefore ought mutually to be taken by us on both Sides, that the Road between us be kept perfectly clear and open, and no Lets nor the leaſt Obſtruction be ſuffered to lie in the Way; or if any ſhould by Accident be found, that may hinder our free Intercourſe and Correſpondence, it muſt forthwith be removed.

To inforce this, We lay down a String of Wampum.

'In next Place, We, on our Part, ſhall inlarge our Fire that burns between us. We ſhall provide more Fewel to increaſe it and make it burn brighter and clearer, and give a ſtronger and more laſting Light and Warmth.

In Evidence of our ſincere Intentions, We lay down this Belt of Wampum.

'In the laſt Place, conſidering the Obligations we are mutually under by our ſeveral Treaties, "That we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and you hear with your Ears for us." We ſhall at all Times very willingly give you the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns that may be form'd to your Diſadvantage.---And if you diſcover any Preparations that can hurt us, we deſire you will immediately diſpatch ſome ſuitable Perſon in whom we can place a Confidence, to give us a proper Information.

To inforce this Requeſt, as well as to brighten the Chain, we lay down this other Belt of Wampum.

On the Governor's concluding the Speech, the ſolemn Cry by way of Approbation was repeated by the *Indians* as many Times as there were Nations preſent; and then *Canaſſateego* roſe up and ſpoke.

'*BRETHREN*,

'We thank you for your kind Speech: What you have ſaid is very agreeable to us; and to-morrow when we have deliberated on the ſeveral Matters recommended to us, we will give you our Anſwer. We deſire, as our Time will be wholly taken up in Council, you will order the Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries to prevent their being loſt, and that they may continue there till we call for them.

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *July* 7. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Samuel Haſell*,
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*. } Eſqrs;

CANASSATEEGO's Speech on Behalf of the *Six Nations*.

BRETHREN, the Governor and Council, and all preſent,

'According to our Promiſe we now propoſe to return you an Anſwer to the ſeveral Things mentioned to us Yeſterday, and ſhall beg Leave to ſpeak to Publick Affairs firſt, tho' they were what you ſpoke to laſt. On this Head you Yeſterday put us in Mind, firſt, "Of *William Penn*'s early and conſtant Care to cultivate Friendſhip with all the *Indians*; of the Treaty we held with one of his Sons, about ten Years ago; and of the Neceſſity there is at this Time of keeping the Roads between us clear and free from all Obſtructions." We are all very ſenſible of the kind Regard that good Man *William Penn* had for all the *Indians*, and cannot but be pleaſed to find that his Children have the ſame. We well remember the Treaty you mention held with his Son on his Arrival here, by which we confirmed our League of Friendſhip that is to laſt as long as the Sun and Moon endure: In Conſequence of this, We, on our Part, ſhall preſerve the Road free from all Incumbrances; in Confirmation whereof we lay down this String of Wampum.

'You in the next Place ſaid you would inlarge the Fire and make it burn brighter, which we are pleaſed to hear you mention; and aſſure you, we ſhall do the ſame, by adding to it more Fewel, that it may ſtill flame out more ſtrongly than ever: In the laſt Place, you were pleaſed to ſay that we are bound, by the ſtricteſt Leagues, to watch for each others Preſervation; that we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and you hear with your Ears for us: This is equally agreeable to us; and we ſhall not fail to give you early Intelligence whenever any thing of Conſequence comes to our Knowledge: And to encourage you to do the ſame, and to nouriſh in your Hearts what you have ſpoke to us with your Tongues, about the Renewal of our Amity and the Brightening of the Chain of Friendſhip; we confirm what we have ſaid with another Belt of Wampum.

'*BRETHREN*,

'We received from the Proprietors, yeſterday, ſome Goods in Conſideration of our Releaſe of the Lands on the Weſt-Side of *Saſquehannah*, It is true we have the full Quantity according to Agreement; but if the Proprietor had been here himſelf, we think, in Regard of our Numbers and Poverty, he would have made an Addition to them.---If the Goods were only to be divided amongſt the *Indians* preſent, a ſingle Perſon would have but a ſmall Portion; but if you conſider what Numbers are left behind, equally entitled with us to a Share, there will be extremely little. We therefore deſire, if you have the Keys of the Proprietor's Cheſt, you will open it, and take out a little more for us.

‘ We know our Lands are now become more valuable: The white People think we do not know their Value; but we are ſenſible that the Land is everlaſting, and the few Goods we receive for it are ſoon worn out and gone. For the Future we will ſell no Lands but when Brother *Onas* is in the Country; and we will know beforehand the Quantity of the Goods we are to receive. Beſides, we are not well uſed with reſpect to the Lands ſtill unſold by us. Your People daily ſettle on theſe Lands, and ſpoil our Hunting.---We muſt inſiſt on your Removing them, as you know they have no Right to ſettle to the Northward of *Kittochtinny-Hills*.---In particular, we renew our Complaints againſt ſome People who are ſettled at *Juniata*, a Branch of *Saſquahannah*, and all along the Banks of that River, as far as *Mahaniay*; and deſire they may be forthwith made to go off the Land; for they do great Damage to our Couſins the *Delawares*.

‘ We have further to obſerve, with reſpect to the Lands lying on the Weſt Side of *Saſquahannah*, that tho’ Brother *Onas* (meaning the Proprietor) has paid us for what his People poſſeſs, yet ſome Parts of that Country have been taken up by Perſons whoſe Place of Reſidence is to the South of this Province, from whom we have never received any Conſideration. This Affair was recommended to you by our Chiefs at our laſt Treaty; and you then, at our earneſt Deſire, promiſed to write a Letter to that Perſon who has the Authority over thoſe People, and to procure us his Anſwer: As we have never heard from you on this Head, we want to know what you have done in it. If you have not done any thing, we now renew our Requeſt, and deſire you will inform the Perſon whoſe People are ſeated on our Lands, that that Country belongs to us, in Right of Conqueſt; we having bought it with our Blood, and taken it from our Enemies in fair War; and we expect, as Owners of that Land, to receive ſuch a Conſideration for it as the Land is worth. We deſire you will preſs him to ſend us a poſitive Anſwer: Let him ſay *Yes* or *No*: If he ſays Yes, we we will treat with him; if No, we are able to do ourſelves Juſtice; and we will do it, by going to take Payment ourſelves.

‘ It is cuſtomary with us to make a Preſent of Skins whenever we renew our Treaties. We are aſhamed to offer our Brethren ſo few; but your Horſes and Cows have eat the Graſs our Deer uſed to feed on. This has made them ſcarce, and will, we hope, plead in Excuſe for our not bringing a larger Quantity: If we could have ſpared more we would have given more; but we are really poor; and deſire you’ll not conſider the Quantity, but, few as they are, accept them in Teſtimony of our Regard.

Here they gave the Governor a Bundle of Skins.

The Governor immediately replied:

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We thank you for the many Declarations of Reſpect you have given us in this ſolemn Renewal of our Treaties: We receive, and ſhall keep your String and Belts of Wampum, as Pledges of your Sincerity, and deſire thoſe we gave you may be carefully preſerved, as Teſtimonies of ours.

‘ In Anſwer to what you ſay about the Proprietaries.---They are all abſent, and have taken the Keys of their Cheſt with them; ſo that we cannot, on their Behalf, enlarge the Quantity of Goods: Were they here, they might, perhaps, be more generous; but we cannot be liberal for them.---The Government will, however, take your Requeſt into Conſideration, and, in Regard to your Poverty, may perhaps make you a Preſent. I but juſt mention this now, intending to refer this Part of your Speech to be anſwered at our next Meeting.

‘ The Number of Guns, as well as every thing elſe, anſwers exactly with the Particulars ſpecified in your Deed of Conveyance, which is more than was agreed to be given you. It was your own Sentiments, that the Lands on the Weſt Side of *Saſquahannah* were not ſo valuable as thoſe on the Eaſt; and an Abatement was to be made, proportionable to the Difference in Value: But the Proprietor overlooked this, and ordered the full Quantity to be delivered, which you will look on as a Favour.

‘ It is very true, that Lands are of late become more valuable; but what raiſes their Value? Is it not entirely owing to the Induſtry and Labour uſed by the white People in their Cultivation and Improvement? Had not they come amongſt you, theſe Lands would have been of no Uſe to you, any further than to maintain you. And is there not, now you have ſold ſo much, enough left for all the Purpoſes of Living?----What you ſay of the Goods, that they are ſoon worn out, is applicable to every thing; but you know very well, that they coſt a great deal Money; and the Value of Land is no more than it is worth in Money.

‘ On your former Complaints againſt People's Setling the Lands on *Juniata*, and from thence all along on the River *Saſquahannah* as far as *Mahaniahy*, ſome Magiſtrates were ſent expreſsly to remove them; and we thought no Perſons would preſume to ſtay after that.

Here they interrupted the Governor, and ſaid:— “ Theſe Perſons who were ſent did not do their Duty: So far from removing the People, they made Surveys for themſelves, and they are in League with the Treſpaſſers. We deſire more effectual Methods may be uſed, and honeſter Perſons imploy'd.

Which the Governor promiſed, and then proceeded:

‘ *BRETHREN,*

‘ According to the Promiſe made at our laſt Treaty with you, Mr. *Logan*, who was at that Time Preſident, did write to the Governor of *Maryland*, that he might make you Satisfaction for ſuch of your Lands as his People had taken up; but did not receive one Word from him upon that Head. I will write to him again, and endeavour to procure you a ſatisfactory Anſwer. We do not doubt but he will do you Juſtice: But we exhort you to be careful not to exerciſe any Acts of Violence towards his People, as they likewiſe are our Brethren, and Subjects of the ſame Great King; and therefore Violence towards them muſt be productive of very evil Conſequences.

‘ I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay at this Time with Acknowledgments for your Preſent; which is very agreeable to us, from the Expreſſions of Regard uſed by you in preſenting it: Gifts of this Nature receiving their

‘ Value from the Affection of the Giver, and not from the Quantity or Price
‘ of the Thing given.

At a COUNCIL held at *Philadelphia*, *July* 8. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Thomas Lawrence*,
Samuel Haſell, *Ralph Aſheton*,
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*, } Eſqrs;

The Board taking into Conſideration, whether it be proper or not at this Time to make a Preſent to the *Indians* of the Six Nations now in Town, in Return for their Preſent to this Government at Yeſterday's Treaty:

Reſolved,

That it is highly fit and proper that a Preſent be made to the ſaid *Indians* at this Time.

And it is the Opinion of this Board, that the ſaid Preſent ſhould be of the Value of £. 500, or at leaſt £. 300.

And it is recommended to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, to acquaint Mr. *Kinſey*, the Speaker of the Aſſembly, with the Opinion of this Board; and that they requeſt him to confer with ſuch other Members of Aſſembly as are in Town, and report their Sentiments thereupon.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Threats expreſs'd by the *Indians*, at the Treaty yeſterday, againſt the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, ſettled on certain Lands on the Weſt Side of *Saſquahannah*, which the *Indians* claim, and for which they require Satisfaction; and conſidering, that ſhould thoſe Threats, in any ſort, be put in Execution, not only the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, but of this Government, and all His Majeſty's Subjects on the Northern Continent of *America*, may thereby be involved in much Trouble: It is the Opinion of this Board, that the Governor write to the Governor of *Maryland* without Delay, to inform him of the *Indians* Complaints and Threats, and to requeſt a ſatisfactory Anſwer; and that his Letter be ſent by a ſpecial Meſſenger, at the Publick Expence.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 9. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Ralph Aſheton*,
Samuel Haſell, *Thomas Lawrence*.
Robert Strettell, } Eſqrs.

And Mr. *Peters*.

The Governor informed the Board, that the *Indian* Chiefs dining with him Yeſterday, after Dinner delivered their Anſwer to two Affairs of Conſequence:

The firſt related to the violent Battery committed on *William Webb*, in the Forks of *Delaware*, whereby his Jaw-Bone was broke, and his Life greatly endangered, by an unknown *Indian*. *Canaſſatego* repeating the Meſſage delivered to the *Six Nations* by *Shickcalamy*, in the Year 1740, with a String of Wampum, ſaid in Anſwer: ‘ The *Six Nations* had made diligent Enquiry ‘ into the Affair, and had found out the *Indian* who had committed the ‘ Fact; he lived near *Aſopus*, and had been examined and ſeverely reprov'd: ‘ And they hoped, as *William Webb* was recovered, the Governor would not ‘ expect any further Puniſhment; and therefore they returned the String of ‘ Wampum received from their Brethren, by the Hand of *Shickcalamy*, in ‘ Token that they had fully comply'd with their Requeſt.

I thank'd them for their Care; but reminded them, that tho' the Man did not die, yet he lay a long Time in extreme Miſery, and would never recover the free Uſe of his Speech, and was rendered leſs able to get his Livelihood, and in ſuch Caſes the *Engliſh* Laws obliged the Aſſailant to make good all Damages, beſides paying for the Pain endured.— But as the *Indian* was, in all Probability, poor and unable to make Satisfaction, I told them, that for their Sake I would forgive him; adding, had *Webb* died I make no Doubt but you would have put the *Indian* to Death, juſt as we did two of our People who had killed an *Indian*; we cauſed them to be hung on a Gallows, in the Preſence of many Hundreds of our People, to deter all others from doing the like. *Canaſſatego* made me this Reply: ‘ The *Indians* know ‘ no Puniſhment but Death; they have no ſuch Thing as pecuniary Mulcts; ‘ if a Man be guilty of a Crime, he is either put to Death, or the Fault is ‘ overlook'd. We have often heard of your Hanging-up thoſe two Perſons; ‘ but as none of our *Indians* ſaw the Men die, many believe they were not ‘ hanged, but tranſported to ſome other Colony: And it would be ſatisfactory ‘ to the *Indians*, if, for the Future, ſome of them be ſent for, to be Wit‘ neſſes of ſuch Executions.’ I aſſured them, that whoever gave them that Information, abuſed them; for the Perſons certainly ſuffered Death, and in the Preſence of all the People.

Canaſſatego then proceeded to give an Anſwer to what was ſaid to them the 2d Inſtant relating to *Le Tort*'s Letter: ‘ That they had, in Council, conſi‘ dered in what Manner the Matter recommended to them ought to be con‘ ducted; and they were of Opinion, that as the *Shawaneſe*, not the *Twightwys* ‘ (for they knew ſo much of it that the People were of the *Twightwy* Na‘ tion in whoſe Bags the Scalps were found) had ſent me a Preſent of Skins, ‘ I ſhould, in return, ſend them a Blanket or a Kettle, and with it a very ‘ ſharp Meſſage, that tho' they had done well in ſweeping the Road from ‘ Blood, yet that was but a ſmall Part of their Duty; they ought not to have ‘ ſuffered the *Twightwys*, after their Lie and the Diſcovery of the Scalps, to ‘ have left them, 'til they had given a full and true Account how they came ‘ by them, whoſe Scalps they were, and in what Place, and for what Rea‘ ſon the Men were kill'd; and when they had been fully ſatisfied of all theſe ‘ Particulars, then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Go‘ vernment where the white People lived, that the Murderers might be ‘ complained againſt, and puniſhed by the Nation they belong'd to: And as ‘ the *Shawaneſe* had omitted to perform the Part of Brethren, that I ſhould ‘ reprove them for it, and charge them to make Amends for their Neglect, ‘ by uſing all poſſible Expedition to come at the Knowledge of theſe Things, ‘ and to aid their Brethren the white People in obtaining Juſtice.

The Minutes of the preceding Council being read, Mr. *Logan*, in Purſuance of the Board's Direction of Yeſterday, reported, on Behalf of himſelf and the other Gentlemen to whom it was recommended, that they had confer'd with Mr. *Kinſey*, and requeſted him to conſult the other Members of the Aſſembly concerning the making a Preſent to the *Indians*; and that Mr. *Kinſey* having collected the Sentiments of ſeveral Members of the Aſſembly in Town, whom he had confer'd with on that Subject, found them generally of Opinion, that a Preſent ſhould at this Time be made; but that they had declined nominating any Sum: However, that Mr. *Kinſey* had given it as his own Opinion, that the Governor and Council might go as far as *Three Hundred Pounds*.

And accordingly it is refer'd to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton* and Mr. *Lawrence*, to conſider of and prepare a proper Liſt of the Goods whereof the Preſent ſhould be compoſed, to the Value of *Three Hundred Pounds* as aforeſaid; adviſing with the Interpreter as to the Quantity and Quality.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's the 9th of *July*, P. M. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan,	*Robert Strettell*,	Eſqrs;
Samuel Preſton,	*Abraham Taylor*.	

The CHIEFS of the *Six Nations*.

SASSOONAN, and *Delawares*.

NUTIMUS, and the *Fork-Indians*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor ſpoke to the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* as follows:

'*BRETHREN*,

'The laſt Time the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* were here, they were informed, that your Couſins, a Branch of the *Delawares*, gave this Province ſome Diſturbance about the Lands the Proprietor purchaſed from them, and for which their Anceſtors had received a valuable Conſideration above *Fifty-five* Years ago, as appears by a Deed now lying on the Table.—Sometime after this, *Conrad Weiſer* delivered to your Brother *Thomas Penn* your Letter, wherein you requeſt of him and *James Logan* that they would not buy Land, &c.—This has been ſhewn to them and interpreted; notwithſtanding which they have continued their former Diſturbances, and have had the Inſolence to write Letters to ſome of the Magiſtrates of this Government, wherein they have abuſed your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries, and treated them with the utmoſt Rudeneſs and Ill-Manners. Being loth, from our Regard to you, to puniſh them as they deſerve, I ſent two Meſſengers to inform them that you were expected here, and ſhould be acquainted with their Behaviour.— As you,

‘ on all Occaſions, apply to us to remove all white People that are ſettled on ‘ Lands before they are purchaſed from you, and we do our our Endeavours ‘ to turn ſuch People off; we now expect from you, that you will cauſe ‘ theſe *Indians* to remove from the Lands in the Forks of *Delaware*, and not ‘ give any further Diſturbance to the Perſons who are now in Poſſeſſion.

To inforce This we lay down a String of Wampum.

Then were read the ſeveral Conveyances, the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* relating to the *Delawares*; the Letters of the *Fork-Indians* to the Governor and Mr. *Langhorne*, and a Draught of the Land; and then delivered to *Conrad Weiſer*, who was deſired to interpret them to the Chiefs when they ſhould take this Affair into their Conſideration.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 10. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Samuel Haſell*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Robert Strettell*, Eſqrs.
Abraham Taylor.

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7th Inſtant with the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, ſo far as it related to the Inhabitants of *Maryland*; as alſo a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of *Maryland* upon that Subject; both of which being approved were ordered to be tranſcribed fair, in order to be diſpatch'd to morrow Morning: The Letter is as follows:

SIR, *Philadelphia*, *July* 10. 1742.

THE incloſed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, *before a very numerous Audience, in this Place, with my Anſwer to it, is of ſo great Importance to all his Majeſty's Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, and to your Government in particular, that I have imploy'd a ſpecial Meſſenger to deliver it you. I hope you will enable me to ſend them a ſatisfactory Anſwer. It would be impertinent in me to ſay more to one ſo well informed as you are of theſe Nations, and of their abſolute Authority over all the* Indians *bordering upon us, or of the Advantages of maintaining a ſtrict Friendſhip with them at all Times, but more eſpecially at this critical Juncture.*

I am, Yours, &c.

An Account exhibited by *Conrad Weiſer* of his Expences upon the *Indians* and *Indian* Affairs, from *February* laſt to *July* 1. 1742, amounting to £. 36 18 *s.* 3 *d.* was laid before the Board, and examined, and allow'd to be a juſt and very moderate Account.

And the Board taking into Conſideration the many ſignal Services performed by the ſaid *Conrad Weiſer* to this Government, his Diligence and Labour in the Service thereof, and his Skill in the *Indian* Languages and Methods of Buſineſs, are of Opinion that the ſaid *Conrad* ſhould be allowed, as a Reward from the Province at this Time, the Sum of *Thirty Pounds*, at leaſt, beſides Payment of his ſaid Account.

At a COUNCIL held at the Great Meeting-Houſe, *July* 10. *P. M.* 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton,*	Eſqrs;
Thomas Lawrence,	*Samuel Haſell,*	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell.*	

CANASSATEGO,
SHICKCALAMY, And other *Indian* Chiefs.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia*.

The Governor ſpoke to the *Indians* as follows:

'*BRETHREN*,

'This Meeting will be ſhort: It is in order to make you a Preſent from 'the Governor, the Council, the Aſſembly, and all our People. *William Penn* was known to you to be a good and faithful Friend to all the *Indians*: He made a League of Friendſhip with you, by which we became 'one People. This League has often ſince been renew'd by friendly Treaties; and as you have declared that the Friendſhip ſhall always laſt on your 'Parts, ſo we would have you believe that it ſhall remain inviolable on ours 'while Sun and Moon endure.

'I gave you ſome Expectation of a Preſent, and we have it now ready to 'deliver to you. This Preſent is made you by the Governor, Council, Aſſembly, and all our People, in Conſideration of the great Miſeries and Diſtreſſes which you our good Friends have lately ſuffered. This will be 'ſome Relief to you for the preſent, and it's to be hoped your own Induſtry 'will ſoon retrieve your Circumſtances.

'It has ſometimes happened, and may happen again, that idle and untrue 'Stories are carried to you concerning us your Brethren; but our Deſire is, 'and we expect it from you, that you will give no Credit to them; for we 'are, and always will be, your ſteady and ſincere Friends.

'It is a Cuſtom when we renew our Treaties with our good Friends the '*Indians*, to clear the Road and make our Fire burn bright: We have done 'ſo upon this Occaſion; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we deliver you, as 'a Pre-a Preſent from the Governor, the Council, the Aſſembly, and all the People of *Pennſylvania*, the following Goods, *viz.*

24	*Guns.*
600	*Pounds of Lead.*
600	*Pounds of Powder.*
25	*Strowdes* } *Match-Coats.*
90	*Duffel*
30	*Blankets.*
62	*Yards of Half-Thicks.*
60	*Ruffled Shirts,*
25	*Hats.*
1000	*Flints.*
50	*Hoes.*
50	*Hatchets.*
5	*Pounds of Vermilion.*
10	*Dozen of Knives.*
8	*Dozen of Gimblets.*
2	*Dozen of Tobacco-Tongs.*
25	*Pair of Shoes.*
25	*Pair of Stockings.*
25	*Pair of Buckles.*

Whereupon the Chiefs, and all the *Indians*, returned their ſolemn Thanks; and *Canaſſatego* ſaid, ‘They had no more to ſay as to Publick Buſineſs at preſent; but they had ſomewhat under Deliberation, which when they had duly conſidered they would communicate.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's, *July* 12. 1742.

PRESENT

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Clement Plumſted*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs.
Robert Strettell,
Mr. *Richard Peters.*

CANASSATEGO,
SHICKCALAMY, } And ſundry Chiefs of the *Six Nations.*

SASSOONAN, and *Delawares.*

NUTTIMUS, and *Fork-Indians.*

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

Piſquetoman,
Cornelius Spring,
Nicholas Scull. } Interpreters to the *Fork Indians.*

CANASSATEGO ſaid:

‘ *BRETHREN the Governor and Council*,

‘ The other Day you informed us of the Miſbehaviour of our Couſins the *Delawares*, with reſpect to their continuing to claim, and refuſing to remove from ſome Land on the River *Delaware*, notwithſtanding their Anceſtors had ſold it by a Deed under their Hands and Seals to the Proprietaries,

‘ prietaries, for a valuable Conſideration, upwards of *Fifty* Years ago; and notwithſtanding that they themſelves had about Years ago, after a a long and full Examination, ratified that Deed of their Anceſtors, and given a freſh one under their Hands and Seals; and then you requeſted us to remove them, inforcing your Requeſt with a String of Wampum.—Afterwards you laid on the Table our own Letters by *Conrad Weiſer*, ſome of our Couſins Letters, and the ſeveral Writings, to prove the Charge againſt our Couſins, with a Draught of the Land in Diſpute.—We now tell you, we have peruſed all theſe ſeveral Papers: We ſee with our own Eyes, that they have been a very unruly People, and are altogether in the Wrong in their Dealings with you.—We have concluded to remove them, and oblige them to go over the River *Delaware*, and quit all Claim to any Lands on this Side for the Future, ſince they have received Pay for them, and it is gone thro' their Guts long ago.---To confirm to you that we will ſee your Requeſt executed, we lay down this String of Wampum in return for yours.

Then turning to the *Delawares*, holding a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, he ſpoke to them as follows:

COUSINS,

‘ Let this Belt of Wampum ſerve to chaſtiſe you. You ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and ſhaked ſeverely, till you recover your Senſes and become ſober. You don't know what Ground you ſtand on, nor what you are doing. Our Brother *Onas's* Cauſe is very juſt and plain, and his Intentions to preſerve Friendſhip. On the other Hand, Your Cauſe is bad; your Heart far from being upright; and you are maliciouſly bent to break the Chain of Friendſhip with our Brother *Onas* and his People. We have ſeen with our Eyes a Deed ſign'd by nine of your Anceſtors above *Fifty* Years ago for this very Land, and a Releaſe ſign'd, not many Years ſince, by ſome of yourſelves and Chiefs now living, to the Number of fifteen or upwards.—But how came you to take upon you to ſell Land at all: We conquered you; we made Women of you; you know you are Women, and can no more ſell Land than Women; nor is it fit you ſhould have the Power of ſelling Lands, ſince you would abuſe it. This Land that you claim is gone through your Guts; you have been furniſh'd with Cloaths, Meat and Drink, by the Goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like Children as you are.— But what makes you ſell Land in the Dark. Did you ever tell us that you had ſold this Land. Did we ever receive any Part, even the Value of a Pipe-Shank, from you for it. You have told us a blind Story, that you ſent a Meſſenger to us to inform us of the Sale, but he never came amongſt us, nor we never heard any thing about it.---This is acting in the Dark, and very different from the Conduct our *Six* Nations obſerve in their Sales of Land; on ſuch Occaſions they give publick Notice, and invite all the *Indians* of their united Nations, and give them all a Share of the Preſent they receive for their Lands.---This is the Behaviour of the wiſe united Nations.---But we find you are none of our Blood: You act a diſhoneſt Part, not only in this but in other Matters: Your Ears are ever open to ſlanderous Reports about ‘our Brethren; you receive them with as much Greedineſs as lewd Women receive the Embraces of bad Men. And for all theſe Reaſons we charge you to remove inſtantly; we don't give you the Liberty to think about it. You are Women. Take the Advice of a wiſe Man, and remove immediately. You may return to the other Side of *Delaware* where you came from: But we do not know whether, conſidering how you have demean'd yourſelves, you will be permitted to live there; or whether you have not ſwallowed that Land down your Throats as well as the Land on this Side. We therefore aſſign you two Places to go, either to *Wyomen* or *Shamokin*. You may go to either of theſe Places, and then we ſhall have you more under our Eye, and ſhall ſee how you behave. Don't deliberate; but remove away, and take this Belt of Wampum.

This being interpreted by *Conrad Weiſer* into *Engliſh*, and by *Cornelius Spring* into the *Delaware* Language, *Canaſſatego* taking a String of Wampum, added further.

‘After our juſt Reproof, and abſolute Order to depart from the Land, you are now to take Notice of what we have further to ſay to you. This String of Wampum ſerves to forbid you, your Children and Grand-Children, to the lateſt Poſterity forever, medling in Land-Affairs; neither you nor any who ſhall deſcend from you, are ever hereafter to preſume to ſell any Land: For which Purpoſe, you are to preſerve this String, in Memory of what your Uncles have this Day given you in Charge.----We have ſome other Buſineſs to tranſact with our Brethren, and therefore depart the Council, and conſider what has been ſaid to you.

Canaſſatego then ſpoke to the Governor and Council:

‘*BRETHREN,*

‘We called at our old Friend *James Logan*'s, in our Way to this City, and to our Grief we found him hid in the Buſhes, and retired, thro' Infirmities, from Publick Buſineſs. We preſs'd him to leave his Retirement, and prevailed with him to aſſiſt once more on our Account at your Councils. We hope, notwithſtanding his Age, and the Effects of a Fit of Sickneſs, which we underſtand has hurt his Conſtitution, that he may yet continue a long Time to aſſiſt this Province with his Counſels. He is a wiſe Man, and a faſt Friend to the *Indians*. And we deſire, when his Soul goes to GOD, you may chuſe in his Room juſt ſuch another Perſon, of the ſame Prudence and Ability in Counſelling, and of the ſame tender Diſpoſition and Affection for the *Indians*. In Teſtimony of our Gratitude for all his Services, and becauſe he was ſo good as to leave his Country-Houſe, and follow us to Town, and be at the Trouble, in this his advanced Age, to attend the Council; we preſent him with this Bundle of Skins.

‘*BRETHREN,*

‘It is always our Way, at the Concluſion of a Treaty, to deſire you will uſe your Endeavours with the Traders, that they may ſell their Goods cheaper ‘and give us a better Price for our Deer-Skins. Whenever any particular Sort of *Indian* Goods is ſcarce, they conſtantly make us pay the dearer on that Account. We muſt now uſe the ſame Argument with them: Our Deer are killed in ſuch Quantities, and our Hunting-Countries grown leſs every Day, by the Settlement of white People, that Game is now difficult to find, and we muſt go a great Way in Queſt of it; they therefore ought to give us a better Price for our Skins; and we deſire you would ſpeak to them to do ſo. We have been ſtinted in the Article of Rum in Town. We deſire you will open the Rum-Bottle, and give it to us in greater Abundance on the Road.

To inforce our Requeſt, about the Indian *Traders, we preſent you with this Bundle of Skins.*

BRETHREN,

‘When we firſt came to your Houſes, we found them clean and in Order: But we have ſtaid ſo long as to dirty them; which is to be imputed to our different Way of Living from the white People: And therefore, as we cannot but have been diſagreeable to you on this Account, we preſent you with ſome Skins to make your Houſes clean, and put them into the ſame Condition they were in when we came amongſt you.

BRETHREN,

‘The Buſineſs the *Five* Nations tranſact with you is of great Conſequence, and requires a ſkilful and honeſt Perſon to go between us; one in whom both you and we can place a Confidence.--- We eſteem our preſent Interpreter to be ſuch a Perſon, equally faithful in the Interpretation of whatever is ſaid to him by either of us, equally allied to both; he is of our Nation, and a Member of our Council as well as of yours. When we adopted him, we divided him into Two equal Parts: One we kept for our ſelves, and one we left for you. He has had a great deal of Trouble with us, wore out his Shoes in our Meſſages, and dirty'd his Cloaths by being amongſt us, ſo that he is become as naſty as an *Indian*.

‘In Return for theſe Services, we recommend him to your Generoſity; and on our own Behalf, we give him *Five Skins* to buy him Clothes and Shoes with.

BRETHREN,

‘We have ſtill one more Favour to aſk. Our Treaty, and all we have to ſay about Publick Buſineſs, is now over, and to morrow we deſign to leave you. We hope, as you have given us plenty of good Proviſion whilſt in Town, that you will continue your Goodneſs ſo far as to ſupply us with a little more to ſerve us on the Road. And we likewiſe deſire you will provide us with Waggons, to carry our Goods to the Place where they are to be conveyed by Water.

To theſe ſeveral Points the Governor made the following Reply.

BRETHREN of the Six Nations,

'The Judgment you have juſt now paſs'd on your Couſins the *Delawares*, confirms the high Opinion we have ever entertained of the Juſtice of the *Six Nations*. This Part of your Character, for which you are deſervedly famed, made us waive doing our ſelves Juſtice, in order to give you another Opportunity of convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements. Theſe unhappy People might have always liv'd eaſy, having never receiv'd the leaſt Injury from us; but we believe ſome of our own People were bad enough to impoſe on their Credulity, and engage them in theſe wrong Meaſures, which we wiſh, for their Sakes, they had avoided.

'We hoped, from what we have conſtantly given in Charge to the Indian Traders, that they would have adminiſtred no juſt Cauſe of Complaint: If they do you Wrong, it is againſt our Inclinations, and contrary to our expreſs Directions. As you have exhibited no particular Charge againſt them, we ſhall uſe our beſt Endeavours to perſuade them to give you as much for your Skins as they can poſſibly afford; and to take Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for Skins, be of the beſt Sort. We will likewiſe order you ſome Rum to ſerve you on your Journey home, ſince you deſire it.

'We wiſh there had been more Room and better Houſes provided for your Entertainment; but not expecting ſo many of you, we did the beſt we could. 'Tis true there are a great many Houſes in Town, but as they are the Property of other People, who have their own Families to take Care of, it is difficult to procure Lodgings for a large Number of People, eſpecially if they come unexpectedly.

'We entertain the ſame Sentiments of the Abilities and Probity of the Interpreter as you have expreſs'd. We were induc'd at firſt to make uſe of him in this important Truſt, from his being known to be agreeable to you, and one who had lived amongſt you for ſome Years, in good Credit and Eſteem with all your Nations; and have ever found him equally faithful to both. We are pleas'd with the Notice you have taken of him, and think he richly deſerves it at your Hands. We ſhall not be wanting to make him a ſuitable Gratification, for the many good and faithful Services he hath done this Government.

'We have already given Orders for Waggons to carry your Goods, and for a Supply of Proviſions to ſerve you on the Road in your Return home, where we heartily wiſh you may arrive in good Health.

After the Governor had concluded, Mr. *Logan* return'd an Anſwer to that Part of *Canaſſatego*'s Speech which related to him, and ſaid, ‘That not only upon the Account of his Lameneſs, of which the Indians themſelves were Witneſſes; but on Account of another Indiſpoſition which about three Years ſince had laid him under an Incapacity of expreſſing himſelf with his former uſual Freedom, he had been obliged to live retired in the Country. But that our firſt Proprietor, the Honourable *William Penn*, who had ever been a Father and true Friend to all the Indians, having above Forty Years ſince recommended them to his particular Care, he had always, from his own Inclination as well as from that ſtrict Charge, endeavoured to convince all the Indians, that He was their true Friend; and was now well pleaſed, that after a Tract of ſo many Years, they were not inſenſible of it. He thanked them kindly for their Preſent, and heartily joined with them in their Deſires, that this Government may always be furniſhed with Perſons of equally good Inclinations, and not only with ſuch, but alſo with better Abilities to ſerve them.

And then *Canaſſatego* ſaid, he had forgot to mention, that *Shickcalamy* and *Caxhayn* had been employ'd on ſeveral Meſſages to this Government, and deſir'd they might be conſider'd on that Account.

At a COUNCIL held the 12th of *July*, P.M. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *GEORGE THOMAS*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Thomas Lawrence*,
Samuel Haſell, *Abraham Taylor*,
Robert Strettell, Eſqrs;

Mr. *Richard Peters*.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Regulation of the neceſſary Expences of the *Indians* Travelling down hither, and Returning; and upon an Eſtimate made by *Conrad Weiſer*, amounting to about *One Hundred Pounds*, it appearing that the ſaid Sum of £100. will be neceſſary to be advanced to *Conrad Weiſer* to defray thoſe Expences, Mr. *Logan* on the Proprietaries Behalf, propoſes to advance 40 *l.* and the Treaſurer declaring he had no Publick Money in his Hands, and that if he had, he would not advance Money without the Aſſembly's Order; it is recommended to Mr. *Preſton* and Mr. *Lawrence*, to confer with Mr. *Kinſey*, and know whether he, as Speaker of the Aſſembly, and Truſtee of the Loan-Office, will advance the other 60 *l.*

And the *Indians* having requeſted that they might have a ſmall Quantity of Rum, to be added to their Proviſions, to comfort them on the Road: The Board is of Opinion, that there be added to the ſaid Eſtimate for Twenty Gallons of Rum for the aforeſaid Uſe. And in Return for their Preſent of Skins, at Requeſting that the Indian Traders be enjoyn'd to ſell their Goods cheaper, the Board directs that two Strouds be preſented. And that *Five Pounds* be given to *Caxhayn* on the Account of the Province, for his Services; and to *Shickalamy* the like Sum.

A juſt Copy, compared by *PATRICK BAIRD*, Secry.

THE

TREATY

Held with the

INDIANS

OF THE

SIX NATIONS

AT

Philadelphia, in *July* 1742.

To which is Prefix'd

An Account of the *firſt Confederacy* of the *SIX NATIONS*, their preſent TRIBUTARIES, DEPENDENTS, and ALLIES.

LONDON:
Re-printed and Sold by T. SOWLE RAYLTON and LUKE HINDE, at the *Bible* in *George-Yard*, *Lombard-Street*.

[Price Six-Pence.]

THE
PREFACE.

A Copy of the following Treaty, *printed at* Philadelphia *in* 1743, *having fallen into my Hands, upon peruſal, I judg'd its Contents deſerved to be more generally known, than probably would have been from the few Copies which might be ſent over.*

To make it more inſtructive and entertaining, I had once Thoughts of prefixing an Account of the Cuſtoms *and* Manners *of theſe* People, *ſuch an one as I could collect either from the* Printed Relations *concerning them, or from ſuch* Materials *as my* Correſpondence *or* Acquaintance *would have afforded: But, the* accurate Deſcription *drawn up and publiſhed by the memorable* WILLIAM PENN, *deterr'd me from attempting a ſhort One; and an ingenious Gentleman of* New-York *will probably ſoon oblige the World with a large and curious Hiſtory of the* * Five Nations, *exceeding any thing in my Power to perform.*

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* The Hiſtory of the *Five Nations*, from the earlieſt Acquaintance of the *Europeans* with them, to the *Treaty* of *Reſwick*, by C. COLDEN, a *Manuſcript* ready for the Preſs, in the Hands of a worthy Gentleman in *London*.

But, that the Reader *might have ſome Idea of theſe* People, *I thought it neceſſary to ſubjoin the following ſuccinct* Account *of the* Principals *in this* Confederacy, *their* Tributaries, Dependents, *and* Allies: *And the more ſo, as it is neither extant in* Print, *nor is this Part taken Notice of ſo fully in the* Manuſcript Hiſtory *above-mentioned. It was communicated by a Gentleman of good Underſtanding and Probity; one who is very well ſkill'd in the* Indian *Affairs,* * *adopted into one of their* Tribes, *is of their* Council, *and their conſtant* Interpreter *at the* Philadelphia Treaties, *to a Friend of his, who ſent it to his* Correſpondent *here.*

They have generally been ſtiled the Five Nations *of* Indians, *bordering upon* Penſilvania *and* New-York; *but, ſince the Arrival of the* Tuſcarora's *from* Carolina, *they are called the* Six Nations. *An Account of whom is as follows,*

1. *The* Conymkos *or* Mohawks; *the firſt Promoter of the* Confederacy. † *He is ſtiled in the Council of all the Nations,* Dicarihoagan, *i. e.* Preſident *or* Eldeſt.

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* "It is cuſtomary among them to make a Complement of *Naturalization* into the *Five Nations*; and conſidering how highly they value themſelves above all others, it muſt be accounted no ſmall one.—I had this *Complement* from one of their old *Sachems*, which he did by giving me his *own Name*: He had been a notable Warriour; and he told me, that now I had a Right to aſſume to my ſelf all the Acts of Valour he had performed." C. COLDEN'S *Hiſtory of the* Five Nations, *M. S.*

† The *Indian* Idiom; they always ſtile a *whole Nation* in the *ſingular Number.*

2. *The* Onayiuts *or* Onoyders, *were the firſt that join'd in the* Confederacy *with the* Mohawks, *by putting themſelves under their* Protection. *He calls the* Mohawk *his* Father, *and in Retnrn he is called a* Son: *The* Mohawk *uſed him for his* Ambaſſador *to the* other *Nations: In Council he is ſtiled* Niharontaquoa, *or the* great Tree.*

3. *The* Onontago's *were the next that joined, and of their own Accord became* Conſederates; *they are therefore called by the* Mohawks, Brothers; *and by the* Onoyders, Fathers, *becauſe they had not been forced into the Alliance as the* Onoyders *were: He is called in Council* Sagochſaanagechteront, *i. e. the* Arms, *or* Names-bearer.

4. *The* Jenontowano's *or* Sinikers *next joined in the* Alliance *of their own Conſent; they are ſtiled by the* Mohawks *and* Onontago's, Brothers, *and by the* Onoyders, Fathers: *His Title in Council is* Onughkaarydaawy, *whoſe Signification is not known, and* Dyionenhookaraw, *i. e.* Open Doors for Friends and Enemies.

5. *The* Caiukquo's, *the laſt of the* Five-Nation *Alliance, being compelled thereto by the Reſt, is* Brother *to the* Onoyders, *and* Son *to the* others; *is ſtiled in Council* Ganunawantoowano, *or the* † great Pipe.

6. Tuſcarora's *joined in the* Alliance *about thirty Years ago, being compelled thereto by the* Engliſh *of*

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* A *Tree* is their moſt frequent Emblem of *Peace.* To plant a Tree whoſe Top may reach to the Sun, and its Branches may extend over the whole Country, is a Phraſe for a laſting Covenant of Peace.

† The *great Pipe*, or *Calumet* of the *Indians*, reſembles the Olive-Branch of Antiquity, always a Badge of Peace.

Carolina: *He is* Brother *to the* Onoyders *and* Cayukquo's, *and* Son *to the* others; *has no Title in Council, but is ſrequently called a* Fool.

The Dependents *and* Tributaries *of theſe Nations.*

Mohickons, *who formerly lived on* Hudſon's *River, and in* New-England; *they have been conquer'd by the* Five Nations, *their* Breech-Cloth *taken from them, and a* Petticoat *put upon them. When they apply to their Conquerors, they humbly call themſelves* Women: *The* Five Nations *call them by the ſame Name when thy ſpeak ſeverely to 'em: At other times they call them* Couſins, *and are in Return called* Uncles.

Delawares *are in the ſame Condition as the* Mohickons, *were dealt with in like manner; and are Tributary in an* * Indian *Senſe.*

Shawaneſe *are* Brethren *to the* Six Nations, *but are not in the* Confederacy: *Their Coming from the* Spaniſh *Dominions is remember'd by many now living.*

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* "All the Nations round them have for many Years entirely ſubmitted to them, (the *Five Nations*) and pay a Yearly Tribute in *Wampum*: They dare neither make War nor Peace without the Conſent of the *Mohawks*. Two old Men commonly go about every Year or two to receive this Tribute; and I have had Opportunity to obſerve what Anxiety the poor *Indians* were under, whilſt the two old Men remained in that Part of the Country where I was. An old *Mohawk Sachem*, in a poor Blanket and a dirty Shirt, may be ſeen iſſuing his Orders with as abſolute Authority as a *Roman* Dictator, or King of *France*." C. COLDEN's Hiſtory.

The Five Nations *gave them Lands on the Weſt Branch of* Suſquehanna, *and therefore claim a Superiority over them, for which the* Shawaneſe *mortally hate them. The greateſt Part of 'em, a few Years ago, went to ſettle on the River* Ohio, *which is a Branch of the* Miſſiſippi, *and heads with the Weſt Branch of* Suſquehanna. *One Tribe of them is quite gone down to* New Spain; *there are a few left ſtill at* Wyomink *on the North Branch of* Suſquehanna, *and others have a large Town on an Iſland in the Weſt Branch, about* 50 *Miles above the* Forks. *They are the moſt reſtleſs and miſchievous of all the* Indians.

Coneſtogo Indians *have been all deſtroyed by the* Five Nations, *except a few whom the* Onoyders *adopted: When theſe had forgot their Language, they were ſent back to* Coneſtogo, *where a few are now left, and ſpeak the* Onoyder's *Language.*

Nantikooks *are in* Alliance *with the* Six Nations, *and not* Tributary; *acknowledging themſelves to be ſhelter'd by their Wings: They live within the Borders of* Maryland, *a Few about* Coneſtogo, *and ſome have ſettled this* Spring *at the Mouth of the River* Skohooniaty *or* Jeniaty, *which is a Creek that falls into the* Suſquehanna *from the Weſt beyond the Mountains.*

Tutolo's *originally lived in* Virginia, *there are but Few of them; they ſettled this* Spring *at* Shamokin, *(on the Eaſt Side of* Suſquehanna, *juſt below the* Forks*) and are intirely devoted to the* Six Nations.

The ſeveral Nations of *Indians* with whom the *Six Nations* or *Iroquois* are in Alliance; according to the Information given CONRAD WEISER Eſq; in open Council at *Turpehawkin*, at their Return from the Treaty at *Philadelphia* in *July* 1742.

1. *A Nation of* Indians *living on the Weſt Side of the Lake* Erie, *and along the Streights of* Huron's *Lake. They are called by the* Iroquois, Unighkellyiakon; *conſiſting of about* Thirty Towns, *each of about* 200 *Fighting Men.*

2. *The ſecond Nation lives among the preceeding, called*——— *conſiſting of* Four Towns *of their own People, and* 400 *able Men in all.*

3. *The third Nation called by the* Iroquois, Tſhiſagech * Roanu, *lives on the Eaſt Side of the* Huron's *Lake; ſeveral of the Council have been there, and all agree they have* Three large Towns *of* 600, 800, *and* 1000 *able Men.*

4. *The fourth, called* Twightwis Roanu, Two large Towns, *and about* 200 *Men in all, live at the Heads of* Huakiky *River, near the little Lakes.*

5. Oſkiakikas, *living on a Branch of* Ohio, *that heads near the Lake* Erie, Four large Towns *of about* 1000 *Warriours.*

6. Oyachtawnuh Roanu, *near* Black-River, *conſiſting of* Four Towns, *and* 1000 *Warriours.*

7. Keghetawkegh Roanu, *upon the great River* Miſſiſippi, *above the Mouth of* Ohio: Three Towns; *the Number of People uncertain.*

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* *Roanu* ſignifies *Nation* or *People*, in the Language of the *Six Nations.*

8. Kerhawguegh Roanu, *ſeveral Savage Nations, as their Names ſignify*, (the People of the Wilderneſs) *live on the North Side of* Huron's *Lake; they neither plant Corn, nor any thing elſe, but live altogether upon Fleſh, Fiſh, Roots and Herbs; an infinite Number of People, of late become Allies to the* Iroquois.

Thus far proceeds CONRAD WEISER's Account.

The Six Nations, *as was obſerved above, border upon the Provinces of* Penſilvania *and* New-York: *The Reſt, which are mentioned as their* Dependents *and* Allies, *lie near the* French *Settlements, ſome amidſt, and ſome beyond them. The* Wiſdom *of the* Chiefs *in this* Confederacy *hath gained them no leſs* Reputation *than their* Courage; *which indeed has ſtruck* Terror *into the remoteſt* Indian *Nations of North* America, *and forc'd them to court the Friendſhip and Protection of ſuch a formidable Power.*

The Moderation *and* Equity *of the* firſt *Proprietor of* Penſilvania, *gained the abſolute Confidence and Affection of this* brave People: *They were convinced of his* Tenderneſs *for them, and in Return they have erected him laſting Monuments in their grateful Hearts: They* revere *this good Man's* Memory, *and his Praiſes will only* ceaſe *with the Nations themſelves.*

The following Clauſes from a Collection of Charters, &c. *printed at* Philadelphia 1740, *are, amongſt many others, ſtrong Proofs of the* Proprietor's *equitable Regard to theſe People.*

“ That no Man, *ſays he*, ſhall by any ways or
“ means, in Word or Deed, affront or wrong any
“ *Indian*, but he ſhall incur the ſame Penalty of the

“ Law, as if he had committed it againſt his *fellow*
“ *Planter* : And if any *Indian* ſhall abuſe, in Word
“ or Deed, any *Planter* of this *Province*, that he
“ ſhall not be his own Judge upon the *Indian*, but
“ he ſhall make his Complaint to the *Governor* of
“ the *Province*, or his *Lieutenant* or *Deputy*, or
“ ſome inferior *Magiſtrate* near him, who ſhall to
“ the utmoſt of his Power, take Care with the
“ KING of the ſaid *Indian*, that all reaſonable Satisfaction
“ be made to the ſaid injured *Planter*.

“ That all Differences between the *Planters* and
“ the *Natives*, ſhall alſo be ended by *Twelve Men*,
“ that is, by *Six Planters* and *Six Natives*, that ſo
“ we may live friendly together, as much as in us
“ lieth, preventing all Occaſions of Heart-burnings
“ and Miſchief.”

A Conduct regulated by ſuch Principles of Love *and* Juſtice, *could not fail to influence this diſcerning People, and biaſs them in Favour of the* ENGLISH ; *a Continuance of the like Conduct muſt attach them inviolably : And the preſent worthy* Governor *and* Council *ſeem ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of cultivating a good Underſtanding with the* Six Nations, *as to be likely to omit no Opportunity of* brightening the Chain, *or* increaſing the Fire of Friendſhip *with them.*

The Confidence which theſe Nations repoſe in their Interpreter, *is a Proof of his* Induſtry, good Senſe, *and* Addreſs : *Nothing could have happened more favourably to the* Engliſh *Settlements, than that thoſe delicate Affairs ſhould be in the Hands of a Perſon equally juſt and a Friend to both.*

The FRENCH *are perpetually labouring to* debauch *their Faith to the* ENGLISH : *Their Emiſſaries, the Prieſts, an indefatigable, artful, inſinuating Race,* *are conſtantly labouring to gain Admittance amongſt them. They aſſume all Shapes, try every Spring; they magnify the Power and Grandeur of* FRANCE; *they ſtudy to render the* ENGLISH *diminutive and contemptible; they foment every little Occaſion of Diſguſt, and leave no Stone unturned to prejudice us in their Eſteem.*

Hitherto the Honour of the Six Nations, *and the experienced good Intentions and Probity of the* ENGLISH, *have been a ſufficient Barrier againſt all their Intrigues: But it cannot be imprudent to countermine the intended Miſchief, by giving ſuitable Encouragement to proper Perſons, to converſe with the* Indians, *and ſtudy their Genius. An open-hearted Generoſity wins them effectually: The Temper of the* ENGLISH *is happily ſuited to this; and the additional Qualifications of* Integrity *and* Prudence *muſt in Time pave the Way to an Aſcendency in their Councils, and by this Means the Subtilty of the* FRENCH *would be utterly defeated.*

One ſees, in the following ſhort Sketch of the Behaviour of the Indians, *ſtrong Traces of* good Senſe, *a* nice Addreſs *in the Conduct of their Affairs, a* noble Simplicity, *and that* manly Fortitude *which is the conſtant Companion of* Integrity. *The Friendſhip of a Nation like this, tho' under the Appellation of* Savages *or* Barbarians, *is an Honour to the moſt civiliz'd People: I ſay nothing of the Advantage which is derived from them by Commerce: And the* FRENCH *well know, by dear Experience, how terrible they are to their Enemies in War.*

"When we ſpeak of the *Five Nations* in FRANCE, "(*ſays an* * Author *of that Country)* they are "thought, by common Miſtake, to be meer *Barbarians*, always thirſting after human Blood: But "their true Character is very different. They are "the fierceſt and moſt formidable People in *North* "*America*; at the ſame Time as *politick* and *judicious*, as well can be imagined: This appears "from the Management of the Affairs which they "tranſact, not only with the FRENCH and ENGLISH, "but likewiſe with almoſt all the *Indians* of this vaſt "Continent."

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* DE LA POTERIE's *Hiſtory of* North America, *in* Dr. COLDEN's *Hiſtory*, &c.

THE TREATY, &c.

THE Deputies of the Six Nations having, at their laſt Viſit, agreed to releaſe their Claim to all the Land on both Sides of the River *Suſquehanna*, as far South as this Province extends, and to the Northward to thoſe called the *Endleſs Mountains* or *Kittochtinny Hills*; in Conſideration whereof, they then received a large Quantity of valuable *Indian* Goods for the Lands ſituate on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River, but declined at that Time to receive any for thoſe on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River, chuſing to defer the ſame till another Viſit: A large Number arrived from theſe Nations at *Philadelphia*, on *Wedneſday* the 30th of *June*, with Deputies duly impowered to receive the ſaid Goods; and acquainted the Governor, that being weary, from the Fatigue of their long Journey, they ſhould crave three or four Days to reſt themſelves before they proceeded to their Buſineſs: In the mean Time they would wait on the Governor to diſcourſe, according to their uſual Method, about News and other Occurrences; which the Governor readily agreed to, and aſk'd them when they would chuſe to pay their firſt Viſit; which they deſiring might be on *Friday* the 2d of *July* in the Afternoon; the Council was accordingly ſummon'd, and met at Mr. *Logan's* Houſe, where were

PRESENT,

The Hon^{ble} GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,
Clement Plumſted,
Samuel Haſell
Abraham Taylor,
Samuel Preſton,
Thomas Lawrence,
Ralph Aſheton
Robert Strettell,
Eſqrs;

The Chiefs of the SIX NATIONS, with the Chiefs of the SHAWANESE.

CANASSATEEGO, the *Onondago* Chief, Speaker.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter,

The Governor opened the Conference as follows.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ The Proprietor having purchaſed certain Lands from your Nations about Six Years ago, a Moiety of what was agreed to be given in Conſideration of that Purchaſe was at that Time delivered to them, and the other being at their own Deſire left in the Proprietor's Hands, He preſſed you by *Shikalamy*, to ſend laſt Year for it, and would have been glad to have ſeen you and taken you by the Hand before his Departure. But as the Deſign of this Meeting is to hear your News, and converſe together in a free and friendly Manner, I ſhall ſay no more about the Goods than that they lye ready at the Proprietor's Houſe, and will be delivered when you ſhall have ſufficiently reſted from the Fatigue of your Journey.’

The Chief of the *Onondagoes* ſpoke,

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We propoſe to reſt four Days, and then come to the main Buſineſs. At preſent we are at a private Conference about News, and have ſomething of this Sort to mention to our Brother ONAS.’ And on the Governor's ſignifying they would be glad to know what it was, the Chief proceeded.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ It is our Way when we come to our Brethren, or any other Perſons, whom we live in ſtrict Friendſhip with, to remove all Obſtructions to a good Underſtand-

‘ ing ; with this View we are to inform you of a Piece of
‘ diſagreeable News that happen’d in our Journey.——
‘ Some White People living at a Place called *Conegocheegoe*,
‘ whoſe Names we cannot tell, nor whether they
‘ belong to this or the neighbouring Government, but
‘ one of them, as we heard, had his Houſe burnt over
‘ his Head ſome Years ago, and he was brought down a
‘ Priſoner and committed to the Goal of this City : Theſe
‘ People lighting of our young Warriours, as they were
‘ hunting, made ſome Propoſals about the purchaſing of
‘ Land from them, and our young Men being indiſcreet,
‘ and unacquainted with publick Buſineſs, were fooliſh
‘ enough to hearken to them, and to receive five Duffil
‘ Strowds for two Plantations on the River *Cohongoronto*.
‘ A *Coneſtogoe* Indian, and a *French* Indian, and ſome
‘ others that were in Company had three Duffil Strowds,
‘ and went away with them ; and our young Men carried
‘ off the other two. As ſoon as this came to our Knowledge,
‘ we ſent for our Warriours, and after examining
‘ and rebuking them ſeverely, we took away their two
‘ Strowds, and publickly cenſured them for expoſing us
‘ to our Brethren of *Penſilvania*, in doing a Thing ſo inconſiſtent
‘ with our Engagements to them ; *You are*,
‘ ſaid we aloud, that all our People might hear and take
‘ Notice, *to know and remember, that the Six Nations have
‘ obliged themſelves to ſell none of the Land that falls within
‘ the Province of* Penſilvania *to any other but our Brother*
‘ ONAS, *and that to ſell Lands to any other is an high
‘ Breach of the League of Friendſhip.* Brethren, this raſh
‘ Proceeding of our young Men makes us aſhamed. We
‘ always mean well, and ſhall perform faithfully what we
‘ have promiſed : And we aſſure you, this Affair was
‘ tranſacted in the Manner we have related, without our
‘ Privity or Conſent. And that you may be fully convinced
‘ of this, and of the Sincerity of our Intentions,
‘ we have brought you theſe Two Strowds [*here he preſented
‘ two Red Strowds to the Governor*] they are the very
‘ Strowds our fooliſh young Men received ; we took
‘ them from them, and we give them to you to return to

thoſe white People who made the Bargain, and deſire when the Strowds are returned to them, they may be told what we now ſay, and that we ſhall not confirm ſuch Bargains nor any other that may interfere with our Engagements to our Brother Onas.’

The Governor then ſpoke:

‘*BRETHREN*,

‘I thank you for this Piece of News; you have taken this Matter perfectly right. All Bargaining for Land within this Province, is, to be ſure, a manifeſt Breach of your Contract with the Proprietors, and what we know you will not countenance. We have hitherto found the *Six Nations* faithful to their Engagements, and this is a freſh Inſtance of their Punctuality. You could not help theſe Miſtakes of your young Men; they were not done in your Preſence: But as ſeveral Inconveniencies may ariſe from theſe kind of clandeſtine Sales, or from any ſuch looſe Sales of Land by your People, we deſire you will, on your Return home, give publick Notice to all your Warriours not to bargain for any Land; or if they do, that you will not confirm ſuch Bargains; and that this very Affair, together with what you have done therein, may be particularly reported to all your Nation aſſembled in Council.’

The *Onondago* Chief promiſed to give ſuch publick Notice; and deſiring Liberty to mend his former Speech, he proceeded:

‘*BRETHREN*,

‘I forgot one Circumſtance: Our People who pretended to ſell the Land, demanded a Belt of *Wampum* of the Buyers to carry to their Chiefs; and on their declaring they had no *Wampum*, our Warriours ſaid, they would not anſwer that their Chiefs would confirm this Bargain, ſince they never did any thing of this Nature without *Wampum*.’

The Governor, after a ſhort Pauſe, ſpoke :

‘ *BRETHREN of the Six Nations,*

‘ I ſhall take this Opportunity to relate to you a Piece of diſagreeable News I received ſome Days ago in a Letter from *Le Tort* the Indian Trader, at *Allegheny*, who ſays, *That in* May *laſt ſome* Indians *of the* Taway *Nation, ſuppoſed by us to be* Twightwees, *in their Return from War, called and ſtayed ſometime with the* Shawaneſe ; *who being aſked, and denying they had brought either Scalps or Priſoners, the* Shawaneſe *ſuſpecting them, had the Curioſity to ſearch their Bags, and finding two Scalps in them, that by the Softneſs of the Hair did not feel like* Indian *Scalps, they waſh'd them clean, and found them to be the Scalps of ſome* Chriſtians. *On this Diſcovery, the* Twightwees *were ſo much aſhamed, that they ſtole away from their Town in the Night-time ; and coming, as they afterwards underſtood, to a little Village belonging to the* Shawaneſe, *they told our People that their Hearts were full of Grief ; for, as they came along the Road, they found it all bloody ; and having good Cauſe to believe it was made bloody with the Blood of ſome of the White Brethren, they had very ſorrowfully ſwept the Road ; and deſired them to inform the Governor of* Penſilvania *of their (the* Twightwees) *Grief ; and how they had ſwept the Road clean.*’ *Le Tort* adds, on Behalf of the *Shawaneſe*, ‘ *That they were much troubled and grieved at this unfortunate Accident ; and prayed as they had no Concern in it, more than by being Inſtruments to diſcover it, their Brethren would not blame them, nor ſuffer a Miſunderſtanding to ariſe between them on this Account : They would ſweep the Road clean, and wipe all the Blood away ; and deſired their Brethren would be ſatiſfied with this, and not weep too much for a Misfortune that might not happen again as long as the Sun and Moon ſhone.*’

‘ The Perſon who delivered me *Le Tort*'s Letter, brought this Bundle of Skins as a Preſent to me ; but I told the Meſſenger, I would not meddle with it ; he ‘might leave it if he pleaſed: The Affair appear'd to me in a bad Light, and I would repreſent it to the *Six Nations*, who were expected in Town every Day. This is the Fact as I have it from *Le Tort*: I deſire to be inform'd if you know any thing of this Matter; and if you do not, that you will make diligent Enquiry who committed the Murder, and who are the unhappy Sufferers, and aſſiſt us to obtain Satisfaction, if it ſhall appear to be any of our Fellow-Subjects that have been treated in this Manner.’

To inforce this Requeſt, I preſent you with this String of Wampum.

The *Onondago* Chief, in Reply, ſaid:

‘*BRETHREN*,

‘We take this Information kind at your Hands; we will take this String of *Wampum* home with us to our Lodgings, and there conſult about the moſt regular and proper Steps to be taken by us to anſwer your Expectations; and when we have duly conſidered the Matter, we will return you an Anſwer.’

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference; and calling for Wine and other Liquors, according to the *Indian* Cuſtom, after a decent and chearful Entertainment, the *Indians* withdrew.

At a COUNCIL held at the PROPRIETOR'S HOUSE, *July* 5. 1742.

PRESENT

The Hon^{ble} GEORGE THOMAS Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,
Clement Plumſted, } Eſqrs.

With ſeveral Gentlemen of the Town,

The Chiefs of the Six Nations

It being judg'd proper, at this critical Time, when we are in daily Expectation of a *French* War, to ſound the *Indians*, and diſcover what Dependence we might have on them, in caſe their Aid ſhould be wanted; an handſome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs; and after they had made an hearty Meal, and drank his Majeſty's Health, the Proprietor's, and the Health of the *Six Nations*, the Chiefs gave the ſolemn Cry, in Teſtimony of their Thanks, for the Honour done them. And ſoon after, the Governor began, in a free Way, to enquire for what Reaſon the *Senecas* were not come down, ſince they had an equal Right to a Share of the Goods with the other Nations.——*Canaſſateego*, their Speaker, ſaid, 'The *Senecas* were in great Diſtreſs, on Account of a Famine that raged in their Country, which had reduced them to ſuch Want, that a Father had been obliged to kill two of his Children to preſerve his own and the reſt of his Family's Lives; and they could not now come down, but had given Directions about their Share of the Goods.'——The Governor expreſs'd his Concern for the unhappy Circumſtances of their Brethren of the *Seneca* Nation; and, after a ſhort Reſpite, enquired if any of their Deputies were then at *Canada*, and whether the *French* Governor was making any warlike Preparations? And on their anſwering, *Yes*; the Governor ſaid, with a ſmiling, pleaſant Countenance, 'I ſuppoſe if the *French* ſhould go to War with us, you will join them.' The *Indians* conferr'd together for ſome Time, and then *Canaſſateego*, in a chearful lively Manner, made Anſwer.— 'We aſſure you, the Governor of *Canada* pays our Nations great Court at this Time, well knowing of what Conſequence we are to the *French* Intereſt: He has already told us, he was uncovering the Hatchet and ſharpening it, and hoped, if he ſhould be obliged to lift it up againſt the *Engliſh*, their Nations would remain neuter and aſſiſt neither Side.—But we will now ſpeak plainly to our Brethren: Why ſhould we, who are one Fleſh with you, refuſe to help you, whenever you want our Aſſiſtance?--We have continued a long Time in the 'ſtricteſt League of Amity and Friendſhip with you, 'and we ſhall always be faithful and true to you our old 'and good Allies.—The Governor of *Canada* talks a 'great deal, but ten of his Words do not go ſo far as 'one of yours.—We do not look towards them; We 'look towards you; and you may depend on our Aſſiſ'tance.' Whilſt the *Onondago* Chief made this open and hearty Declaration, all the other *Indians* made frequently that particular Kind of Noiſe which is known to be a Mark of Approbation.--The Governor bid the Interpreter tell *Canaſſatecgo*, 'He did not ſet on foot this Inquiry 'from any Suſpicion he had of the *Six Nations* wanting a 'due Regard for the *Engliſh*.—Our Experience of their 'Honour and Faith would not permit us to think any 'other of them than that they would eſteem our Friends 'their Friends, and our Enemies their Enemies, agreea'ble to the ſtrict Union which had ever ſubſiſted between 'us.—As to the Governor of *Canada*, they need not mind 'what he ſaid.—The *Engliſh*, on equal Terms, had beat 'the *French*, and could beat them again: And were 'they but to conſider the Advantages which the *Engliſh* 'have, by poſſeſſing ſo many large and populous Coun'tries, and ſo many good Ports on the Continent of *Ame'rica*, they would ſoon ſee who had moſt Reaſon to fear 'a War, the *French* or the *Engliſh*.'

Here the Converſation drop'd; and, after another Glaſs of Wine, the *Indians* reſumed the Diſcourſe, by aſking, whether their Brethren had not been for ſome Time engaged in a War with the King of *Spain*, and what Succeſſes they had met with?

The Governor told them, the King of *Great Britain* lived in an Iſland, and being ſurrounded with the Sea, his chief Strength lay in his Ships; in which he was ſo much ſuperior to his Enemies, that they were ſeldom to be met with on the broad Ocean, but ſculk'd and hid themſelves, only venturing out now and then; and whenever they did, they were almoſt ſure to be taken; and that the King of *Great Britain* had, with his Ships, beat down or taken ſeveral of the *Spaniards* Great Forts in *America.*—The *Indians* ſaid, they were pleaſed to hear their Brethren were an Over-match for their Enemies, and wiſh'd them good Succeſs.

The Governor then enquired into the State and Condition of the Nations to the Weſtward of the Great Lakes. and whether they had any Warriours then in thoſe Countries? Whether they had concluded Peace with the Southern *Indians?* And whether they had heard what their Deputies had done at *Albany?*

They made Anſwer: That they had always Abundance of their Men out amongſt the Nations ſituate to the Weſt of their Lakes.—That they had kindled a Fire with a vaſt many Nations, ſome whereof where Tributaries, and they had a good Underſtanding with all.—They ſet out from their own Country in Company with two Sets of Deputies, one going to hold a Treaty with the Southern *Indians*, and they believed a Peace would be concluded: The other going to meet the Governor of *New-York*, at *Albany*; but they could not tell what had been done at either Place.—On their Return, they were to hold a General Council, and would inform their Brethren of theſe Particulars.

Then the Governor put an End to the Conference, by telling the *Indians* the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held to morrow Afternoon at the Meeting-Houſe.

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *Philadelphia*, *July* 6. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^ble GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Ralph Aſheton*, } Eſqrs;
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*,

CANASSATEEGO, Chief of the *Onondagoes*, Speaker,

SHICALAMY; and a great Number of *Indians*,

whoſe Names are as follow, *viz.*

ONONTAGOES.

Sawegaty, } Counſellors.
Caxhayion,
Saguyaſſatha,
Kayadoghratie, alias *Slanaghquaſy*.
Rotier-uwughton,
Tokaughaah,
Tiorughwaghthe,
Tokano-ungoh,
Aronty-oony,
Tohanohawighton,
Tioghwatoony,
Auughrahyſey.

CAIYOUQUOS.

Sahugh-ſowa, } Chieſs.
Tohatgaghthus,
Tokany-eſus,
Runho-hihio,
Kanadoghary,
Zior-aghquaty,
Sagu-iughwatha, alias *Cadcaradaſey*.
Sca-yenties,
Tats-heghteh,
Alligh-waheis,
Tayo-quario,
Hogh degh runtu,
Rotehn Haghtyackon, Captain,
Sawoalieſelhohaa,
Sagughſa-eck,
Uwantakeraa,
Horuhot,
Oſoghquaa,
Tuyanoegon.

ANOYIUTS *or* ONEIDAS.

Sariſtaquoh, } Chieſs.
Ungquaterughiathe alias *Shikelimo*.
Tottowakerha,
Taraghkoerus,
Onughkallydawwy, a noted young Chief.
Onughnaxqua, Chief.
Tawyiakaarat,
Tohathuyongochtha,
Sughnakaarat,
Taghneghdoerus,
Tokanyiadaroeyon,
Sagogughyatha,
Rahehius,
Tokanuſoegon.

JENONTOWANOS *or* SENECAS
Karugh-iagh Raghquy, Capt.
Tahn heentus,
Onontyiack.

TUSCARROROS.

Sawontka,
Ti-icroes, } Chiefs.
Cloghſytowax
Tokaryhoegon, Captain.
Oghioghſeh,
Tieleghweghſon,
Tougrotha,
Yorughianego,
Ot-quehig,
Squaghky,
Sayadyio,
Onughſowûghton,
Cherigh wâſtho,
Aghſûnteries,
Tion ogh ſcôghtha,
Saligh wanaghſon,
Ohn-wâaſey,
Tocar-eher, [died ſince at *Tulpehokin.*]
Tohanatâkqua,
Kanyhâag.

SHAWANOES.

Wehwehlaky, Chief.
Aſet teywa,
Aſoghqua,
Maya minickyſy,
Wawyia Beeſeny.

Caneſtogo *Indians that ſpeak the* Onayiut's *Language.*

Tior Haaſery, Chief.
Tanigh wackerau,
Karha Cawyiat,
Kayen quily quo.

CANOYIA'S *or* NANTIKOKES *of* Caneſtogo.

Des-ſeheg,
Ichqua que heck,
Queſamaag,
Ayiok-ius.

DELAWARES *of* Shamokin.

Olumapies,
Lingehanoah, } Chiefs.
Kelly macquan,
Quitie-yquont,
Piſhquiton,
Nena chy haut.

DELAWARES *from the* Forks

Onutpe,
Lawye quohwon alias } Chiefs.
Nutimus,
Toweghkappy,
Cornelius Spring, and others:
CONRAD WEISER,
CORNELIUS SPRING,
Interpreters.

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia.*

The Governor, having commanded Silence, ſpoke as follows:

Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations,

'Six Years ago a Number of your Chiefs obliged 'us with a Viſit, when they agreed, on Behalf of

‘ your Nations, to the Releaſe of certain Lands on
‘ both Sides the River *Suſquehanna*, to the Southward of
‘ the *Endleſs Mountains*, and within the Limits and
‘ Bounds of the King's Grant of this Province. In Conſideration
‘ of which, a certain Quantity of Goods was
‘ agreed on and delivered as a full Satisfaction for the ſaid
‘ Lands lying on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid River: And
‘ for the Lands on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid River,
‘ you deſired the Payment ſhould be deferr'd till another
‘ Opportunity. Theſe Goods, which are exactly the
‘ ſame in Quantity as thoſe you received the laſt Time
‘ the Chiefs of your Nations were here, have been ready
‘ a conſiderable Time, and kept in Expectation of your
‘ Coming for them: And now you are come down fully
‘ impowered by your reſpective Councils to receive them,
‘ we are well pleaſed to deliver them: Leaving it to
‘ you to make a fair and equal Diviſion of them amongſt
‘ yourſelves. We are ſorry for the Abſence of our Brethren
‘ the *Senecas*, and much more ſo that it ſhould be
‘ owing to their Diſtreſs at Home by a Famine that rages
‘ in their Country:—A Famine ſo great, that you tell us
‘ a Father has been obliged to ſacrifice one Part of his
‘ Family, even his own Children, for the Support and
‘ Preſervation of himſelf and the other Part.—We heartily
‘ commiſerate their Condition, and do not doubt but
‘ you will do them fair and ample Juſtice in the Diſpoſal
‘ of their Part of the Goods in ſuch Manner as they have
‘ inſtructed you. You ſhall now hear the Liſt of the
‘ Goods read to you'.

Here, by the Governor's Order, the Liſt of the Goods
was read over, *viz.*

500 *Pounds of Powder.*
600 *Pounds of Lead.*
45 *Guns.*
60 *Strowd-Matchcoats.*
100 *Blankets.*
100 *Duſſil Matchcoats.*
200 *Yards Half-thick.*
100 *Shirts.*
40 *Hats.*
40 *Pair of Shoes & Buckles.*
40 *Pair of Stockings.*
100 *Hatchets.*

500	*Knives.*
100	*Hoes.*
60	*Kettles.*
100	*Tobacco-Tongs.*
100	*Sciſſars.*
500	*Awl-Blades.*
120	*Combs.*
2000	*Needles.*
1000	*Flints.*
24	*Looking-Glaſſes.*
2	*Pounds of Vermilion.*
100	*Tin Pots.*
1000	*Tobacco-Pipes.*
200	*Pounds of Tobacco.*
24	*Dozen of Gartering,* &
25	*Gallons of Rum.*

Then the Governor told them that the Goods, of which the Particulars had been juſt Read to them, were in the Meeting-Houſe, and would be ſent to whatever Place they would direct.

The Governor then proceeded:

‘ *BRETHREN,*

‘ You have often heard of the Care that your great
‘ and good Friend and Brother *William Penn* took at all
‘ Times to cultivate a perfect good Harmony with all
‘ the *Indians:* Of this your Nations have ever been fully
‘ ſenſible; but more eſpecially a Number of your Chiefs,
‘ about ten Years ago, when, on the Arrival of a Son
‘ of your ſaid great Friend *William Penn*, large and valuable
‘ Preſents were exchanged by us with you; a new
‘ Road was made and clear'd; a new Fire kindled; and
‘ the Chain of Friendſhip made ſtronger, ſo as to laſt while
‘ the Sun and Moon endure.

‘ And now we cannot but congratulate ourſelves that
‘ your Coming ſhould happen at a Time when we are in
‘ daily Expectation of a War being declared between the
‘ King of *England*, and the *French* King, well knowing,
‘ that ſhould ſuch a War happen, it muſt very ſenſibly
‘ affect you, conſidering your Situation in the Neighbourhood
‘ of *Canada*. Your Coming at this Juncture is
‘ particularly fortunate, ſince it gives us an Opportunity
‘ of mentioning ſeveral Things that may be neceſſary to
‘ be ſettled between People ſo ſtrictly and cloſely united

'as we are.—An Union not to be expreſs'd by any thing
'leſs than the affectionate Regards which Children of
'the ſame Parents bear for each other, as conceiving
'ourſelves to be one Fleſh and one People.

'The utmoſt Care therefore ought mutually to be taken by us on both Sides, that the Road between us be kept perfectly clear and open, and no Lets, nor the leaſt Obſtruction be ſuffered to lie in the Way; or if any ſhould by Accident be found, that may hinder our free Intercourſe and Correſpondence, it muſt forthwith be removed.

To inforce this, We lay down a String of Wampum.

'In next Place, We, on our Part, ſhall inlarge our Fire that burns between us. We ſhall provide more Fewel to increaſe it and make it burn brighter and clearer, and give a ſtronger and more laſting Light and Warmth.

In Evidence of our ſincere Intentions, We lay down this Belt of Wampum.

'In the laſt Place, conſidering the Obligations we are mutually under by our ſeveral Treaties, *That we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and you hear with your Ears for us.* We ſhall at all Times very willingly give you the earlieſt and beſt Intelligence of any Deſigns that may be form'd to your Diſadvantage.—And if you diſcover any Preparations that can hurt us, we deſire you will immediately diſpatch ſome ſuitable Perſon in whom we can place a Confidence, to give us a proper Information.'

To inforce this Requeſt, as well as to brighten the Chain, we lay down this other Belt of Wampum.

On the Governor's concluding the Speech, the ſolemn Cry, by way of Approbation, was repeated by the *Indians*, as many Times as there were Nations preſent; and then *Canaſſateego* roſe up and ſpoke.

'*BRE-*

‘ B*RRTHREN*,

‘ We thank you for your kind Speech: What you
‘ have ſaid is very agreeable to us; and to-morrow when
‘ we have deliberated on the ſeveral Matters recommen-
‘ ded to us, we will give you our Anſwer. We deſire, as
‘ our Time will be wholly taken up in Council, you will
‘ order the Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries
‘ to prevent their being loſt, and that they may continue
‘ there till we call for them.’

At a COUNCIL held in the Meeting-Houſe, *July* 7. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^ble^ GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Samuel Haſell*,
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*,
Eſqrs;

CANASSATEGO’s Speech on Behalf of the *Six Nations*.

‘ *BRETHREN, the Governor and Council, and*
‘ *all preſent*,

‘ According to our Promiſe we now propoſe to return
‘ you an Anſwer to the ſeveral Things mentioned to us
‘ Yeſterday, and ſhall beg Leave to ſpeak to publick
‘ Affairs firſt, tho’ they were what you ſpoke to laſt.
‘ On this Head you Yeſterday put us in Mind, firſt, *Of*
‘ William Penn’s *early and conſtant Care to cultivate Friend-*
‘ *ſhip with all the* Indians; *of the Treaty we held with one of*
‘ *his Sons, about Ten Years ago; and of the Neceſſity there is*
‘ *at this Time of keeping the Roads between us clear and free*
‘ *from all Obſtructions*. We are all very ſenſible of the
‘ kind Regard that good Man *William Penn* had for all
‘ the *Indians*, and cannot but be pleaſed to find that his
‘ Children have the ſame. We well remember the Treaty
‘ you mention held with his Son on his Arrival here, by
‘ which we confirmed our League of Friendſhip that is

‘ to laſt as long as the Sun and Moon endure: In Conſequence of this, We, on our Part, ſhall preſerve the Road free from all Incumbrances: in Confirmation whereof, we lay down this String of *Wampum*.

‘ You in the next Place ſaid, *You would inlarge the Fire and make it burn brighter*, which we are pleaſed to hear you mention; and aſſure you, we ſhall do the ſame, by adding to it more Fewel, that it may ſtill flame out more ſtrongly than ever: In the laſt Place, you were pleaſed to ſay, *that we are bound, by the ſtricteſt Leagues, to watch for each others Preſervation; that we ſhould hear with our Ears for you, and you hear with your Ears for us*: This is equally agreeable to us; and we ſhall not fail to give you early Intelligence whenever any Thing of Conſequence comes to our Knowledge: And to encourage you to do the ſame, and to nouriſh in your Hearts what you have ſpoke to us with your Tongues, about the Renewal of our Amity and the Brightening of the Chain of Friendſhip; we confirm what we have ſaid with another Belt of *Wampum*.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We rececived from the Proprietor's, yeſterday, ſome Goods in Conſideration of our Releaſe of the Lands on the Weſt-Side of *Suſquehanna*: It is true we have the full Quantity according to Agreement; but if the Proprietor had been here himſelf, we think, in Regard of our Numbers and Poverty, he would have made an Addition to them.—If the Goods were only to be divided amongſt the *Indians* preſent, a ſingle Perſon would have but a ſmall Portion; but if you conſider what Numbers are left behind, equally intituled with us to a Share, there will be extreamly little. We therefore deſire, if you have the Keys of the Proprietor's Cheſt, you will open it, and take out a little more for us.

‘ We know our Lands are now become more valuable: The white People think we do not know their Value;

but we are ſenſible that the Land is everlaſting, and the few Goods we receive for it are ſoon worn out and gone. For the Future we will ſell no Lands but when Brother Onas is in the Country; and we will know beforehand the Quantity of the Goods we are to receive. Beſides, we are not well uſed with Reſpect to the Lands ſtill unſold by us. Your People daily ſettle on theſe Lands, and ſpoil our Hunting.—We muſt inſiſt on your Removing them, as you know they have no Right to ſettle to the Northward of *Kittochtinny-Hills*.—In particular, we renew our Complaints againſt ſome People who are ſettled at *Juniata*, a Branch of *Suſquehanna*, and all along the Banks of that River, as far as *Mahaniay*; and deſire they may be forthwith made to go off the Land; for they do great Damage to our Couſins the *Delawares*.

'We have further to obſerve, with Reſpect to the Lands lying on the Weſt Side of *Suſquehanna*, that tho' Brother Onas (meaning the Proprietor) has paid us for what his People poſſeſs, yet ſome Parts of that Country have been taken up by Perſons whoſe Place of Reſidence is to the South of this Province, from whom we have never received any Conſideration. This Affair was recommended to you by our Chiefs at our laſt Treaty; and you then, at our earneſt Deſire, promiſed to write a Letter to that Perſon who has the Authority over thoſe People, and to procure us his Anſwer: As we have never heard from you on this Head, we want to know what you have done in it. If you have not done any thing, we now renew our Requeſt, and deſire you will inform the Perſon whoſe People are ſeated on our Lands, that that Country belongs to us, in Right of Conqueſt; we having bought it with our Blood, and taken it from our Enemies in fair War; and we expect, as Owners of that Land, to receive ſuch a Conſideration for it as the Land is worth. We deſire you will preſs him to ſend us a poſitive Anſwer: Let him ſay *Yes* or *No*: If he ſays *Yes*, we will treat

'with him; if *No*, we are able to do ourſelves Juſtice;
'and we will do it, by going to take Payment ourſelves.

'It is Cuſtomary with us to make a Preſent of Skins
'whenever we renew our Treaties. We are aſhamed to
'offer our Brethren ſo few; but your Horſes and Cows
'have eat the Graſs our Deer uſed to feed on. This has
'made them ſcarce, and will, we hope, plead in Excuſe
'for not bringing a larger Quantity: If we could have
'ſpared more, we would have given more; but we are
'really poor; and deſire you'll not conſider the Quantity, but, few as they are, accept them in Teſtimony
'of our Regard'.

Here they gave the Governor a Bundle of Skins.

The Governor immediately replied:

'*BRETHREN*,

'We thank you for the many Declarations of Reſpect
'you have given us in this ſolemn Renewal of our Treaties: We receive, and ſhall keep your String and Belts
'of *Wampum*, as Pledges of your Sincerity, and deſire
'thoſe we gave you may be carefully preſerved, as Teſtimonies of ours.

'In Anſwer to what you ſay about the Proprietaries.—
'They are all abſent, and have taken the Keys of their
'Cheſt along with them; ſo that we cannot, on their
'Behalf, enlarge the Quantity of Goods: Were they
'here, they might, perhaps, be more generous; but
'we cannot be liberal for them.—The Government will,
'however, take your Requeſt into Conſideration, and,
'in Regard to your Poverty, may perhaps, make you a
'Preſent. I but juſt mention this now, intending to refer this Part of your Speech to be anſwered at our next
'Meeting.

'The Number of Guns, as well as every Thing elſe,
'anſwers exactly with the Particulars ſpecified in your

'Deed of Conveyance, which is more than was agreed to 'be given you. It was your own Sentiments, that the 'Lands on the Weſt Side of *Suſquehanna* were not ſo 'Valuable as thoſe on the Eaſt; and an Abatement was 'to be made, proportionable to the Difference in Value: 'But the Proprietor overlooked this, and ordered the 'full Quantity to be delivered, which you will look on 'as a Favour.

'It is very true, that Lands are of late become 'more Valuable; but what raiſes their Value? Is it not 'entirely owing to the Induſtry and Labour uſed by the 'white People in their Cultivation and Improvement? 'Had not they come amongſt you, theſe Lands would 'have been of no Uſe to you, any further than to main'tain you. And is there not, now you have ſold ſo much, 'enough left for all the Purpoſes of Living?—What 'you ſay of the Goods, that they are ſoon worn out, is 'applicable to every Thing; but you know very well, 'that they coſt a great deal of Money; and the Value 'of Land is no more than it is worth in Money.

'On your former Complaints againſt People's Settling 'the Lands on *Juniata*, and from thence all along on 'the River *Suſquehanna* as far as *Mahaniahy*, ſome Ma'giſtrates were ſent expreſly to remove them; and we 'thought no Perſons would preſume to ſtay after that.

Here they interrupted the Governor, and ſaid:—'*Theſe Perſons who were ſent did not do their Duty: So far 'from removing the People, they made Surveys for them'ſelves, and they are in League with the Treſpaſſers. We 'deſire more effectual Methods may be uſed, and honeſter 'Perſons imploy'd.*'

Which the Governor promiſed, and then proceeded:

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ According to the Promiſe made at our laſt Treaty ‘ with you, Mr. *Logan*, who was at that Time Preſident, ‘ did write to the Governor of *Maryland*, that he might ‘ make you Satisfaction for ſuch of your Lands as his ‘ People had taken up; but did not receive one Word ‘ from him upon that Head. I will write to him again, ‘ and endeavour to procure you a Satisfactory Anſwer. ‘ We do not doubt but he will do you Juſtice: But we ‘ exhort you to be careful not to exerciſe any Acts of ‘ Violence towards his People, as they likewiſe are our ‘ Brethren, and Subjects of the ſame Great King; and ‘ therefore Violence towards them muſt be productive of ‘ very evil Conſequences.

‘ I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay at this Time with ‘ Acknowledgments for your Preſent; which is very agreeable to us, from the Expreſſions of Regard uſed by ‘ you in preſenting it: Gifts of this Nature receiving ‘ their Value from the Affection of the Giver, and not ‘ from the Quantity or Price of the Thing given.’

At a COUNCIL held at *Philadelphia*, *July* 8. 1742.

PRESENT

The Hon^ble^ GEORGE THOMAS Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	*Samuel Preſton*,	Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted,	*Thomas Lawrence*,	
Samuel Haſell	*Ralph Aſheton*,	
Abraham Taylor,	*Robert Strettell*,	

The Board taking into Conſideration, whether it be proper or not at this Time, to make a Preſent to the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, now in Town, in Return for their Preſent to this Government at Yeſterday's Treaty:

Reſolved,

That it is highly fit and proper that a Preſent be made to the ſaid *Indians* at this Time.

And it is the Opinion of this Board, that the ſaid Preſent ſhould be of the Value of £.500, or at leaſt £.300.

And it is recommended to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, to acquaint Mr. *Kinſey*, the Speaker of the Aſſembly, with the Opinion of this Board; and that they requeſt him to confer with ſuch other Members of Aſſembly as are in Town, and report their Sentiments thereupon.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Threats expreſs'd by the *Indians*, at the Treaty Yeſterday, againſt the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, ſettled on certain Lands on the Weſt Side of *Suſquehanna*, which the *Indians* claim, and for which they require Satisfaction; and conſidering, that ſhould thoſe Threats, in any ſort, be put in Execution, not only the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, but of this Government, and all his Majeſty's Subjects on the Northern Continent of *America*, may thereby be involved in much Trouble: It is the Opinion of this Board, that the Governor write to the Governor of *Maryland* without Delay, to inform him of the *Indians* Complaints and Threats, and to requeſt a ſatisfactory Anſwer; and that his Letter be ſent by a ſpecial Meſſenger, at the Publick Expence.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 9. 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^{ble} GEORGE THOMAS Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Ralph Aſheton*
Samuel Haſell *Thomas Lawrence*,
Robert Strettell, } Eſqrs;

And Mr. *Peters*.

The Governor informed the Board, that the *Indian* Chiefs dining with him Yeſterday, after Dinner delivered their Anſwer to two Affairs of Conſequence:

The firſt related to the violent Battery committed on *William Webb*, in the Forks of *Delaware*, whereby his Jaw-bone was broke, and his Life greatly endangered, by an unknown *Indian*. *Canaſſateego* repeating the Meſſage delivered to the *Six Nations* by *Shickalamy*, in the Year 1740, with a String of *Wampum*, ſaid in Anſwer: ‘ The *Six Nations* had made diligent Enquiry into the ‘ Affair, and had found out the *Indian* who had committed the Fact; he lived near *Aſopus*, and had been examined and ſeverely reproved: And they hoped as *William Webb* was recovered, the Governor would not expect any further Puniſhment; and therefore they returned the String of *Wampum* received from their Brethren, by the Hand of *Shickalamy*, in Token that ‘ they had fully Comply'd with their Requeſt.’

I thank'd them for their Care; but reminded them, that tho' the Man did not die, yet he lay a long Time in extreme Miſery, and would never recover the free Uſe of his Speech, and was rendred leſs able to get his Livelyhood, and in ſuch Caſes the *Engliſh* Laws obliged the Aſſailant to make good all Damages, beſides paying for the Pain endured.—But as the *Indian* was, in all Probability, Poor and unable to make Satisfaction, I told them, that for their Sake I would forgive him; adding, had *Webb* died I make no Doubt but you would have put the *Indian* to Death, juſt as we did two of our People who had killed an *Indian*; we cauſed them to be hung on a Gallows, in the Preſence of many Hundreds of our People, to deter all others from doing the like. *Canaſſateego* made me this Reply: ‘ The *Indians* know no Puniſhment but Death; they have no ſuch Thing as pecuniary Mulcts; if a Man be guilty of a Crime, he is ‘ either put to Death, or the Fault is overlook'd. We ‘ have often heard of your Hanging-up thoſe two Perſons; but as none of our *Indians* ſaw the Men die, ‘ many believe they were not hanged, but tranſported to ‘ ſome other Colony: And it would be ſatisfactory to ‘ the *Indians*, if, for the Future, ſome of them be ſent 'for, to be Witneſſes to ſuch Executions.' I aſſured them, that whoever gave them that Information, abuſed them; for the Perſons certainly ſuffered Death, and in the Preſence of all the People.

Canaſſateego then proceeded to give an Anſwer to what was ſaid to them the 2d Inſtant, relating to *Le Tort's* Letter: 'That they had, in Council, conſidered in what 'Manner the Matter recommended to them ought to be 'conducted; and they were of Opinion, that as the '*Shawaneſe*, not the *Twightwys*, (for they knew ſo much 'of it that the People were of the *Twightwy* Nation in 'whoſe Bags the Scalps were found) had ſent me a Preſent of Skins, I ſhould, in Return, ſend them a Blanket 'or a Kettle, and with it a very ſharp Meſſage, that tho' 'they had done well in ſweeping the Road from Blood, 'yet that was but a ſmall Part of their Duty; they 'ought not to have ſuffered the *Twightwys*, after their 'Lye, and the Diſcovery of the Scalps, to have left 'them, 'till they had given a full and true Account how 'they came by them, whoſe Scalps they were, and in 'what Place, and for what Reaſon the Men were kill'd; 'and when they had been fully ſatisfied of all theſe Particulars, then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the white People lived, 'that the Murderers might be complained againſt, and 'puniſhed by the Nation they belong'd to: And as the '*Shawaneſe* had omitted to perform the Part of Brethren, 'that I ſhould reprove them for it, and charge them to 'make amends for their Neglect, by uſing all poſſible 'Expedition to come at the Knowledge of theſe Things, 'and to aid their Brethren the white People in obtaining 'Juſtice.'

The Minutes of the Preceding Council being read, Mr. *Logan*, in Purſuance of the Board's Direction of Yeſterday, reported, on Behalf of himſelf and the other Gentlemen to whom it was recommended, that they had confer'd with Mr. *Kinſey*, and requeſted him to conſult the other Members of the Aſſembly concerning the making a Preſent to the *Indians*; and that Mr. *Kinſey* having collected the Sentiments of ſeveral Members of the Aſſembly in Town, whom he had confer'd with on that Subject, found them generally of Opinion, that a Preſent ſhould at this Time be made; but that they had declined nominating any Sum: However, that Mr. *Kinſey* had given it as his own Opinion, that the Governor and Council might go as far as *Three Hundred Pounds*.

And accordingly it is refer'd to Mr. *Logan*, Mr. *Preſton*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, to conſider of and prepare a proper Liſt of the Goods whereof the Preſent ſhould be compoſed, to the Value of *Three Hundred Pounds* as aforeſaid; adviſing with the Interpreter as to the Quantity and Quality.

At a COUNCIL held at the Proprietor's the 9th of *July*, *P. M.* 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^{ble} GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Robert Strettell*,
Samuel Preſton, *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs.

The CHIEFS of the *Six Nations*.

SASSOONAN, and *Delawares*.

NUTIMUS, and the *Fork-Indians*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

The Governor ſpoke to the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* as follows:

'*BRRTHREN*,

'The laſt Time the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* were 'here, they were informed, that your Couſins, a Branch 'of the *Delawares*, gave this Province ſome Diſturbance about the Lands the Proprietor purchaſed from them, and for which their Anceſtors had received a valuable Conſideration above *Fifty-five* Years ago, as appears by a Deed now lying on the Table.—Sometime after this, *Conrad Weiſer* delivered to your Brother *Thomas Penn* your Letter, wherein you requeſt of him and *James Logan* that they would not buy Land, *&c.*—— This has been ſhewn to them and interpreted; notwithſtanding which they have continued their former Diſturbances, and have had the Inſolence to write Letters to ſome of the Magiſtrates of this Government, wherein they have abuſed your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries, and treated them with the utmoſt Rudeneſs and Ill-Manners. Being loth, from our Regard to you, to puniſh them as they deſerve, I ſent two Meſſengers to inform them that you were expected here, and ſhould be acquainted with their Behaviour.—As you, on all Occaſions, apply to us to remove all white People that are ſettled on Lands before they are purchaſed from you, and we do our Endeavours to turn ſuch People off; we now expect from you, that you will cauſe theſe *Indians* to remove from the Lands in the Forks of *Delaware*, and not give any further Diſturbance to the Perſons who are now in Poſſeſſion.'

To inforce this we lay down a String of Wampum.

Then were read the ſeveral Conveyances, the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the *Six Nations* relating to the *Delawares*; the Letters of the *Fork-Indians* to the Governor and Mr. *Langhorne*, and a Draught of the Land; and then delivered to *Conrad Weiſer*, who was deſired to interpret them to the Chiefs when they ſhould take this Affair into their Conſideration.

At a COUNCIL held *July* 10, 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^ble^ GEORGE THOMAS Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Samuel Haſell*
Thomas Lawrence, *Robert Strettell*, Eſqrs;
Abraham Taylor,

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7th Inſtant with the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, ſo far as it related to the Inhabitants of *Maryland*; as alſo a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of *Maryland* upon that Subject; both of which being approved, were ordered to be tranſcribed fair, in order to be diſpatch'd to morrow Morning: The Letter is as follows:

Philadelphia, *July* 10, 1742.

SIR,

THE incloſed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, *before a very numerous Audience, in this Place, with my Anſwer to it, is of ſo great Importance to all his Majeſty's Colonies in this Part of his Dominions, and to your Government in particular, that I have imploy'd a ſpecial Meſſenger to deliver it you. I hope you will enable me to ſend them a ſatisfactory Anſwer. It would be impertinent in me to ſay more to one ſo well informed as you are of theſe Nations, and of their abſolute Authority over all the* Indians *bordering upon us, or of the Advantages of maintaining a ſtrict Friendſhip with them at all Times, but more eſpecially at this critical Juncture.*

I am, Yours, *&c.*

An Account exhibited by *Conrad Weiſer* of his Expences upon the *Indians* and *Indian* Affairs, from *February* laſt to *July* 1. 1742, amounting to £.36 18*s.* 3*d.* was laid before the Board, and examined, and allow'd to be a juſt and very moderate Account.

And the Board taking into Conſideration the many ſignal Services perform'd by the ſaid *Conrad Weiſer* to this Government, his Diligence and Labour in the Service thereof, and his Skill in the *Indian* Languages and Methods of Buſineſs, are of Opinion that the ſaid *Conrad* ſhould be allowed, as a Reward from the Province at this Time, the Sum of *Thirty Pounds*, at leaſt, beſides Payment of his ſaid Account.

At a COUNCIL held at the Great Meeting-Houſe, *July* 10, *P. M.* 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^ble^ George Thomas Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Samuel Haſell*, Eſqrs;
Abraham Taylor, *Robert Strettell*,

CANASSATEEGO,
SHICKALAMY, And other *Indian* Chiefs.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter,

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Philadelphia*.

The Governor ſpoke to the *Indians* as follows.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ This Meeting will be ſhort: It is in order to make you a Preſent from the Governor, the Council, the Aſſembly, and all our People. *William Penn* was known to you to be a good and faithful Friend to all the *Indians*: He made a League of Friendſhip with you, by which we became one People. This League has often ſince been renew'd by friendly Treaties; and as you have declared that the Friendſhip ſhall always laſt on your Parts, ſo we would have you believe that it ſhall remain inviolable on ours while Sun and Moon endure.

‘ I gave you ſome Expectation of a Preſent, and we have it now ready to deliver to you. This Preſent is made you by the Governor, Council, Aſſembly, and all our People, in Conſideration of the great Miſeries and Diſtreſſes which you our good Friends have lately ſuffered. This will be ſome Relief to you for the preſent, and ’tis to be hoped your own Induſtry will ſoon retrieve your Circumſtances.

‘ It has ſometimes hapened, and may happen again, that idle and untrue Stories are carried to you concerning us your Brethren; but our Deſire is, and we expect it from you, that you will give no Credit to them; for we are, and always will be, your ſteady and ſincere Friends

‘ It is a Cuſtom when we renew our Treaties with our good Friends the *Indians*, to clear the Road and make our Fire burn bright: We have done ſo upon this Occaſion; and, in Token of our Sincerity, we deliver you, as a Preſent from the Governor, the Council, the Aſſembly, and all the People of *Penſilvania*, the following Goods, *viz.*

24	*Guns,*
600	*Pounds of Lead,*
600	*Pounds of Powder,*
25	*Strowdes* } *Match-*
90	*Duffel* } *Coats.*
30	*Blankets,*
62	*Yards of Half-Thicks.*
60	*Ruffled Shirts,*
25	*Hats,*
1000	*Flints,*
50	*Hoes,*
50	*Hatchets,*
5	*Pounds of Vermilion,*
10	*Dozen of Knives,*
8	*Dozen of Gimblets,*
2	*Dozen of Tobacco-Tongs,*
25	*Pair of Shoes,*
25	*Pair of Stockings,*
25	*Pair of Buckles.*

Whereupon the Chiefs and all the *Indians*, returned their ſolemn Thanks; and *Canaſſateego* ſaid, ‘ They had no more to ſay as to publick Buſineſs at preſent; but they had ſomewhat under Deliberation, which when they had duly conſidered they would communicate.’

At

At a COUNCIL held at the PROPRIETOR's, *July* 12, 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^{ble} GEORGE THOMAS Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Clement Plumſted*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs;
Robert Strettell,

Mr. *Richard Peters*.

CANASSATEEGO, } And ſundry Chiefs of the
SHICKALAMY, } SIX NATIONS.

SASSOONAN, and *Delawares*.

NUTIMUS, and *Fork-Indians*.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

Piſquetoman,
Cornelius Spring, } Interpreters to the *Fork Indians*.
Nicholas Scull,

CANASSATEEGO ſaid:

'*BRETHREN the Governor and Council*,

'The other Day you informed us of the Miſbehaviour of our Couſins the *Delawares*, with Reſpect to their continuing to claim, and refuſing to remove from ſome Land on the River *Delaware*, notwithſtanding their Anceſtors had ſold it by a Deed, under their Hands and Seals, to the Proprietaries, for a Valuable Conſideration, upwards of *Fifty* Years ago; and notwithſtanding that they themſelves had about   Years ago, after a long and full Examination, ratified that Deed of their Anceſtors, and given a freſh one under their Hands and Seals; and then you requeſted us to remove them, inforcing your Requeſt with a String of *Wampum*.—Afterwards you laid on the Table our own Let-

‘ ters by *Conrad Weiſer*, ſome of our Couſins Letters, and the ſeveral Writings, to prove the Charge againſt our Couſins, with a Draught of the Land in Diſpute.—We now tell you, we have peruſed all theſe ſeveral Papers: We ſee with our own Eyes, that they have been a very unruly People, and are altogether in the Wrong in their Dealings with you.—We have concluded to remove them, and oblige them to go over the River *Delaware*, and quit all Claim to any Lands on this Side for the Future, ſince they have received Pay for them, and it is gone thro' their Guts long ago.—To confirm to you that we will ſee your Requeſt executed, we lay down this String of *Wampum* in Return for yours.

Then turning to the *Delawares*, holding a Belt of *Wampum* in his Hand, he ſpoke to them as follows:

‘*COUSINS*,

‘ Let this Belt of *Wampum* ſerve to Chaſtiſe you. You ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and ſhaked ſeverely, till you recover your Senſes and become ſober. You don't know what Ground you ſtand on, nor what you are doing. Our Brother Onas's Cauſe is very juſt and plain and his Intentions to preſerve Friendſhip. On the other Hand, Your Cauſe is bad; your Heart far from being upright; and you are maliciouſly bent to break the Chain of Friendſhip with our Brother Onas and his People. We have ſeen with our Eyes a Deed ſign'd by *Nine* of your Anceſtors above *Fifty* Years ago for this very Land, and a Releaſe ſign'd, not many Years ſince, by ſome of yourſelves and Chiefs now living, to the Number of *Fifteen* or upwards.—But how came you to take upon you to ſell Land at all? We conquered you; we made Women of you; you know you are Women, and can no more ſell Land than Women; nor is it fit you ſhould have the Power of ſelling Lands, ſince you would abuſe it. This Land that you claim is gone through your Guts; you have

‘ been furniſh'd with Cloaths, Meat, and Drink, by the
‘ Goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like
‘ Children as you are.—But what makes you ſell Land in
‘ the Dark ? Did you ever tell us that you had ſold this
‘ Land? Did we ever receive any Part, even the Value of
‘ a Pipe Shank, from you for it ? You have told us a
‘ blind Story, that you ſent a Meſſenger to us to inform
‘ us of the Sale, but he never came amongſt us, nor we
‘ never heard any Thing about it.—This is acting in the
‘ Dark, and very different from the Conduct our *Six*
‘ *Nations* obſerve in their Sales of Land ; on ſuch Occaſions
‘ they give publick Notice, and invite all the *Indians*
‘ of their united Nations, and give them all a Share
‘ of the Preſent they receive for their Lands.—This is the
‘ Behaviour of the wiſe united Nations.—But we find you
‘ are none of our Blood : You act a diſhoneſt Part, not
‘ only in this, but in other Matters : Your Ears are ever
‘ open to ſlanderous Reports about our Brethren ; you
‘ receive them with as much Greedineſs as lewd Women
‘ receive the Embraces of bad Men. And for all theſe
‘ Reaſons we charge you to remove inſtantly ; we don't
‘ give you the Liberty to think about it. You are Women.
‘ Take the Advice of a wiſe Man, and remove
‘ immediately. You may return to the other Side of
‘ *Delaware* where you came from : But we do not know
‘ whether, conſidering how you have demean'd yourſelves,
‘ you will be permitted to live there ; or whether
‘ you have not ſwallowed that Land down your Throats
‘ as well as the Land on this Side . We therefore aſſign
‘ you two Places to go, either to *Wyomen* or *Shămokin*.
‘ You may go to either of theſe Places, and then we
‘ ſhall have you more under our Eye, and ſhall ſee how
‘ you behave. Don't deliberate ; but remove away,
‘ and take this Belt of *Wampum*.'

This being interpreted by *Conrad Weiſer* into *Engliſh*, and by *Cornelius Spring* into the *Delaware* Language, *Canaſſateego* taking a String of *Wampum*, added further.

‘ After our juſt Reproof, and abſolute Order to depart from the Land, you are now to take Notice of what we have further to ſay to you. This String of *Wampum* ſerves to forbid you, your Children and Grand-Children, to the lateſt Poſterity for ever, medling in Land Affairs; neither you nor any who ſhall deſcend from you, are ever hereafter to preſume to ſell any Land: for which Purpoſe, you are to preſerve this String, in Memory, of what your Uncles have this Day given you in Charge.—We have ſome other Buſineſs to tranſact with our Brethren, and therefore depart the Council, and conſider what has been ſaid to you.

Canaſſatecgo then ſpoke to the Governor and Council:

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We called at our old Friend *James Logan*'s, in our Way to this City, and to our Grief we found him hid in the Buſhes, and retired, through Infirmities, from Publick Buſineſs. We preſs'd him to leave his Retirement, and prevailed with him to aſſiſt once more on our Account at your Councils. We hope, notwithſtanding his Age, and the Effects of a Fit of Sickneſs, which we underſtand has hurt his Conſtitution, that he may yet continue a long Time to aſſiſt this Province with his Councils. He is a wiſe Man, and a faſt Friend to the *Indians*. And we deſire, when his Soul goes to GOD, you may chuſe in his Room juſt ſuch another Perſon, of the ſame Prudence and Ability in Counſelling, and of the ſame tender Diſpoſition and Affection for the *Indians*. In Teſtimony of our Gratitude for all his Services, and becauſe he was ſo good as to leave his Country-Houſe, and follow us to Town, and be at the Trouble, in this his advanced Age, to attend the Council; we preſent him with this Bundle of Skins.

'*BRETHREN*,

'It is always our Way, at the Concluſion of a Treaty, 'to deſire you will uſe your Endeavours with the Tra'ders, that they may ſell their Goods cheaper, and give 'us a better Price for our Deer-Skins. Whenever any 'particular Sort of *Indian* Goods is ſcarce, they con'ſtantly make us pay the dearer on that Account. We 'muſt now uſe the ſame Argument with them: Our 'Deer are killed in ſuch Quantities, and our Hunting-'Countries grown leſs every Day, by the Settlement of 'white People, that Game is now difficult to find, and 'we muſt go a great Way in Queſt of it; they therefore 'ought to give us a better Price for our Skins; and we 'deſire you would ſpeak to them to do ſo. We have 'been ſtinted in the Article of Rum in Town. We de'ſire you will open the Rum-Bottle, and give it to us in 'greater Abundance on the Road.

To inforce this Requeſt, about the Indian *Traders, we preſent you with this Bundle of Skins.*

'*BRETHREN*,

'When we firſt came to your Houſes, we found them 'clean and in Order: But we have ſtaid ſo long as to 'dirty them; which is to be imputed to our different 'Way of Living from the white People: And therefore, 'as we cannot but have been diſagreeable to you on this 'Account, we preſent you with ſome Skins to make 'your Houſes clean, and put them into the ſame Condi'tion they were in when we came amongſt you.

'*BRETHREN*,

'The Buſineſs the *Five Nations* tranſact with you is of 'great Conſequence, and requires a ſkilful and honeſt 'Perſon to go between us; one in whom both you and 'and we can place a Confidence.—We eſteem our preſent 'Interpreter to be ſuch a Perſon, equally faithful in the 'Interpretation of whatever is ſaid to him by either of 'us, equally allied to both; he is of our Nation, and a

‘ Member of our Council as well as of yours. When we adopted him, we divided him into Two equal Parts: One we kept for our ſelves, and one we left for you. He has had a great deal of Trouble with us, wore out his Shoes in our Meſſages, and dirty'd his Cloaths by being amongſt us, ſo that he is become as naſty as an *Indian*.

‘ In Return for theſe Services, we recommend him to your Generoſity; and on our own Behalf, we give him *Five Skins* to buy him Clothes and Shoes with.

‘ *BRETHREN*,

‘ We have ſtill one more Favour to aſk. Our Treaty, and all we have to ſay about publick Buſineſs, is now over, and to morrow we deſign to leave you. We hope, as you have given us Plenty of good Proviſion whilſt in Town, that you will continue your Goodneſs ſo far as to ſupply us with a little more to ſerve us on the Road. And we likewiſe deſire you will provide us with Waggons, to carry our Goods to the Place where they are to be conveyed by Water.

To theſe ſeveral Points the Governor made the following Reply.

‘ *BRRTHREN of the Six Nations*,

‘ The Judgment you have juſt now paſs'd on your Couſins the *Delawares*, confirms the high Opinion we have ever entertained of the Juſtice of the *Six Nations*. This Part of your Character, for which you are deſervedly famed, made us wave doing our ſelves Juſtice, in order to give you another Opportunity of convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements. Theſe unhappy People might have always liv'd eaſy, having never receiv'd the leaſt Injury from us; but we believe ſome of our own People were bad enough to impoſe on their Credulity, and engage them in theſe wrong Meaſures, which we wiſh, for their Sakes, they had avoided.

'We hoped, from what we have conſtantly given in 'Charge to the *Indian* Traders, that they would have 'adminiſtred no juſt Cauſe of Complaint: If they do 'you Wrong, it is againſt our Inclinations, and con'trary to our expreſs Directions. As you have exhibi'ted no particular Charge againſt them, we ſhall uſe our 'beſt Endeavours to perſuade them to give you as much 'for your Skins as they can poſſibly afford; and to take 'Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for 'Skins, be of the beſt Sort. We will likewiſe order you 'ſome Rum to ſerve you on your Journey home, ſince 'you deſire it.

'We wiſh there had been more Room and better 'Houſes provided for your Entertainment; but not ex'pecting ſo many of you, we did the beſt we could. 'Tis 'true there are a great many Houſes in Town, but as 'they are the Property of other People, who have their 'own Families to take Care of, it is difficult to procure 'Lodgings for a large Number of People, eſpecially if 'they come unexpectedly.

'We entertain the ſame Sentiments of the Abilities 'and Probity of the Interpreter as you have expreſs'd. 'We were induc'd at firſt to make Uſe of him in this 'important Truſt, from his being known to be agreea'ble to you, and one who had lived amongſt you for 'ſome Years, in good Credit and Eſteem with all your 'Nations; and have ever found him equally faithful to 'both. We are pleas'd with the Notice you have taken 'of him, and think he richly deſerves it at your 'Hands. We ſhall not be wanting to make him a ſui'table Gratification, for the many good and faithful Ser'vices he hath done this Government,

'We have already given Orders for Waggons to car'ry your Goods, and for a Supply of Proviſions to ſerve 'you on the Road in your Return home, where we hear'tily wiſh you may arrive in good Health.'

After the Governor had conclued, Mr, *Logan* return'd an Anſwer to that Part of *Canaſſateego*'s Speech which related to him, and ſaid, ‘ That not only upon the Account of his Lameneſs, of which the *Indians* themſelves were Witneſſes ; but on Account of another Indiſpoſition which about three Years ſince had laid him under an Incapacity of expreſſing himſelf with his former uſual Freedom, he had been obliged to live retired in the Country. But that our firſt Proprietor, the Honourable *William Penn*, who had ever been a Father and true Friend to all the *Indians*, having above Forty Years ſince recommended them to his particular Care, he had always, from his own Inclination, as well as from that ſtrict Charge, endeavoured to convince all the *Indians*, that He was their true Friend ; and was now well pleaſed, that after a Tract of ſo many Years, they were not inſenſible of it. He thanked them kindly for their Preſent, and heartily joined with them in their Deſires, that this Government may always be furniſhed with Perſons of equally good Inclinations, and not only with ſuch, but alſo with better Abilities to ſerve them.’

And then *Canaſſateego* ſaid, he had forgot to mention, that *Shickalamy* and *Caxhayn*, had been employ'd on ſeveral Meſſages to this Government, and deſir'd that they might be conſider'd on that Account.

At a COUNCIL held the 12th of *July*, *P. M.* 1742.

PRESENT,

The Hon^{ble} George Thomas Eſq; Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, *Samuel Preſton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Thomas Lawrence*,
Samuel Haſell *Abraham Taylor*, } Eſqrs;
Robert Strettell,

Mr. *Richard Peters*.

The Board taking into Conſideration the Regulation of the neceſſary Expences of the *Indians* Travelling down hither, and Returning; and upon an Eſtimate made by *Conrad Weiſer*, amounting to about *One Hundred Pounds*, it appearing that the ſaid Sum of 100*l.* will be neceſſary to be advanced to *Conrad Weiſer* to defray thoſe Expences, Mr. *Logan* on the Proprietaries Behalf, propoſes to advance 40*l.* and the Treaſurer declaring he had no publick Money in his Hands, and that if he had, he would not advance Money without the Aſſembly's Order; it is recommended to Mr. *Preſton* and Mr. *Lawrence*, to confer with Mr. *Kinſey*, and know whether he, as Speaker of the Aſſembly, and Truſtee of the Loan-Office, will advance the other 60*l.*

And the *Indians* having requeſted that they might have a ſmall Quantity of Rum, to be added to their Proviſions, to comfort them on the Road: The Board is of Opinion, that there be added to the ſaid Eſtimate for Twenty Gallons of Rum for the aforeſaid Uſe. And in Return for their Preſent of Skins, at requeſting that the *Indian* Traders be enjoyn'd to ſell their Goods cheaper, the Board directs that Two Strouds be preſented. And that *Five Pounds* be given to *Caxbayn* on the Account of the Province, for his Services; and to *Shickalamy* the like Sum.

A juſt Copy; compared by

PATRICK BAIRD, Secr^{y.}

The person who delivered me Le Tort's Letter, brought this bundle of Skins As a present to me but I told the Messenger I would not meddle with it he might leave it if he pleased the Affair appear'd to me in a bad Light and I would represent it to the six Nations who were Expected in Town every Day This is the Fact as I have it from Le Tort I desire to be informed if you know any thing of the Matter and if you do not that you will make diligent Enquiry who committed the Murder and who are the unhappy Sufferers and assist Us to obtain Satisfaction if it shall appear to be any of our fellow Subjects that have been treated in this Manner

To enforce this request I present you with this String of Wampum

The Onondago Chief in reply said

Brethren

We take this Information kindly at your hands we will take this String of Wampum home with Us to our Lodgings and there consult about the most regular & proper Steps to be taken by Us to answer your Expectations and when we have duly considerd the matter we will return You an Answer

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference and calling for Wine & other Liquors according to the Indian Custom after a decent and Cheerful Entertainment the Indians withdrew

5th July 1742

At a Council held at the Proprietors House

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan } Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted

with several other Gentlemen of the Town

The Chiefs of the six Nations

It being judged proper at this critical Time when we are in Daily Expectation of a French War to sound the Indians & discover what dependance we might have on them in Case their Aid should be wanted An handsome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs and after they had made an hearty Meal and Drank his Majestys Health the Proprietors and the Health of the six Nations the Chiefs gave the solemn Cry in Testimony of their Thanks for the Honour done them and soon after the Governor in a free Way began to Enquire for what reason the Seneca's were not come down since they had an Equal Right to a Share of the Goods with the other Nations Canassatego their Speaker said the Seneca's were in great Distress on Account of a Famine that raged in their Country which had reduced them to such Want that a Father had been obliged to kill two of his Children to preserve his own & the rest of his Familys Lives and they could not now come down but had given Directions about their Share of the Goods

The Governor Expressed his Concern for the unhappy Circumstances of their Brethren of the Seneca Nation and after a short respite enquired if any of their Deputies were then at Canada and whether the French Governor was making any warlike preparations And on their Answering Yes the Governor said with a smiling pleasant Countenance I suppose if the French should go to Warr with Us you'l join them The Indians conferred together for some Time and then Canassatego in a chearful lively manner made Answer — We assure You the Governor of Canada pays our Nations great Court at this Time well knowing of what Consequence we are to the French Interest He had already told Us he was uncovering the Hatchet and Sharpening it and hoped if he should be obliged to lift it up against the English their Nations would remain Neuter & and assist neither side — But we will now speak plainly to our Brethren — Why should We who are one Flesh with You refuse to help You whenever You want our Assistance — We have continued a Long Time in the strictest League of Amity and Friendship with You And we shall be always faithful and True to you our Old and good Allies — The Governor of Canada talks a great deal but ten of his Words do not go so far as one of Yours — We do not

look

Pennsylvania 1742.

look towards them We look towards you and you may depend on our Aſsistance — Whilst the Onondago Chief made this open & hearty Declaration all the other Indians made frequently that Particular kind of Noise which is known to be a Mark of Approbation The Governor bid the Interpreter tell Canaſsatego he did not set on foot this Enquiry from any Suspicion, he had of the six Nations wanting a due regard for the English — Our Experience of their Honour & Faith, would not permit Us, to think any other of them, than that, they would esteem our Friends their Friends and our Enemies their Enemies agreeable to the strict Union, which had ever Subsisted between Us — As to the Governor of Canada they need, not mind what he said The English on Equal Terms had beat the French and could beat them again and were they but to consider the Advantages which the English have by poſseſsing so many large and populous Countries and so many good ports on the Continent of America they would soon see who had most reason to fear a War the French or the English

Here the Conversation droped and after another Glaſs of Wine the Indians resumed the Discourse by asking whether their Brethren, had not been for some time Engaged in a War with the King of Spain and what Succeſses they had met with

The Governor told them the King of Great Britain lived in an Island and being surrounded with the Sea his Chief Strength, lay in his Ships in which he was so much Superior to his Enemies that they were seldom to be met with on the Broad Ocean but Skulked & hid themselves only venturing out now & then and when ever they did they were almost sure to be taken And that the King of Great Britain with his Ships had beat down or taken several of the Spaniards Great Forts in America — The Indians said they were pleased to hear their Brethren were an overmatch for their Enemies and wished them good Succeſs.

The Governor then enquired, into the State & Condition of the Nations to the Westward of the Great Lakes and whether they had any Warriors, then in those Countries whether they had concluded peace with the Southern Indians And whether they had heard what their Deputies had done at Albany

They made Answer, that they had always abundance of their Men out amongst the Nations to the Westward That they had kindled a fire with a Vast many Nations some whereof were their Tributaries And they had a good Understanding with all They set from their own Country in Company with two Setts of Deputies One going to hold a Treaty with the Southern Indians and they believed a peace would be concluded And the other going to meet the Governor of New York at Albany but they could not tell what had been done at either place On their Return they were to hold a general Council and would inform their Brethren of those particulars —

Then the Governor put an End to the Conference by telling the Indians the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held to morrow afternoon at the Meeting House

At a Council held in the Meeting House at Philad^a. July 6^o: 1742

Present

The honourable George Thomas Esq^r. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan	Samuel Preston	Esq^rs.
Clement Plumsted	Ralph Asheton	
Abraham Taylor	Robert Strettell	

Upwards of two hundred Indians

Canaſsatego Speaker

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor Commanding Silence spoke as follows

Friends and Brethren of the six Nations

Six Years ago a Number of your Chiefs obliged Us with a Visit when they agreed on behalf of your Nations to the release of Certain Lands on both sides the River Sasquahannah to the Southward of the Endleſs Mountains and within the Limits & Bounds of the Kings Grant of this province In Consideration of which a certain Quantity of Goods was agreed on and delivered as a full derstanding to arise between them on this Account; they would sweep the Road clean and wipe all the Blood away, and desired their Brethren would be satisfied with this, and not weep too Much for a Misfortune that might not happen again as long at the Sun & Moon shone.

"The Person who delivered me Le Tort's Letter, brought this bundle of Skins As a present to me, but I told the Messenger I would not meddle with it, he might leave it if he pleased, the Affair appear'd to me in a bad Light, and I would represent it to the six Nations, who were expected in Town every Day. This is the ffact as I have it from Le Tort. I desire to be informed if you know any thing of the Matter, and if You do not, that you will make diligent Enquiry who committed the Murder, and who are the unhappy Sufferers, and Assist Us to obtain Satisfaction, if it shall appear to be any of our fellow Subjects that have been treated in this Manner.

"To inforce this request I present you with this String of Wampum."

The Onandago Chief, in reply, said:

"Brethren—

"We take this Information kindly at your hands; we will take this String of Wampum home with Us to our Lodgings, and there consult about the most regular & proper Steps to be taken by Us to Answer your Expectations, and when we have duly condsidered the matter we will return You an Answer."

Upon this the Governor put an End to the Conference, and calling for Wine & other Liquors, according to the Indian Custon, after a decent and Cheerful Entertainment the Indians withdrew.

5th July, 1742.

At a Council held at the Proprietor's House.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,
Clement Plumsted, } Esqrs.

With several other Gentlemen of the Town.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations.

It being judg'd proper at this critical Time, when we are in Daily Expectation of a ffrench War, to sound the Indians & discover what dependence we might have on them in Case their aid should be wanted, An handsome Dinner was provided for their Chiefs, and after they had made an hearty Meal and Drank his Majesty's

Health, the Proprietors, and the Health of the Six Nations, the Chiefs gave the solemn Cry in Testimony of their Thanks for the Honour done them, and soon after the Governor in a free Way began to Enquire for what reason the Senecas were not come down, since they had an Equal Right to a Share of the Goods with the other Nations. Canassatego, their Speaker, said the Senecas were in great Distress on Account of a ffamine that raged in their Country, which had reduced them to such Want that a ffather had been obliged to kill two of his Children to preserve his own & the rest of his ffamily's Lives, and they could not now come down but had given Directions about their Share of the Goods.

The Governor Expressed his Concern for the unhappy Circumstances of their Brethren of the Seneca Nation, and after a short respite enquired if any of their Deputies were then at Canada, and whether the ffrench Governor was making any warlike Preperations. And on their Answering Yes, the Governor said with a smiling, Pleasant Countenance, I suppose if the ffrench should go to Warr with Us you'l join them. The Indians conferred together for some Time, and then Canassatego, in a chearful lively manner, made Answer, We assure you the Governor of Canada Pays our Nation great Court at this Time, well knowing of what Consequence we are to the ffrench Interest. He has already told Us he was uncovering the Hatchet and Sharpening it, and hoped if he should be obliged to lift it Up against the English, their Nations would remain Neuter, And Assist neither side. But we will now speak plainly to our Brethren. Why should We, who are one fflesh with You, refuse to help You whenever You want our Assistance. We have continued a Long Time in the strictest League of Amity and ffriendship with You, And we shall always be faithful and True to you, our Old and good Allies. The Governor of Canada talks a great deal, but ten of his Words do not go so far as one of yours. We do not look towards them, We look towards you, and you may depend on our Assistance. Whilst the Onondago Chief made this open & hearty Declaration, all the other Indians made frequently that particular kind of Noise which is known to be a Mark of approbation. The Governor bid the Interpreter tell Canassatego he did not set on foot this Enquiry from any Suspicion he had of the Six Nations wanting a due regard for the English—Our Experience of their Honor & ffaith would not permit Us to think any other of them than that they would esteem our ffriends their ffriends, and our Enemies their Enemies, agreeable to the strict Union which had ever subsisted between us; As to the Governor of Canada they need not mind what he said. The English on Equal Terms had beat the ffrench, and could beat them again, and were they but to consider the advantages which the English have by possessing so many large and populous Countries and so many good ports on the Continent of America, they would soon see who had most reason to fear a War, the ffrench or the English.

Here the Conversation dropt, and after another Glass of the Wine the Indians resum'd the Discourse by asking whether their Brethren had not been for some time engaged in a War with the King of Spain, and what Successes they had met with.

The Governor told them the King of Great Britain liv'd in an Island, and being surrounded with the Sea his Chief Strength lay in his Ships, in which he was so much Superior to his Enemies that they were seldom to be met with on the Broad Ocean, but skulk'd & hid themselves, only venturing out now & then, and when ever they did they were almost sure to be taken. And that the King of Great Britain with his Ships had beat down or taken several of the Spaniards, Great fforts in America. The Indians said they were pleas'd to hear their Brethren were an Overmatch for their Enemies, and wished them good Success.

The Governor then enquired into the State & Condition of the Nations to the Westward of the Great Lakes, and whether they had any Warriors then in those Countries, whether they had concluded Peace with the Southern Indians, and whether they had heard what their Deputies had done at Albany.

They made Answer that they had always abundance of their Men out amongst the Nations to the Westward. That they had kindled a fire with a Vast many Nations, some whereof were their Tributaries, and they had a good understanding with all. They set from their own Country in Company with two Setts of Deputies, One going to hold a Treaty with the Southern Indians, and they believed a Peace would be concluded, and the other going to meet the Governor of New York at Albany, but they could not tell what had been done at either Place. On their Return they were to hold a general Council, and would inform their Brethren of these particulars.

Then the Governor put an End to the Conference by telling the Indians the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held to-morrow afternoon at the Meeting House.

look towards them We look towards you and you may depend on our Assistance — Whilst the Speaking Chief made this open & hearty Declaration all the other Indians made frequently that Particular kind of Noise which is known to be a Mark of Approbation The Governor bid the Interpreter tell Canassatego he did not set on foot this Enquiry from any Suspicion he had of the six Nations wanting a due regard for the English — Our Experience of their Honour & Faith would not permit Us, to think any other of them, than that, they would esteem our Friends their Friends and our Enemies their Enemies agreeable to the strict Union, which had ever Subsisted between Us — As to the Governor of Canada they need, not mind what he said The English on Equal Terms had beat the French and could beat them again and were they but to consider the Advantages which the English have by possessing so many large and populous Countries and so many good Forts on the Continent of America they would soon see who had most reason to fear a War the French or the English

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Then the Governor put an End to the Conference by telling the Indians the Goods would be delivered to them at a Council to be held to morrow afternoon at the Meeting House

At a Council held in the Meeting House at Philad^a. July 6^o: 1742

Present

The honourable George Thomas Esq^r. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan	Samuel Preston	Esq^{rs}.
Clement Plumsted	Ralph Assheton	
Abraham Taylor	Robert Strettell	

Upwards of two hundred Indians

Canassatego Speaker

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor Commanding Silence spoke as follows

Friends and Brethren of the six Nations

Six Years ago a Number of your Chiefs obliged Us with a Visit when they agreed on behalf of your Nations to the release of Certain Lands on both sides the River Sasquahannah to the Southward of the Endless Mountains and within the Limits & Bounds of the Kings Grant of this province In Consideration of which a certain Quantity of Goods was agreed on and delivered as a full satisfaction for the said Lands lying on the Eastern ſide of the said River And for the Lands on the Western ſide of the said River You desired the payment should be deferred till another Opportunity these Goods which are Exactly the same in Quantity as those You received the last Time the Chiefs of your Nations were here have been ready a considerable Time and kept in Expectation of your coming for them And now You are come down fully impowered by your respective Councils to receive them – We are well pleased to deliver them Leaving it to you to make a fair and equal Division of them amongst your Selves We are ſorry for the Abſence of our Brethren the Senekas and much more ſo that it should be owing to their Diſtreſs at home by a Famine which Rages in their Country – A Famine ſo great that you tell Us a father has been Obliged to Sacrifice one part of his Family even his own Children for the Support and preservation of himself and the other part – We heartily Commiserate their Condition and do not doubt but you will do them fair and ample Justice in the disposal of their part of the Goods in ſuch Manner as they have Instructed You – Here the List of Goods was read over, which is as follows Viz.:

500℔	Powder	100	Shirts	60	Kettles	24	Looking Glaſses
600℔	Lead	40	Hats	100	Tobacco Tongs	2℔	Vermilion
45	Guns	40	pair of Shoes & Buckles	100	Sciſsars	100	Tin potts
60	Stroud Matchcoats	40	pair of Stockings	500	Awl Blades	1000	Tobacco pipes
100	Blankets	100	Hatchets	120	Combs	24 Doz.n	of Gartering
100	Duffil Matchcoats	500	Knives	2000	Needles	200℔	of Tobacco &
200	Yards of Half thick	100	Hoes	1000	Flints	25	Gallons of Rum

And then the Governor told them that the Goods of which the Particulars had been just read to them were in the Meeting House and would be sent to whatever place they would direct

You have often heard of the Care that your great and good Friend & Brother William Penn took at all Times to Cultivate a perfect good Harmony with all the Indians Of this your Nations have ever been fully Sensible but more eſpecially a Number of Your Chiefs about Ten Years ago when on the Arrival of a Son of your said Great Friend William Penn large and Valuable presents were Exchanged by Us with You – A new Road was made and cleared a new Fire kindled and the Chain of Friendſhip made ſtronger so as to last while the Sun & Moon endure

And now We cannot but congratulate our Selves that your coming ſhould happen at a Time when we are in Daily Expectation of a War being declared between the King of England & the French King well knowing that ſhould such War happen it must very ſensibly affect You conſidering your ſituation in the neighbourhood of Canada

Your coming at this Juncture is particularly fortunate since it gives us an Opportunity of mentioning ſeveral Things that may be neceſsary to be ſettled between people so strictly and closely united as we are – An Union not to be Expreſsed by any thing leſs than the affectionate Regard which Children of the ſame parents bear for each other as conceiving our ſelves to be one Fleſh and one people – The utmost care therefore ought mutually to be taken by Us on both ſides that the Road between Us be kept perfectly clear and open and no Logs nor the least Obſtruction be Suffered to lye in the Way or if any should by accident be found that may hinder our free Intercourse & Correspondence it muſt forthwith be removed

To inforce this we lay down a String of Wampum

In the next place we on our part ſhall enlarge our Fire that burns between Us we shall provide more fewel to encrease it and to make it burn brighter and clearer and give a ſtronger and more laſting Light & Warmth

In Evidence of our Sincere Intentions we lay down this Belt of Wampum

In the Last place conſidering the Obligations we are mutually under by our ſeveral Treaties that We ſhould hear with our Ears for You and you hear with Your Ears for Us We ſhall at all Times very willingly give you the Earliest and best Intelligence of any deſigns that may be formed to your Disadvantage – And if You diſcover any preparations that can hurt Us we deſire you will –

immediately dispatch ſome ſuitable person in whom we can place a Confidence to give Us a proper Information —

To inforce this Request as well as to brighten the Chain we lay down this other Belt of Wampum —

On the Governors concluding the Speech the Solemn Cry by way of Approbation was repeated by the Indians as many times as there were Nations present and then Canaſsatego ſt- up & Spoke

Brethren

We thank you for your kind ſpeech What you have ſaid is very agreeable to Us and to morrow when we have deliberated on the several Matters recommended to Us we will give You our Answer We desire as our Time will be wholly taken up in Council You will order the Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries to prevent their being Lost and that they may continue there till we call for them

At a Council held at Philadelphia

July the 7th 1742

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governour
Thomas Lawrence — Samuel Hasel
Ralph Assheton — Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.
Robert Strettel

The Ship Constantine Henry Elwes Master arriving in this port Yesterday and it being reported that her Crew and Paſsengers were very Sickly the Governor thereupon imediately order'd the Ship to be removed a Mile at least from the Town and that she should be Visited by Doctors And accordingly Doctors Bond & Zachary Visited the said Ship & reported, that those on board had generally recovered of a putrid infectious Fever many of whom had still the Eruptions and a few but lately well wherefore they are of Opinion it would be neceſsary, for the safety of the Inhabitants of the City to prevent their imediate Landing —

And the Governor being informed that notwithstanding his Orders to the Master to remove the Ship and not suffer any Paſsengers to Land five or six Paſsengers were Landed into the Town some whereof had the Disease Strong upon them He thereupon sent to the several Houses where they were Lodged to order the Sick to be removed into the Country or back on board the Ship

The Board taking into Consideration the Danger which may attend the Masters Landing Sick Paſsengers into the Town contrary to Law were of Opinion that the Attorney General should be order'd to prosecute the said Master for this his Tranſgreſsion.

And it is recommended to Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Hasell, to take care that such of the Paſsengers as are Sick in Town be removed into the Country

And Mr. Lawrence undertakes that the German Paſsengers shall all be Landed at Fishers Island where care shall be taken for them And that the Ship shall be well cleaned.

At a Council held in the Meeting House

July the 7th P. M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governour
James Logan — Samuel Preston
Samuel Hasel — Thomas Lawrence } Esqrs.
Robert Strettel — Abraham Taylor

Canaſsatego's Speech on behalf of the six Nations

Brethren the Governor Council & all present

According to our Promiſe we now propoſe to return You an Answer to the several Things

At a Council held in the Meeting House at Philada., July 6th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan, Samuel Preston,
Clement Plumsted, Ralph Assheton, Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell,

Upwards of two hundred Indians.

Canassatego, Speaker.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governer Commanding Silence spoke as follows:

"ffriends and Brethren of the six Nations—

"Six Years a ago, a Number of Your Chiefs obliged Us with a Visit, when they agreed on behalf of your Nations to the release of Certain Lands on both Sides the River Sasquehannah to the Southward of the Endless Mountains, and within the Limits & Bounds of the King's Grant of this Province. In Consideration of which a certain Quantity of Goods was agreed on, and delivered as a full satisfaction for the said Lands lying on the Eastern side of the said River, And for the Land on the Western side of the said River You desired the payment should be deferred till another Opportunity; these goods, which are Exactly the same in Quality as those You received the last Time the Chiefs of your Nations were here, have been ready a considerable Time, and kept in Expectation of your coming for them, and now You are come down, fully impowered by your respective Councils to receive them, We are well pleased to deliver them, Leaving it to you to make a fair and equal Division of them amongst yourselves.

"We are sorry for the Absence of our Brethren the Senekas, and much more so that it should be owing to their Distress at home by a ffamine which Rages in their Country; A ffamine so great that you tell Us a father has been Obliged to Sacrifice one part of his ffamily, even his own Children, for the Support and Preservation of himself and the other part. We heartily Commiserate their Condition, and do not doubt but you will do them fair and ample Justice in the disposal of their part of the Goods in such manner as they have Instructed you. Here the List of Goods was read over, which is as follows, Vizt:

"500lb. Powder,
"600lb. Lead,
"45 Guns,
"60 Stroud Match Coats,
"100 Blankets,
60 Kettles,
100 Tobacco Tongs,
100 Scissars,
500 Awl Blades,
120 Combs,

"100 Duffil Match Coats,
"200 Yards of Half thick,
"100 Shirts,
"40 Hats,
"40 Pair of Shoes & Buckles,
"40 Pair of Stockings,
"100 Hatchets,
"500 Knives,
"100 Hoes,
2,000 Needles,
1,000 Flints,
24 Looking Glasses,
2$^{\text{lb.}}$ Vermilion,
100 Tin Potts,
1,000 Tobacco Pipes,
24 Doz$^{\text{n.}}$ of Gartering,
200$^{\text{lb.}}$ of Tobacco, and
25 Gallons of Rum.

"And then the Governor told them that the Goods of which the Particulars had been just read to them were in the Meeting House, and would be sent to whatever place they would direct.

"You have often heard of the Care that your great and good ffriend & Brother, William Penn, took at all Times to Cultivate a perfect good Harmony with all the Indians; Of this your Nations have ever been fully Sensible, but more especially a Number of Your Chiefs, about Ten Years ago, when on the arrival of a Son of your said Great ffriend William Penn, large and Valuable Presents were Exchanged by Us with You. A new Road was made and clear'd, a new ffire kindled, and the Chain of ffriendship made stronger, so as to last while the Sun & Moon endure.

"And now We cannot but congratulate our Selves that your coming should happen at a Time when we are in Daily Expectation of a War being declared between the King of England & the ffrench King, well knowing that should such Warr happen it must very sensibly Affect you, considering your situation in the neighbourhood of Canada.

"Your coming at this Juncture is particularly fortunate, since it gives us an Opportunity of mentioning several Things that may be necessary to be settled between People so strictly and closely united as we are—An Union not to be Expressed by any thing less than the Affectionate Regards which Children of the same Parents bear for each other, as conceiving our selves to be one flesh and one People. The utmost care therefore ought mutually to be taken by Us on both sides, that the Road between Us be kept perfectly clear and open, and no Letts not the least Obstruction be suffered to lye in the Way, or if any should by accident be found that may hinder our free Intercourse & Correspondence, it must forthwith be removed.

"To inforce this we lay down a String of Wampum.

"In the next place, we on our part shall enlarge our ffire that burns between Us, we shall provide more fewel to increase it and to make it burn brighter and clearer, and give a stronger and more lasting Light & Warmth.

"In Evidence of our Sincere Intentions we lay down this Belt of Wampum.

"In the Last place considering the Obligations we are mutually under by our several Treaties that We should hear with our Ears for You and you hear with Your Ears for Us, We shall at all Times very willingly give you the Earliest and best Intelligence of any designs that may be found to your Disadvantage; And if you discover any preperations that can hurt Us we desire you will immediately dispatch some suitable Person in whom we can place a Confidence to give Us a proper Information.

"To inforce this Request as well as to brighten the Chain, we lay down this other Belt of Wampum.

"On the Governor's concluding the Speech, the Solemn Cry by way of Approbation was repeated by the Indians as many times as there were Nations present, and then Canassatego rose up and spoke:

"Brethren:

We thank you for your kind speech. What you have said is very agreeable to Us, and to-morrow, when we have deliberated on the several Matters recommended to Us, will give you our Answer. We desire, as our Time will be wholly taken up in Council, you will Order the Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries, to prevent their being Lost, and that they may continue there till we call for them.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 7th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

Thomas Laurence, Samuel Hasell,
Ralph Assheton, Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,

The Ship Constantine, Henry Elwes, Master, arriving in this Port Yesterday, and it being reported that her Crew and Passengers were very sickly, the Governor thereupon imediately order'd the Ship to be removed a Mile at least from the Town, and that she should be visited by Doctors. And accordingly Doctors Bond & Zachary visited the said Ship, & reported that those on Board had generally recovered of a putrid infectious ffever, many of whom had still the Eruptions, and a few but lately well, wherefore they are of Opinion it would be necessary for the safety of the Inhabitants of the City to prevent their immediate Landing.

And the Governor being informed that notwithstanding his Order to the Master to remove the Ship and not Suffer any Passengers to Land, five or six Passengers were Landed into the Town, some whereof had the Disease Strong upon them, He thereupon sent to the several Houses where they were Lodged to order the sick to be removed into the Country or back on board the Ship.

Marquis de Beauharnois to revoke the order he had not been able to refuse to the ardor every one displayed to set out on this expedition; and to confine himself to the instructions of the Court, regarding that establishment; that is, to oppose it as much as possible, by employing the Iroquois for that purpose, without explaining himself any further.

The news received from the Upper countries to the effect that some underground Belts were sent by the English to divers Indian Nations, inviting them to rid themselves of the French scattered throughout that region; and that the Foxes had sent out some war parties against the Ilinois, whereby several Frenchmen have been killed, led the Marquis de Beauharnois to think that some brilliant action would be necessary in order to keep the Nations in check, and that the French and domiciliated Indians who had been called out for the expedition against Choüeguen might be sent, next year, against the Foxes. But as it was of the greatest importance to keep this project secret, he contented himself with giving the Indians and the Militia, who had been warned, to understand that he calculated on them for next year, the season being too far advanced for the execution of the design against Choüeguen.

The Marquis de Beauharnois' opinion respecting the war against the Foxes has been the more readily approved by the Baron de Longueuil, Messrs De la Chassaigne, Lacorne, de Lignery, La Noue and Duplessis-fabert, whom he had assembled at his house, as it appears from all the letters that the Court has written since several years, that it has nothing so much at heart as the destruction of that Indian Nation, which cannot be prevailed on by the presents and the good treatment of the French, to live in peace, notwithstanding all its promises. Besides it is notorious that the Foxes have a secret understanding with the Iroquois to secure a retreat among the latter, in case they be obliged to abandon their villages.

They have one already secured among the Sioux of the Prairies, with whom they are allied; so that should they be pre-advised of the design of the French to wage war against them, it would be easy for them to retire to the one or the other, before their passage could be intersected, or themselves attacked in their villages.

Conference between M. de Beauharnois and the Onondagas and Senecas.

Address of the Nontagués to the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France. 6th of July, 1742.

ONOȢAROGON, GRAND CHIEF.

Father. Here we are come to see you; we are delighted to behold you in such good health; we are all assembled again, and have but one Cayuga among us, who is a child; I know not whether your Council be again assembled.

BY A BELT.

Father. As we have arrived here in safety, we request you not to listen to any bad tales that might be reported to you of us; we know there are wicked Nations, that speak badly; we have but the hearts our ancestors implanted in us, which is to do your will. We assure you by this Belt, and beg of you not to believe the evil reports that might have been made to you.

By a Belt.

Father. We are devoid of reason since we no longer see our children (Mess^{rs} de Longueüil). Formerly, when there was any business, they used to come to our mats to communicate it to us. It is a very long time since we have seen them, and as their visit spread peace throughout our village, we request you to send them to us when you desire to make your will known, and to announce to us your message.

By a Belt.

Father. We told you that our ancestors gave us sense; we have none any more since we no longer lay our eyes on our son M. de Longueüil; the late M^{r} de Callières planted for us a Tree of peace, whose bark was so hard that no axe could penetrate it; nevertheless one of our people, a young fool, has stained a leaf of it with blood; we bury this affair by this Belt; Father, we request you to prevail on your Nations to forget it, and to recompose every thing, as we are disposed to do also.

By a Belt.

Father. When we came to see you on your arrival, you asked us for a name. It was I who gave it to you; it is *Skenon*, which signifies Peace. Father, we thank you for having preserved this name among us, and for having prevailed on your young men to obey your will; we, on our part, have not forgotten and shall always preserve it; by this Belt we assure you thereof, and we cleanse your throat, in order that if you have anything to say to us, you may speak to us more freely.

By four Strings of Wampum.

Father. This is all I have to say to you; by these strings of Wampum, I repair our road, so as to remove all obstructions; but, Father, I perceive that I am at work at it alone, wherefore we request you to send some one of our children to pacify our young men, in order that this road may be always peaceable and quiet.

Address of the same to those present from the Sault.

By a Belt.

Brethren. We have commenced by speaking to our Father. You have been witnesses thereof; you know that bad affairs occur when least expected; we have returned a scalp to M^{r} Darnaud at Fort Frontenac to replace him of your village who was killed at Choüeghen by one of our thoughtless young men, whilst under the influence of liquor. Brethren, you are aware that matters such as these which are of frequent occurence among us, are subject to be arranged; therefore we request you to forget what has passed and to think no more of it.

Brethren. You know that we have covered the dead by presents which we have left with M^{r} Darnaud. By this Belt, we invite you to maintain like us, peace among your young men.

By another Belt.

Brethren. This Belt is to wipe up the blood that has been shed; to clean the mat of the afflicted, and to quieten their minds.

By three Strings of Wampum.

Brethren. Here is a pleasant medicine which we give you, so that you may not have any more bile in your hearts: wherefore, Brethren, we invite you to bury all that is past, and to entertain no ill feeling against us.

Those of the Sault thanked them, and invited them to visit their village.

Answer of Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France, to the Address of the Nontagués. 18th of July, 1742.

Children. I am very glad to see you all again assembled around me, and that you enjoy good health; you perceive that my Council has also met.

By a Belt.

Children. You may be at ease in regard to evil reports, for I have no desire to hear any. However, I have heard none respecting you: I know your heart is good, and that you tread in the foot steps of your ancestors; as long as you do my will, you shall find me always a good father who will open his arms to you.

Children. I know that Messrs de Longueüil were going to see you on your mats; had any thing of consequence required, I should have sent them to communicate it to you. I will send them as you request, whenever it becomes necessary to communicate my pleasure to you, and to announce to you my word.

By a Belt.

Children. I have seen the Tree of Peace planted by Mr de Callières. I know that the bark was so hard that no axe could penetrate it. The finest tree has always some rotten branches; the leaf which one of your young fools stained with blood has been cleaned; this unfortunate affair is entirely forgotten; therefore Children, remain quiet, and do your best to prevail on your young men not to act so any more.

By a Belt.

Children. I remember that you conferred on me, at my arrival, the name of *Skenon;* you perceive that I have preserved it, and that my young men have always obeyed me; you too have preserved, and not forgotten it. By this Belt, I renew this name, and assure you that I will retain it as long as I live. My heart gives expression to my thought.

By four Strings of Wampum.

Children. I make a smooth road for you on which you will find no obstructions; you see me working on it as well as yourselves, when any business is to be transacted you will see some of your children in your village. Continue to live in peace and quietness on your mats.

By a Belt.

Children. You told me, last year, that you had buried the goods, and shut the liquor up in the rocks, assuring me that you would not carry on that trade any more; I have been told that your young men continued their trade notwithstanding; it is for you to regulate this, if you wish me to believe you sincere in what you said; otherwise, I should suspect that your words proceed only from the tip of your lips.

Children. I have learned that the English were desirous to settle at Kaskonchagon, and continued hard at work to corrupt your Nation, in order to induce them to sell that land. I communicated last year my opinion thereupon to the Senecas; as they are present I intend speaking to them again on this subject.

Children. I have been informed that the English were fortifying Choüeghen. Some evil design against you and me must be hatching, I cannot comprehend how the Iroquois of the Five Nations can tolerate such an establishment, and not oppose it, the more especially as, when the English asked permission of you to settle Choüeghen, they said that they merely intended to construct a Beaver trap. Reflect on what I say to you. I shall repeat this to your brethren, the Senecas, when I meet them in Council.

Children. I have listened attentively to all that you said to your brethren of the Sault, to repair the unfortunate affair that has occurred. They have invited you to visit them. You can set out whensoever you please.

Children. Here's a cup of my milk, and something for you to smoke quietly on your mats. This is all I have to say to you.

Address of the Senecas to the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France. 17th of July, 1742.

Father. When we came down here two years ago, you gave us some shoes[*] to takes us home, and you said to us: Children, I expect they will bring you back here; they could hardly carry us home; we have made others to come down, and we have left our wives and little ones for the purpose of visiting you. We have set out without provisions, and have left every thing to the wide world in order to have this pleasure. We have abandoned even our bodies.

Father. We have been informed that we were not looked upon as Chiefs, and that 'twas said that we were not such; Father, 'tis true that we are young men, and that all our Chiefs are dead. We are, notwithstanding, sent here on behalf of all the village, and we request you to hear us.

By a Belt.

Father. When you granted peace to all the Nations, you planted a Tree of Peace which went up to Heaven, and even pierced all the clouds. Father, we perceive that this tree is shaken, we make it firm by this Belt.

By a Belt.

Father. You know that a Tree ought always have green leaves; we renew them so that the sun may not penetrate, and that all the Nations who will come to talk on friendly affairs, may set under our shade.

Father. When this Tree was planted, some white roots were attached to it in order that we might be able to see more distinctly those who might injure them; on our side they are always in their original brightness; none are rotten but those which are on the side of Sundown; we repair them by this Belt.

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[*] These are Bark Canoes.

BY A BELT.

Father. We come to repair the Tree of Peace; here is a Medicine which we give you to cleanse your heart, and we request you not to listen to evil reports.

Father. When the Chiefs began to talk of friendly affairs, they placed a white flag over your head; we now see that it is torn and is beginning to be soiled. By this Belt, we clean it, and remove all the dust which may be on your body in consequence of the business with which we see you daily overwhelmed.

BY A BELT.

Father. We learned last year that the King our Father at the other side of the Great Lake, had made you a much bigger Chief than you had been; we express our gratitude in return by this Belt, and request him not to withdraw you from this place. We are acquainted with your manners; you are kind to us; another might come who would not be acquainted with us, and who might not entertain the same kind feelings towards us; therefore, Father, we request you not to leave us. As we sometimes remark whatever passes, we have perceived that your coat is not decorated like that of M. de Vaudreuil; we know not the reason of this.

Father. We met on our way down two Hurons at Choüéghen, who directed us to desire the three chiefs who were here to return, as they would not come down, and that their Missionary located them on Grosse Isle, in the vicinity of Detroit.

BY THREE STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Father. By these three strings of Wampum we request you to order our Interpreters to repeat correctly all that the Indians say, and your answers to them, so that you may understand our words, and we yours.

BY THREE STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Father. When you concluded peace, you left us masters of our late son (M^r de Joncaire) who died at Niagara. You replaced him by his son who accompanied us down; we request you to grant him to us, and to let him go up with us in order to assist at a Council to be held next spring with the Flatheads, and to learn what will be concluded at that which is to be held with the English, to which we have been invited. We know not what they want of us; our son will inform you.

BY THREE STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Father. When you granted us peace, you also gave us a Blacksmith, and you told us Laforge would die with us; as he is old we ask for his son and request you to permit him to reside at the Little Village; we also request you to recommend him not to treat us rudely when we shall go with work to him.

Father. Here is a present from the Women of the Council *(Dames de Conseil)*; they request you to endow their Tortoises with sound, so as to be able to rouse themselves when they are performing their ceremonies.

Father. Here is another message from the Warriors, who request you also to give them some charges of powder and some ball, to enable them to take refuge in the woods, to avoid the famine.

Father. Here is a trifling present sent you by three persons of the village, to request you, if you have any old blankets, to throw a few over them.

Father. I wish to inform you that our brothers, the Nontagués, on their return home last year, took down the French flag, when within sight of Chouëguen, and hoisted that of the English. I, Seneca, do not do that; I have always borne your flag among the English, in spite of all that could be said to me. The one you gave me is worn out; I request you to give me another. This is all we have to say to you; we ask for some of your milk.

Father. Your village appears to be changed; we are repulsed, and are not allowed to enter, when we go in quest of provisions.

Answer of the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-general of New France, to the Address of the Senecas. 31st July, 1742.

Children. You must not doubt the pleasure I feel at seeing you arrive here in good health. I had sent orders to Fort Frontenac to facilitate your means of coming down.

Children. I cannot comprehend how you suffer yourselves to be amused by the idle talk that is addressed to you. You, Théruatakonte, are you not aware that I have long known you as a Great Chief, and a man who is continually occupied at good business; I am likewise acquainted with the Chiefs who accompanied you, and am aware that you are all sent on behalf of your two villages. You may have remarked that I made no difficulty in hearing you.

BY A BELT.

Children. I remember well the Tree that has been planted. You ought to know that it has never been shaken by me, and that I have done all that has depended on me to preserve it green and bright. By this belt I clean whatever part of it might have been soiled.

BY A BELT.

Children. You have well done to renew the leaves of this Tree, though they were always green on my side. I invite you to preserve them carefully. You know that all the People from Sundown have come here to clean the roots that had rotted; by this Belt I make you see them such as they have been planted.

BY A WHITE BELT.

Children. I have drank with pleasure the medicine you have given me, though I had no need of it; my heart is always clean, and I do not amuse myself in hearing or listening to evil reports; I give you a like medicine, to cleanse away all the bad stuff you might have in your hearts. Children. I thank you for renewing the white flag, which the Chiefs placed over my head. I will always preserve it, and will never be occupied except in good business.

BY A BELT.

Children. I thank you for the compliment you have paid me, on the new dignity with which the King has honored me. I shall report your sentiments to Onontio-Goa.

Children. I am about to repeat to you what I said this year to your brethren the Nontagués who addressed me last year in the name of the Five Nations.

Speech to the Onondagas.

BY A LARGE BELT.

Children. You told me, last year, that you had buried the goods and shut the liquor up in the Rocks, assuring me that you would not carry on that Trade any more. I have been told that your young men continued their trade, notwithstanding. It is for you to regulate this, if you wish me to believe you sincere in what you said; otherwise I should suspect your words proceeded only from the end of your lips.

Children. I have learned that the English was desirous to settle at Kaskonchagon,[1] and continued hard at work to corrupt your nation in order to prevail on them to sell that land. I communicated last year my opinion thereupon to the Senecas; as they are present, I am going to speak to them again on the subject.

Children. I have been informed that the English were fortifying Choüéghen. Some evil design against you or me must be hatching. I cannot comprehend how the Iroquois of the Five Nations can tolerate such an establishment, and not oppose it, the more especially as, when the English asked permission to settle Choüéguen, they said that they merely intended to construct a Beaver trap. Reflect on what I say to you.

Children. I shall repeat this speech to your brethren, the Senecas, when I meet them in Council.

Children. As I have eyes and ears every where, I am going to repeat to you what occurred at the Council at Orange, which you mentioned to me, and whereof, you told me, that my son, Joncaire, would give me information.

COUNCIL HELD AT ORANGE.

By the first Belt, Kora says to the Iroquois: — Children, I have cause to complain of you; every time we met, I exhorted you to go no more to see Onontio, and not to carry on any trade with him; you have always deceived me, inasmuch as you go down every year to Montreal, and your deputies are actually on the road to visit Onontio. This is a matter I take close to heart. By this Belt, I bar the Montreal path against you, and beg of you not to speak to me any more from the end of your lips, as you have done hitherto, but to tell me from the bottom of your hearts that you will have no more business with Onontio.

By the second Belt he said: Children, you know that I had Choüéghen fortified, and that I have put it in order so as to fear no more the insults of the French. You ought to regard this fort as the support of your country, and your refuge in case of need.

Should Onontio come, then, to shake it and to overturn it by his blows, place your hands against the other side of the fort to keep it up, and repel the French with all your might.

By the third Belt, he said: My heart is torn at seeing my children destroying each other; you have unadvisedly taken up the hatchet against the Flatheads, the Cherakis and Chicachas, who are all my children like yourselves. I, therefore, take the hatchet out of your hands, and throw it so far that you can never recover it. I wish all my children to regard each other as brethren; let them all henceforward entertain the same sentiments, and unite together to support mutually the one the other.

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[1] See note 1, *supra* p. 1085. The literal meaning of this name, by which the Mohawks or Onondagas distinguished the Genesee river, is "At the Fall," *Gascons-age*. It is derived from *Gasco*, something alive in the kettle; as if the waters were agitated by some living animal. *Bruyas. Radices Verborum Iroquaeorum.* — ED.

By the fourth Belt, he said: I have been astonished to learn that some Frenchmen are settled in your villages, and that they have one of their National flags with them there, which means, that you consider yourselves Onontio's children, and this I must not suffer. By this Belt, then, I haul down the French flag that you have at home; I drive from your cabins all the French who might happen to be there; and whenever any of that Nation or other of Onontio's children come to you, I forbid you entertaining them longer than one night.

Children. I must not keep you in ignorance of what your brethren of the Sault S^t Louis said to your brethren the Onontagués, and which they intend to repeat to you when you visit them.

Address of those of the Sault to the Onondagas.

Brethren. The road from you to us has been a long time as it were stopped up, and we can hardly speak to you anywhere except at Montreal; 'tis you that have placed this obstruction in the road, by the English establishment at Choüéghen, which you desired and have maintained. We can hardly go any longer to your country whilst Choüéghen exists, and you ought to know the reason. It is because there is a Demon in that fort that foments discord between you and us, and does all in his power to make us take up the hatchet against you. This Demon is rum that has caused the death of eight men belonging to our village whom you have killed at different times at Choüéghen. We, notwithstanding, love peace and desire nothing so much as always to maintain good intelligence with our brethren. But we would wish, at the same time, that you on your part should do all that depends on you to foster it.

When the English were desirous to build a house at Choüéghen, they requested you to loan them for a season a small piece of ground. When will you take back that land which belongs to you? It is time to set about it, for you see that they already regard themselves as the masters of your country, and are about settling there in such a manner that you will not be able to drive them out of it. They will soon reduce you to slavery; you must perceive that they scarcely love you; you know well they love your enemies the Flathads better than they love you, and that they favor them in every respect. Bethink yourselves, then, Brethren, of what you have to do, but reflect on it like wise men. If you have need of us, we shall remember that you are our brethren. We have readily undertaken the war against the Flatheads, to please you.

Children. The Council held at Orange ought to prove to you how bad hearted the English are, and shew you that their aim is only to disturb the earth, and to make you disloyal to your Father. I know not what response your Nations will have given to these bad speeches; I shall soon know; but I could not believe that the English could seduce you to such a degree as to induce you to get into a misunderstanding with me who am your Father, whilst they are only your brethren. Pay attention to what I tell you, and never allow your mind to be corrupted. By this Belt, I confirm my word, and invite you to continue hostilities against the Chicachas who is our mutual enemy; you know that I have given his flesh for food to all the Nations.

Children. You did well to communicate to me the message intrusted to you by the Hurons, whom you met at Choüéghen, for two or three of their Chiefs who were here.

By three large Strings of Wampum.

I have ordered all my interpreters to repeat faithfully what my Children say to me; I feel the necessity of that being done so as to avoid all confusion in Council.

BY THREE STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Children. I still leave you masters of your son, Joncaire, who came down with you. I send his brother with you to learn your language; you will not hold any Councils except in the presence of the one or the other, so that I may be informed of what passes among you. I shall not repeat to you what I have directed your son Joncaire to say to you respecting the Flatheads; you ought to know what to think of the matter, and how dangerous it would be for you, in regard to the other Nations, to make peace with them.

BY THREE STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Children. I give you a Blacksmith, namely, Laforge's Son, whom you will take along. I shall give him orders to treat you mildly as I treat all my Children. You Chiefs, do you, on your part, get your young men to entertain the same kind consideration for the French whom I send among you, and whom you asked of me.

Children. Here's a present for the women of the Council. Tell them from me that I engage them to continue to be industrious in good affairs.

Children. Here's also a present in return for the Warriors' Message. I invite them to make a good use of it.

Children. I comply, with pleasure, with the request you have presented me in behalf of three persons of your village.

Children. You have done me the pleasure to advise me of what your brethren, the Nontagués, have done in passing by Choüeghen: Had I known it sooner I would have told them my mind thereupon. As your flag is worn, I give you another, because I regard you as my true Children, and believe your heart to be as pure as this flag is white.

Children. My village is not changed; I do not think that you have been repulsed when going in quest of provisions, as that would be contrary to my intentions. You ought to be aware that the store is small, and that every body cannot get into it.

Children. Here are some presents for your villages; I am told that those I sent thither were consumed before reaching you; on this account I have instructed my son Joncaire to distribute them for me.

Artillery at present in the several Forts of France.

AT QUEBEC.

7 iron	24	pounders, with	8 marine carriages	and 1560 balls.
20 iron	18	pounders, "	22 carriages	and 1372 balls and 150 barred shot.
18 iron	12	pounders "	20 carriages	and 1246 balls and 150 barred shot.
26 iron	8	pounders "	28 carriages	and 1554 balls.
35 iron	6	pounders with	34 marine carriages	and 1154 balls
3 iron	3	pounders "	9 field carriages	
and			3 carriages	82 balls.
2 brass	4	pounders	4 field carriages and	12 limbers.
1 brass	4	pounder culverine		

immediately dispatch ſome ſuitable person in whom we can place a Confidence to give Us a proper Information —

To inforce this Request as well as to brighten the Chain we lay down this other Belt of Wampum —

On the Governors concluding the Speech the Solemn Cry by way of Approbation was repeated by the Indians as many times as there were Nations present and then Canaſſatego stood up & Spoke

Brethren

We thank you for your kind ſpeech What you have ſaid is very agreeable to Us and to morrow when we have deliberated on the several Matters recommended to Us we will give You our Answer We desire as our Time will be wholly taken up in Council You will order the Goods to be carried back to the proprietaries to prevent their being Lost and that they may continue there till we call for them

At a Council held at Philadelphia

July the 7th 1742

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governor

Thomas Lawrence
Ralph Assheton
Robert Strettel
Samuel Hasel
Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.

The Ship Constantine Henry Elwes Master arriving in this port Yesterday and it being reported that her Crew and paſsengers were very ſickly the Governor thereupon imediately ordered the Ship to be removed a Mile at least from the Town and that she should be Visited by Doctors And accordingly Doctors Bond & Zachary visited the said Ship & reported that those on board had generally recovered of a putrid infectious ffever many of whom had ſtill the Eruptions and a few but lately well wherefore they are of Opinion it would be neceſsary for the safety of the Inhabitants of the City to prevent their imediate Landing —

And the Governor being informed that notwithstanding his Orders to the Master to remove the Ship and not suffer any paſsengers to Land five or six paſsengers were Landed into the Town ſome whereof had the Diseaſe Strong upon them He thereupon ſent to the several Houses where they were Lodged to order the ſick to be removed into the Country or back on board the Ship

The Board taking into Consideration the Danger which may attend the Masters Landing ſick paſsengers into the Town contrary to Law were of Opinion that the Attorney General should be ordered to proſecute the said Master for this his Transgreſsion.

And it is recommended to Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Haſell, to take care that such of the paſsengers as are ſick in Town be removed into the Country

And Mr. Lawrence undertakes that the German paſsengers shall all be Landed at Fishers Island where care shall be taken for them And that the Ship shall be well cleaned.

At a Council held in the Meeting House

July the 7th P. M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governor

James Logan
Samuel Hasel
Robert Strettel
Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence
Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.

Canaſſatego's Speech on behalf of the six Nations

Brethren the Governor Council & all present

According to our Promiſe we now propoſe to return You an Anſwer to the ſeveral Things

Pennſylvania 1742.

Things mentioned to Us Yesterday and ſhall beg Leave to ſpeake to publick Affairs first tho' they – were what you ſpoke to Last On this Road you Yesterday put Us in Mind first of William Penns early and Constant Care to Cultivate Friendſhip with all the Indians, Of the Treaty we held with one of his ſons about ten Years ago, And of the neceſsity there is at this Time of keeping the Roads between Us clear and free from all Obstructions — We are all very Sensible of the kind regard that good Man – William Penn had for all the Indians and cannot but be pleased to find that his Children have the ſame We well remember the Treaty you mention held with his Son on his Arrival here by which we Confirmed our League of Friendſhip that is to last as long as the Sun & Moon endure In – Consequence of this we on our part shall preserve the Road free from all Incumbrances in Confir=mation whereof We lay down this String of Wampum

You in the next Place said you would enlarge the Fire and make it burn brighter which – we are pleased to hear You mention And aſsure You we ſhall do the same by adding to it more – fewell that it may still flame out more ſtrongly than ever — In the last place You were pleased to ſay that we are bound by the Strictest League to watch for each others preservation that we ſhould hear with our Ears for You and you hear with Your Ears for Us this is equally agreeable to Us and we ſhall not fail to give you early Intelligence whenever any thing of Consequence comes to – our Knowledge and to Encourage You to do the same and to nouriſh in Your Hearts what you have ſpoke to Us with Your Tongues about the renewal of our Amity and the brightning of the Chain of Friendſhip We confirm what we have ſaid with another Belt of Wampum —

Brethren

We received from the Proprietor Yesterday some Goods in Consideration of our – Release of the Lands on the West ſide of Sasquahannah — It is true we have the full Quantity – according to Agreement but if the Proprietor had been here himself we think in regard of our Numbers and poverty he would have made an Addition to them — If the Goods were only to be divided – amongst the Indians present a ſingle person would have had but a small portion but if you – consider what Numbers are left behind equally intitled with Us to a Share there will be extremely little We therefore desire if you have the Keys of the Proprietors Chest you will open it and take out a little more for Us. —

We know our Lands are now become more Valuable the white people think we – dont know their Value but we are ſensible that the Land is Everlasting and the few Goods we receive for it are ſoon Worn out and gone for the future we will ſell no Lands but when But when Brother Onas is in the Country and we will know before hand the Quantity of Goods we are to receive Besides we are not well Used with respect to the Lands still unsold by Us — Your people daily ſettle on these Lands and ſpoil our Hunting — We must insist on your removing them as you know they have no right to the Northward of Kittochtinny Hills — In particular we renew our Complaints against ſome people who are ſettled at Juniata a Branch of Sasquahannah and all along the Banks of that River as far as Mahaniay and desire they may be forthwith made to go off the Land for they do great Damage to our Cousins the Delawares

We have further to observe with respect to the Lands lying on the West ſide of Sasquahannah that tho' brother Onas (meaning the Propr.) has paid Us for what his people poſseſs Yet ſome parts of that Country have been taken up by persons whose place of residence is to the South of this province from whom we have never received any Consideration This affair was recommended to You by our Chiefs at our Last Treaty and you then at our earneſt desire promiſed to write a Letter to that person who has the Authority over those people and to procure Us his Answer As – we have never heard from You on this head we want to know what You have done in it If you have not done any thing we now renew our Request and desire You will inform the Person whose people are ſeated on our Lands that that Country belongs to Us in right of Conquest We having bought it with our Blood and taken it from our Enemies in fair War and we Expect as Owners of that Land to receive ſuch a Consideration for it as the Land is worth We desire You will preſs him to send Us a positive Answer Let him ſay Yes or No if he says Yes we will treat with him if no we are able to do our ſelves Justice and we will do it by going to take payment our ſelves

It

Pennsylvania 1742

It is Customary with Us to make a present of Skins whenever we renew our Treaties We are Ashamed to offer our Brethren so few but your Horses and Cows have eat the Grass our Deer used to feed on This has made them Scarce and will We hope plead in Excuse for our not bringing a larger Quantity if we could have spared more we would have given more but we are really poor and Desire You'l not consider the Quantity but few as they are accept them in Testimony of our Regard

Here they gave the Governor a Bundle of Skins

The Governor imediately replied

Brethren

We thank You for the many Declarations of Respect you have given Us in this solemn renewal of our Treaties We receive & shall keep your String & Belts of Wampum as pledges of your Sincerity and desire those We gave you may be carefully preserved as Testimonies of ours

In answer to what You say about the Proprietaries — They are all absent and have taken the Keys of their Chest with them so that We cannot on their Behalf enlarge the Quantity of Goods were they here they might perhaps be more generous but we cannot be liberal for them — The Government will however take Your request into Consideration and in regard to your poverty may perhaps make you a present — I but just mention this now intending to refer this part of your Speech to be answered at our next meeting

The number of Guns as well as every thing else answers exactly with the particulars specified in your Deed of Conveyance which is more than was agreed to be given You It was your own sentiments that the Lands on the West side of Sasquahannah were not so valuable as those on the East and an Abatement was to be made proportionable to this Difference in Value but the proprietor overlooked this and ordered the full Quantity to be delivered which you will look on as a favour

It is very true that Lands are of late become more Valuable but what raises their Value Is it not intirely owing to the Industry & Labour used by the white People in their Cultivation and Improvement had not they came amongst You these Lands would have been of no Use to you any further than to maintain You and is there not now you have sold so much enough left for all the purposes of living — What you say of the Goods that they are soon worn out is applicable to every thing but you know very well that they cost a great deal of Money and the Value of Land is no more than what it is worth in Money

On your former Complaints against peoples settling the Lands on Juniata and from thence all along on the River Sasquahannah as far as Mahaniahy some Magistrates were sent expressly to remove them and we thought no persons would stay after that

Here they interrupted the Governor and said these persons who were sent did not do their Duty so far from removing the People they made Surveys for themselves and they are in League with the Trespassers — We desire more effectual Methods may be used and honester persons employed

Which the Governor promised and then proceeded

Brethren

According to the promise made at our last Treaty with You Mr Logan who was at that Time president did write to the Governor of Maryland that he might make you Satisfaction for such of your Lands as his People had taken up but did not receive one word from him upon that head I will write to him again and Endeavour to procure You a Satisfactory Answer We do not doubt but he will do You Justice but we exhort You to be careful not to Exercise any Acts of Violence towards his People as they likewise are our Brethren and Subjects of the same great King and therefore Violence towards them must be productive of very evil Consequences

I shall conclude what I have to say at this Time with Acknowledgements for your present which is very agreeable to Us from the Expressions of Regard used by You in presenting it — Gifts of this Nature receiving their Value from the Affection of the Giver and not from the Quantity or price of the thing given.

"In the Last place considering the Obligations we are mutually under by our several Treaties that We should hear with our Ears for You and you hear with Your Ears for Us, We shall at all Times very willingly give you the Earliest and best Intelligence of any designs that may be found to your Disadvantage; And if you discover any preperations that can hurt Us we desire you will immediately dispatch some suitable Person in whom we can place a Confidence to give Us a proper Information.

"To inforce this Request as well as to brighten the Chain, we lay down this other Belt of Wampum.

"On the Governor's concluding the Speech, the Solemn Cry by way of Approbation was repeated by the Indians as many times as there were Nations present, and then Canassatego rose up and spoke:

"Brethren:

We thank you for your kind speech. What you have said is very agreeable to Us, and to-morrow, when we have deliberated on the several Matters recommended to Us, will give you our Answer. We desire, as our Time will be wholly taken up in Council, you will Order the Goods to be carried back to the Proprietaries, to prevent their being Lost, and that they may continue there till we call for them.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 7th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

Thomas Laurence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,		

The Ship Constantine, Henry Elwes, Master, arriving in this Port Yesterday, and it being reported that her Crew and Passengers were very sickly, the Governor thereupon imediately order'd the Ship to be removed a Mile at least from the Town, and that she should be visited by Doctors. And accordingly Doctors Bond & Zachary visited the said Ship, & reported that those on Board had generally recovered of a putrid infectious ffever, many of whom had still the Eruptions, and a few but lately well, wherefore they are of Opinion it would be necessary for the safety of the Inhabitants of the City to prevent their immediate Landing.

And the Governor being informed that notwithstanding his Order to the Master to remove the Ship and not Suffer any Passengers to Land, five or six Passengers were Landed into the Town, some whereof had the Disease Strong upon them, He thereupon sent to the several Houses where they were Lodged to order the sick to be removed into the Country or back on board the Ship.

The Board taking into Consideration the Danger which may attend the Master's Landing sick Passengers into the Town, contrary to Law, were of Opinion that the Attorney General should be order'd to prosecute the said Master for this his Transgression.

And it is recommended to Mr. Laurence and Mr. Hasell to take care that such of the Passengers as are sick in Town be removed into the Country.

And Mr. Laurence undertakes that the German Passengers shall all be Landed at ffisher's Island, where care shall be taken for them, And that the Ship shall be well cleaned.

At a Council held in the Meeting House, July the 7th, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	Samuel Preston,	Esqrs.
Samuel Hasell,	Thomas Laurence,	
Robert Strettell,	Abraham Taylor,	

Canassatego's Speech on behalf of the six Nations.

"Brethren, the Governor, Council, & all present:

"According to our Promise, we now propose to return You an Answer to the several Things mentioned to Us Yesterday, and shall beg Leave to speak to Public Affairs first, tho' they were what you spoke to Last. On this Head you Yesterday put Us in Mind, first, 'of William Penn's early and Constant Care to Cultivate ffriendship with all the Indians, Of the Treaty we held with one of his Sons about ten Years ago, And of the necessity there is at this Time of keeping the Roads between Us clear and free from all Obstructions.' We are all very Sensible of the kind regard that good Man, William Penn, had for all the Indians, and cannot but be pleased to find that his Children have the same. We well remember the Treaty you mention, held with his Son on his Arrival here, by which we Confirmed our League of friendship that is to last as long as the Sun & Moon endures. In Consequence of this we, on our part, shall preserve the Road free from all Incumbrances, in Confirmation whereof We lay down this String of Wampum.

"You, in the next Place, said You would enlarge the ffire and make it burn brighter, which we are pleased to hear You mention, And Assure You we shall do the same by adding to it more fewell, that it may still flame out more strongly than ever. In the last place You were pleased to say, that we are bound, by the Strictest Leagues, to watch for each other's Preservation; That we should hear with our Ears for You, and You hear with Your Ears for Us; this is equally agreeable to Us, and we shall not fail to give you early Intelligence whenever any thing of Consequence comes to our Knowledge, and to Encourage You to do the same; and to nourish in Your Hearts what you have Spoke to Us with Your Tongues about the renewal of our Amity and the brightning of the Chain of ffriendship, We confirm what we have said with another Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"We received from the Proprietors Yesterday some Goods, in Consideration of our Release of the Lands on the West side of Sasquehannah. It is true we have the full Quantity according to Agreement, but if the Proprietor had been here himself, we think in regard of our Numbers and poverty he would have made an Addition to them. If the Goods were only to be divided amongst the Indians present, a single Person would have had but a small Portion, but if you consider what Numbers are left behind, equally intitled with Us to a Share, there will be extremely little. We therefore desire, if you have the Keys of the Proprietor's Chest, you will open it and take out a little more for us.

"We know our Lands are now become more Valuable; the white People think we don't know their Value, but we are sensible that the Land is Everlasting, and the few Goods we receive for it are soon Worn out and Gone; for the future, we will sell no Lands but when Brother Onas is in the Country, and we will know before hand the Quantity of Goods we are to receive; Besides, we are not well Used with respect to the Lands still unsold by Us. Your People daily settle on these Lands and spoil our Hunting. We must insist on your removing them, as you know they have no right to the Northward of Kittochtinny Hills. In particular, we renew our Complaints against some People who are settled at Juniata, a Branch of Sasquehannah, and all along the Banks of that River as Mahaniay, and desire they may be forthwith made to go off the Land, for they do great Damage to our Cousins the Delawares.

"We have further to observe with respect to the Lands lying on the West side of the Sasquehanna, that tho' brother Onas (meaning the Prop^{r}) has paid Us for what his People possess, Yet some parts of that country have been taken Up by persons whose place of residence is to the South of this Province, from whom we have never received any Consideration. This affair was recomended to you by our Chiefs at our Last Treaty, and you then, at our earnest desire, promised to write a Letter to that person who has the authority over those People, and to procure Us his Answer. As we have never heard from you on this head, we want to know what you have done in it. If you have not done anything we now renew our Request, and desire You will inform the Person whose people are seated on our Lands, that that Country belongs to Us in right of Conquest—We having bought it with our Blood, and taken it from our Enemies in fair War; And we Expect as Owners of that Land to receive such a Consideration for it as the Land is worth. We desire you will press him to send Us a positive Answer; Let him say Yes or No; if he says Yes, we will treat with him; if No, we are able to do ourselves Justice, and we will do it by going to take payment on ourselves.

"It is Customary with Us to make a Present of Skins whenever we renew our Treaties. We are ashamed to Offer our Brethren so few, but your Horses and Cows have eat the Grass our Deer used to feed on. This has made them Scarce, and will, We hope, plead in Excuse for our not bringing a larger Quantity; if we could have spared more we would have given more; but we are really poor, and desire you'l not consider the Quantity, but few as they are accept them in Testimoney of our Regard."

Here they gave the Governor a Bundle of skins.

The Governor immediately replied:

"Brethren—

"We thank you for the many Declarations of Respect you have given Us in this solmen renewal of our Treatise. We receive and shall keep your string & Belts of Wampum as pledges of your sincerity, and desire those We gave you may be carefully preserved as Testimonials of ours.

"In answer to what You say about the Proprietaries, They are all absent and have taken the Keys of their Chest with them, so that We cannot on their Behalf enlarge the Quantity of Goods; were they here they might perhaps be more generous, but we cannot be liberal for them. The Government will, however, take your request into Consideration and in regard to your poverty may perhaps make you a present. I but just mention this now, intending to refer this part of your Speech to be answered at our next meeting.

The number of Guns as well as everything else answers exactly with the particulars specified in your Deed of Conveyance, which is more than was agreed to be given you. It was your own sentiments that the Lands on the West side of Sasquehannah were not so valuable as those on the East, and an abatement was to be made proportionable to this Difference in Value; but the Proprietor overlook'd this, and order'd the full Quantity to be delivered, which you will look on as a favour.

"It is very true that Lands are of late become more Valuable, but what raises their Value? Is it not intirely owing to the Industry & Labour used by the white people in their Cultivation and Improvement? Had not they come amongst You these Lands would have been of no Use to you any further than to maintain You, and is there not, now you have sold so much, enough left for all the Purposes of living? What you say of the Goods that they are soon worn out is applicable to every thing, but you know very well that they cost a great deal of Money, and the Value of Land is no more than what it is worth in Money.

"On your former Complaints against people settling the Land on Juniata, and from thence all along on the River Sasquehannah as far as Mahaniahy, some Magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no person would stay after that."

Here they interrupted the Governor, and said these persons who were sent did not do their Duty; so far from removing the people, they made Surveys for themselves, and they are in League with the Trespassers. We desire more effectual Methods may be used, and honester persons employ'd.

Which the Governor promised, and then proceeded:

"Brethren—

"According to the Promise made at our last Treaty with you, Mr. Logan, who was at that Time President, did write to the Governor of Maryland that he might make You Satisfaction for such of your Lands as his People had taken up, but did not receive one word from him upon that head. I will write to him again, and endeavour to procure You a Satisfactory Answer. We do not doubt but he will do You Justice, but we exhort you to be careful not to Exercise any Acts of Violence towards his people, as they likewise are our Brethren, and Subjects of the same great King, and therefore Violence towards them must be productive of very evil Consequences.

"I shall conclude what I have to say at this Time with acknowledgements for your present, which is very agreeable to Us from the Expressions of Regard Used by You in presenting it.—Gifts of this Nature receiving their Value from the Affection of the Giver, and not from the Quantity or price of the thing given.

At a Council held at Philada., July 8th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble **GEORGE THOMAS**, Esqr., Lieutent. Governor.

James Logan, Samuel Preston,
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Laurence,
Samuel Hasel, Ralph Assheton,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, Esqrs.

The Board taking into Consideration whether it be proper or not at this Time to make a Present to the Indians of the six Nations now in Town, in return for their Present to this Government at Yesterday's Treaty.

Resolved,

That it is highly fit and proper that a Present be made to the said Indians at this Time.

Pennsylvania 1742.

At a Council held at Philad.a July 8th 1742
present
The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieut.t Governor

James Logan	Samuel Preston	Esq.rs
Clement Plumsted	Thomas Lawrence	
Samuel Hasell	Ralph Assheton	
Abraham Taylor	Robert Strettel	

The Board taking into Consideration whether it be proper or not at this Time, to make a present to the Indians of the six Nations now in Town in return for their present to this Government at Yesterdays Treaty

Resolved

That it is highly fit and proper that a present be made to the said Indians at this Time

And it is the Opinion of this Board that the said present should be of the Value of £500 or at least £300 —

And it is recommended to Mr. Logan Mr. Preston and Mr. Lawrence to Acquaint Mr. Kinsey the Speaker of the Assembly with the Opinion of this Board and that they request him to confer with such other Members of Assembly as are in Town and report their Sentiments thereupon

The Board taking into Consideration the Threats expressed by the Indians at the Treaty — Yesterday against the Inhabitants of Maryland settled on certain Lands on the West side of Sasquehannah which the Indians claim and for which they require Satisfaction And considering that should those Threats in any sort be put in Execution not only the Inhabitants of Maryland but of this Government and all his Majesties Subjects on the Northern Continent of America may thereby be involved in much Trouble It is the Opinion of this Board that the Governor write to the Governor of Maryland — without Delay to inform him of the Indians Complaint & Threats and to request a Satisfactory Answer and that his Letter, be sent by a special Messenger at the publick Expence —

At a Council held July 10th. 1742
present
The Hon.ble George Thomas Esq.r Lieut.t Governor

James Logan	Samuel Preston	Esq.rs
Clement Plumsted	Ralph Assheton	
Samuel Hasell	Thomas Lawrence	
Robert Strettel		

Cl. Mr. Peters

The Governor informed the Board that the Indian Chiefs dining with him Yesterday after — Dinner delivered their Answer to two Affairs of Consequence — The first related to the violent Battery committed on William Webb in the Forks of Delaware whereby his Jaw Bone was broke and his Life greatly indangered by an unknown Indian Cannasatego repeating the Message delivered to the six Nations by Shick Calamy in the Year 1740 with a String of Wampum said in Answer The six Nations had made diligent Enquiry into the affair and had found out the Indian who had committed the Fact he lived near Esopus and had been examined and severely reproved And they hoped as William Webb was recovered they hoped the Governor would not Expect any further punishment And therefore they returned the String of Wampum received from their Brethren by the Hand of Shick Calamy in token that they had fully complied with their request

I thanked them for their Care but reminded them that tho' the Man did not Dye yet he lay a long Time in Extreme Misery and would never recover the free Use of his Speech and was rendered less able to get his Livelihood and in such Cases the English Laws obliged the Assailant to make good all Damages besides paying for the Pain Endured — But as the Indian in all — probability was poor and unable to make Satisfaction I told them that for their Sakes I would forgive him Adding had Webb dyed I make no Doubt but you would have put the Indian to Death Just as we did two of our People who had killed an Indian We caused them to be hung upon a

Gallows

they cost a great deal of Money, and the Value of Land is no more than what it is worth in Money.

"On your former Complaints against people settling the Land on Juniata, and from thence all along on the River Sasquehannah as far as Mahaniahy, some Magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no person would stay after that."

Here they interrupted the Governor, and said these persons who were sent did not do their Duty; so far from removing the people, they made Surveys for themselves, and they are in League with the Trespassers. We desire more effectual Methods may be used, and honester persons employ'd.

Which the Governor promised, and then proceeded:

"Brethren—

"According to the Promise made at our last Treaty with you, Mr. Logan, who was at that Time President, did write to the Governor of Maryland that he might make You Satisfaction for such of your Lands as his People had taken up, but did not receive one word from him upon that head. I will write to him again, and endeavour to procure You a Satisfactory Answer. We do not doubt but he will do You Justice, but we exhort you to be careful not to Exercise any Acts of Violence towards his people, as they likewise are our Brethren, and Subjects of the same great King, and therefore Violence towards them must be productive of very evil Consequences.

"I shall conclude what I have to say at this Time with acknowledgements for your present, which is very agreeable to Us from the Expressions of Regard Used by You in presenting it.—Gifts of this Nature receiving their Value from the Affection of the Giver, and not from the Quantity or price of the thing given.

At a Council held at Philada., July 8th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutent. Governor.

James Logan,	Samuel Preston,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Laurence,	
Samuel Hasel,	Ralph Assheton,	
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	

The Board taking into Consideration whether it be proper or not at this Time to make a Present to the Indians of the six Nations now in Town, in return for their Present to this Government at Yesterday's Treaty.

Resolved,

That it is highly fit and proper that a Present be made to the said Indians at this Time.

And it is the Opinion of this Board that the said Present should be of the Value of £500, or at least £300.

And it is recommended to Mr. Logan, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Laurence, to Acquaint Mr. Kinsey, the Speaker of the Assembly, with the Opinion of this Board, and that they request him to confer with such other Members of Assembly as are in Town, and report their sentiments thereupon.

The Board taking into Consideration the Threats express'd by the Indians at the Treaty Yesterday against the Inhabitants of Maryland settled on certain Lands on the West side of Sasquehannah, which the Indians claim, and for which they require Satisfaction, And considering that should those Threats in any sort be put in Execution, not only the Inhabitants of Maryland but of this Government, and all his Majestie's Subjects on the Northern Continent of America may thereby be involved in much Trouble, It is the Opinion of this Board that the Governor write to the Governor of Maryland without Delay, to inform him of the Indians Complaint & threats, and to request a Satisfactory Answer, And that his Letter be sent by a special Messenger at the publick Expence.

At a Council held July 9th, 1[illegible].

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutent Governor.

James Logan,
Clement Plumsted,
Samuel Hasell,
Robert Strettell,
Samuel Preston,
Ralph Assheton,
Thomas Laurence, Esqrs.

& Mr. Peters.

The Governor informed the Board that the Indian Chiefs dining with him Yesterday, after Dinner delivered their Answer to two affairs of Consequence. The first related to the Violent Battery committed on William Webb in the fforks of Delaware, whereby his Jaw Bone was broke and his Life greatly indangered by an unknown Indian. Cannassatego repeating the Message delivered to the six Nations by Shick Calamy, in the Year 1740, with a String of Wampum, said in Answer: The six Nations had made diligent Enquiry into the affair, and had found out the Indian who had committed the ffact. He lived near Osopus, and had been examined and severly reproved; And they hoped, as William Webb was recovered, they hoped the Governor would not Expect any further Punishment, And therefore they returned the String of Wampum received from their Brethren by the Hand of Shick Calamy, in token that they had fully complied with their request.

I thanked them for their Care, but reminded them that tho'

Pennsylvania 1742.

At a Council held at Philad.a July 8th 1742
present
The Honourable George Thomas Esq.r Lieut.t Governor
James Logan
Clement Plumsted
Samuel Hasell
Abraham Taylor
Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence
Ralph Asheton
Robert Strettel
Esq.rs

The Board taking into Consideration whether it be proper or not at this Time to make a present to the Indians of the six Nations now in Town in return for their present to this Government at Yesterdays Treaty

Resolved

That it is highly fit and proper that a present be made to the said Indians at this Time

And it is the Opinion of this Board that the said present should be of the Value of £500 or at least £300 ——

And it is recommended to Mr. Logan Mr. Preston and Mr. Lawrence to acquaint Mr. Kinsey the Speaker of the Assembly with the Opinion of this Board and that they request him to confer with such other Members of Assembly as are in Town and report their Sentiments thereupon

The Board taking into Consideration the Threats expressed by the Indians at the Treaty yesterday against the Inhabitants of Maryland settled on certain Lands on the West side of Sasquahannah which the Indians claim and for which they require Satisfaction and considering that should those Threats in any sort be put in Execution not only the Inhabitants of Maryland but of this Government and all his Majesties Subjects on the Northern Continent of America may thereby be involved in much Trouble It is the Opinion of this Board that the Governor write to the Governor of Maryland — without delay to inform him of the Indians Complaint & threats and to request a Satisfactory Answer and that his Letter be sent by a special Messenger at the publick Expence ——

At a Council held July 9th. 1742
present
The Hon.ble George Thomas Esq.r Lieut.t Governor
James Logan
Clement Plumsted
Samuel Hasell
Robert Strettel
Samuel Preston
Ralph Asheton
Thomas Lawrence
Esq.rs
& Mr. Peters

The Governor informed the Board that the Indian Chiefs dining with him Yesterday after — dinner delivered their Answer to two Affairs of Consequence — The first related to the violent Battery committed on William Webb in the Forks of Delaware whereby his Jaw Bone was broke and his Life greatly indangered by an unknown Indian Cannassatego repeating the Message delivered to the six Nations by Shick Calamy in the Year 1740 with a String of Wampum said in Answer The six Nations had made diligent Enquiry into the affair and had found out the Indian who had committed the Fact he lived near Esopus and had been examined and severely reproved And they hoped as William Webb was recovered they hoped the Governor would not Expect any further punishment And therefore they returned the String of Wampum received from their Brethren by the hand of Shick Calamy in token that they had fully complied with their request

I thanked them for their Care but reminded them that tho' the Man did not dye yet he lay a long Time in Extreme Misery and would never recover the free Use of his Speech and was rendered less able to get his Livelihood and in such Cases the English Laws obliged the Assailant to make good all Damages besides paying for the pain Endured — But as the Indian in all probability was poor and unable to make Satisfaction I told them that for their Sakes I would forgive him Adding had Webb dyed I make no Doubt but you would have put the Indian to Death Just as we did two of our People who had killed an Indian We caused them to be hung upon a

Gallows

Pennsylvania 1742.

Gallows in the presence of many hundreds of our people, to deter all others from doing the like — Canassatego made me this Reply The Indians know no punishment but Death they have no such thing as pecuniary Mulcts if a man be guilty of a Crime he is either put to Death or the fault is overlook'd We have often heard of your hanging up those two persons but as none of Our Indians saw the Men Dye many believe they were not hanged, but transported to some other Colony and it would be satisfactory to the Indians if for the future ^that^ some of them be sent for to be Witnesses of such Executions — I assured th that whoever gave them such Information abused them for the Persons certainly suffered Death and in the presence of all the people.

Canassatego then proceeded to give an Answer to what was said to them the 2. Instant relating to Le Torts Letter That they had in Council considered in what Manner the matter recommended to them ought to be conducted and they were of Opinion That as the Shawonese not the Twightwys (for they knew so much of it that the people were of the Twightwy Nation in whose Bags the Scalps were found) had sent me a present of Skins I should in return send them a Blanket or a Kettle and with it a very Sharp Message that though they had done well in sweeping the Road from Blood yet that was but a small part of their Duty they ought not to have suffered the Twightwys after their Lie and the Discovery of the Scalps to have left them till they had given a full & true Account how they came by them whose Scalps they were and in what place and for what reason the Men were killd and when they had been fully Satisfyd of all those particulars then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the white people lived that the Murderers might be complained against and punished by the Nation they belonged to And as the Shawonese had omitted to perform the part of Brethren that I should reprove them for it and charge them to make amends for their Neglect by using all possible Expedition to come at the Knowledge of those things and to aid their Brethren the white people in obtaining Justice

The Minutes of the preceding Council being read Mr. Logan in pursuance of the Board's Direction Yesterday Reported on behalf of himself and the other Gentlemen to whom it was recommended that they had conferred with Mr. Kinsey and requested him to consult the other Members of the Assembly concerning the making a present to the Indians And that Mr. Kinsey having collected the Sentiments of several Members of the Assembly in Town whom he had conferred with on that Subject found them generally of Opinion that a present should at this Time be made but that they had declined nominating any Sum However that Mr. Kinsey had given it as his own Opinion that the Governor & Council might go as far as three hundred pounds

And accordingly it is referred to Mr. Logan Mr. Preston and Mr. Lawrence to consider of and prepare a proper List of the Goods whereof the present should be Composed to the Value of £300 as aforesaid advising with the Interpreter as to the Quantity & Quality.

At a Council held at the proprietors 9th. July. P.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutent. Governor
James Logan — Robert Strettel } Esqrs.
Samuel Preston — Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.
The Chiefs of the six Nations
Sassonan & Delawares
Nutimus & the Forks Indians
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor spoke to the Chiefs of the six Nations as follows

Brethren

The last Time the Chiefs of the six Nations were here they were informed that your Cousins a Branch of the Delawares gave this province some disturbance about the Lands the proprietor purchased from them and for which their Ancestors had received a valuable Consideration above fifty Years ago as appears by a Deed now lying on the Table — some Time after this Conrad Weiser delivered to your Brother Thomas Penn Your Letter wherein you request of him & James Logan that they would not buy Land &c — This has been shown

to

Pennsylvania 1742.

Gallows in the presence of many hundreds of our people to deter all others from doing the like — Canassatego made me this Reply The Indians know no punishment but Death they have no such thing as pecuniary Mulcts if a man be guilty of a Crime he is either put to Death or the fault is overlook'd We have often heard of your hanging up those two persons but as none of Our Indians saw the Men Dye many believe they were not hanged but transported to some other Colony and it would be satisfactory to the Indians if for the future that some of them be sent for to be Witnesses of such Executions — I assured them that whoever gave them such Information abused them for the Persons certainly suffered Death and in the presence of all the people.

Canassatego then proceeded to give an Answer to what was said to them the 2. Instant relating to Le Torts Letter That they had in Council considered in what Manner the matter recommended to them ought to be conducted And they were of Opinion That as the Shawonese not the Twightwys (for they knew so much of it that the people were of the Twightwy Nation in whose Bags the Scalps were found) had sent me a present of Skins I should in return send them a Blanket or a Kettle and with it a very Sharp Message that though they had done well in sweeping the Road from Blood yet that was but a small part of their Duty they ought not to have suffered the Twightwys after their Lie and the Discovery of the Scalps to have left them till they had given a full & true Account how they came by them whose Scalps they were and in what place and for what reason the Men were killed and when they had been fully Satisfyd of all those particulars then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the white people lived that the Murderers might be complained against and punished by the Nation they belonged to And as the Shawonese had omitted to perform the part of Brethren that I should reprove them for it and charge them to make amends for their Neglect by using all possible Expedition to come at the Knowledge of those things and to aid their Brethren the white people in obtaining Justice

The Minutes of the preceding Council being read Mr. Logan in pursuance of the Boards Direction Yesterday Reported on behalf of himself and the other Gentlemen to whom it was recommended that they had conferred with Mr. Kinsey and requested him to consult the other Members of the Assembly concerning the making a present to the Indians And that Mr. Kinsey having collected the Sentiments of several Members of the Assembly in Town whom he had conferred with on that Subject found them generally of Opinion that a present should at this Time be made but that they had declined nominating any Sum However that Mr. Kinsey had given it as his own Opinion that the Governor & Council might go as far as three hundred pounds

And accordingly it is referred to Mr. Logan Mr. Preston and Mr. Lawrence to consider of and prepare a proper List of the Goods whereof the present should be Composed to the Value of £300 as aforesaid advising with the Interpreter as to the Quantity & Quality.

At a Council held at the Proprietors 9th July. P.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutent. Governor

James Logan — Robert Strettel } Esqrs.
Samuel Preston — Abraham Taylor }

The Chiefs of the six Nations
Sassoonan & Delawares
Nutimus & the Forks Indians
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor spoke to the Chiefs of the six Nations as follows

Brethren

The last Time the Chiefs of the six Nations were here they were informed that your Cousins a Branch of the Delawares gave this province some disturbance about the Lands the proprietor purchased from them and for which their Ancestors had received a valuable Consideration above fifty Years ago as appears by a Deed now lying on the Table — some Time after this Conrad Weiser delivered to your Brother Thomas Penn your Letter wherein you request of him & James Logan that they would not buy Land &c — This has been shown to them and Interpreted notwithstanding which they have continued their former Disturbances and have had the Insolence to write Letters to some of the Magistrates of this Government wherein they have abused your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries and treated them with the utmost Rudeness & ill Manners — Being loath from our Regards to you, to punish them as they deserve I sent two Messengers to inform them that You were expected here and should be made acquainted with their Behaviour — As you on all Occasions apply to Us to remove all White People that are settled on Lands before they are purchased from You and we do our Endeavours, to turn such People off We now expect from You that you will cause these Indians to remove from the Lands in the Forks of Delaware and not give any further Disturbance to the persons who are now in Possession

To enforce this we lay down a String of Wampum

Then were read, the several Conveyances the Paragraph of the Letter, wrote by the Chiefs of the six Nations relating to the Delawares The Letters of the Fork Indians to the Governor & Mr. Langhorne and a Draught of the Land and then delivered to Conrad Weiser who was desired to Interpret them to the Chiefs when they should take this Affair into their Consideration

At a Council held July 10th.

present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan	Samuel Preston	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted	Samuel Hasell	
Thomas Lawrence	Robert Strettel	
Abram Taylor		

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7th. Instant with the Indians of the six Nations, so far as it related to the Inhabitants of Maryland as also a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of Maryland upon that Subject both of which being approved were Ordered to be transcribed fair in Order to be dispatched to Morrow Morning The Letter is as follows

Philada. July 10th. 1742

Sir.

The inclosed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the six Nations, before a very Numerous Audience in this place, with my Answer to it is of so great Importance to all his Majesties Colonies in this part of his Dominions and to your Government in particular that I have employed a special Messenger to deliver it to you I hope you will enable me to send them a satisfactory Answer. It would be impertinent in me to say more to one so well informed as you are of these Nations and of their absolute Authority over all the Indians bordering upon Us or of the Advantages of Maintaining a strict Friendship with them at all Times but more Especially at this Critical Juncture I am

Yours &c.

An Account Exhibited by Conrad Weiser of his Expences upon the Indians and Indian Affairs from February last to July 1st. 1742. amounting to £36: 18: 3 was laid before the Board & Examined and allowed, to be a just and very moderate Account

And the Board taking into Consideration the many signal Services performed by the said Conrad Weiser, to this Government his Diligence & Labour in the Service thereof and his Skill in the Indian Languages and Methods of Business are of the Opinion that the said Conrad should be allowed as a Reward from the province at this Time the Sum of thirty pounds at least besides payment of his said Account

At a Council held at the Great Meeting House July 10th. P.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutent. Governor

James Logan	Samuel Preston	Esqrs.
Thomas Lawrence	Samuel Hasell	
Abram Taylor	Robert Strettel	

Canassatego.

And it is the Opinion of this Board that the said Present should be of the Value of £500, or at least £300.

And it is recommended to Mr. Logan, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Laurence, to Acquaint Mr. Kinsey, the Speaker of the Assembly, with the Opinion of this Board, and that they request him to confer with such other Members of Assembly as are in Town, and report their sentiments thereupon.

The Board taking into Consideration the Threats express'd by the Indians at the Treaty Yesterday against the Inhabitants of Maryland settled on certain Lands on the West side of Sasquehannah, which the Indians claim, and for which they require Satisfaction, And considering that should those Threats in any sort be put in Execution, not only the Inhabitants of Maryland but of this Government, and all his Majestie's Subjects on the Northern Continent of America may thereby be involved in much Trouble, It is the Opinion of this Board that the Governor write to the Governor of Maryland without Delay, to inform him of the Indians Complaint & threats, and to request a Satisfactory Answer, And that his Letter be sent by a special Messenger at the publick Expence.

At a Council held July 9th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutent. Governor.

James Logan,
Clement Plumsted,
Samuel Hasell,
Robert Strettell,
Samuel Preston,
Ralph Assheton,
Thomas Laurence, } Esqrs.
& Mr. Peters.

The Governor informed the Board that the Indian Chiefs dining with him Yesterday, after Dinner delivered their Answer to two affairs of Consequence. The first related to the Violent Battery committed on William Webb in the fforks of Delaware, whereby his Jaw Bone was broke and his Life greatly indangered by an unknown Indian. Cannassatego repeating the Message delivered to the six Nations by Shick Calamy, in the Year 1740, with a String of Wampum, said in Answer: The six Nations had made diligent Enquiry into the affair, and had found out the Indian who had committed the ffact. He lived near Osopus, and had been examined and severly reproved; And they hoped, as William Webb was recovered, they hoped the Governor would not Expect any further Punishment, And therefore they returned the String of Wampum received from their Brethren by the Hand of Shick Calamy, in token that they had fully complied with their request.

I thanked them for their Care, but reminded them that tho' the Man did not Dye, yet he lay a long Time in Extreme Misery, and would never recover the free Use of his Speech, and was render'd less able to get his Livelihood; and in such Cases the English Laws obliged the Assailant to make good all Damages, besides paying for the Pain Endured; But as the Indian in all Probability was poor and unable to make Satisfaction, I told them that for their Sakes I would forgive him, Adding had Webb dyed I make no Doubt but you would have put the Indian to Death, Just as we did two of our People who had killed an Indian. We caused them to be hung upon a Gallows in the presence of many hundreds of our People, to deter all others from doing the like. Canassatego made me this Reply: The Indians know no punishment but Death; they have no such thing as pecuniary Mulcts; if a man be guilty of a Crime he is either put to Death or the fault is over look'd. We have often heard of your hanging up those two persons, but as none of Our Indians saw the Men Dye, many believe they were not hanged but transported to some other Colony; and it would be satisfactory to the Indians if for the future that some of them be sent for to be Witnesses of such Executions. I assured them that whoever gave them such Information abuse them, for the Persons certainly suffered Death, and in the presence of all the People.

Canassatego then proceeded to give an Answer to what was said to them the 2d Instant relating to Le Tort's Letter, That they had in Council considered in what Manner the matter recommended to them ought to be conducted, And they were of Opinion That as the Shawonese, not the Twightwys (for they knew so much of it that the People were of the Twightwys Nation in whose Bags the Scalps were found), had sent me a Present of Skins. I should in return send them a Blanket or a Kettle, and with it a very Sharp Message that though they had done well in sweeping the Road from Blood, yet that was but a small part of their Duty; they ought not to have suffer'd the Twightwys', after their Lie and Discovery of the Scalps, to have left them till they had given a full & true Account how they came by them, whose Scalps they were, and in what place and for what reason the Men were kill'd, and when they had been fully Satisfy'd of all these Particulars then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the white people lived, that the Murderers might be complained against and punished by the Nation they belong'd to; And as the Shawonese had omitted to perform the part of Brethren, that I should reprove them for it, and charge them to make amends for their Neglect, by using all possible Expedition to come at the Knowledge of these things and to Aid their Brethren, the white People, in obtaining Justice."

The Minutes of the preceeding Council being read, Mr. Logan, in Pursuance of the Board's Direction yesterday, Reported on behalf of himself and the other Gentlemen, to whom it was recommended that they had conferr'd with Mr. Kinsey, and requested him to consult the other Members of the Assembly concerning the making a Present to the Indians; And that Mr. Kinsey having collected the Sentiments of several Members of the Assembly in Town whom he had conferr'd with on that Subject, found them generally of Opinion that a Present should at this Time be made, but that they had declined nominating any Sum; However, that Mr. Kinsey had given it as his own Opinion that the Governor & Council might go as far as three hundred Pounds.

And accordingly it is referr'd to Mr. Logan, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Laurence, to consider of and prepare a Proper List of the Goods whereof the present should be Composed to the Value of £300 as aforesaid, advising with the Interpreter as to the Quantity & Quality.

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At a Council held at the Proprietor's, 9th July, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieuten^{t} Governor.

James Logan,	Robert Strettel,	Esqrs.
Samuel Preston,	Abraham Taylor,	

The Chiefs of the Six Nations.
Sassonan & Delawares.
Nutimus & the ffork Indians.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to the Chiefs of the six Nations as follows:

"Brethren:

"The last Time the Chiefs of the Six Nations were here they were inform'd that your Cousins, a Branch of the Delawares, gave this Province some disturbance about the Lands the Proprietor purchased from them, and for which their Ancestors had received a valuable Consideration above fifty Years ago, as appears by a Deed now lying on the Table. Some Time after this Conrad Weiser delivered to Your Brother, Thomas Penn, Your Letter, wherein You request of him & James Logan that they would not buy Land, &t. This has been shewn to them, and Interpreted, notwithstanding which they have continued their former Disturbances, and have had the Insolence to write Letters to some of the Magistrates of this Government, wherein they have abused your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries, and treated them with the utmost Rudeness & ill Manners. Being loth from our Regards to you to punish them as they deserve, I sent two Messengers to inform them that You were expected here, and I should be made acquainted with their Behaviour. As you on all Occasions apply to Us to remove all White people that are settled on Lands before they are purchased from You, and we do our Endeavours to turn such People Off, We now expect from You that you will cause these Indians to remove the Man did not Dye, yet he lay a long Time in Extreme Misery, and would never recover the free Use of his Speech, and was render'd less able to get his Livelihood; and in such Cases the English Laws obliged the Assailant to make good all Damages, besides paying for the Pain Endured; But as the Indian in all Probability was poor and unable to make Satisfaction, I told them that for their Sakes I would forgive him, Adding had Webb dyed I make no Doubt but you would have put the Indian to Death, Just as we did two of our People who had killed an Indian. We caused them to be hung upon a Gallows in the presence of many hundreds of our People, to deter all others from doing the like. Canassatego made me this Reply: The Indians know no punishment but Death; they have no such thing as pecuniary Mulcts; if a man be guilty of a Crime he is either put to Death or the fault is over look'd. We have often heard of your hanging up those two persons, but as none of Our Indians saw the Men Dye, many believe they were not hanged but transported to some other Colony; and it would be satisfactory to the Indians if for the future that some of them be sent for to be Witnesses of such Executions. I assured them that whoever gave them such Information abuse them, for the Persons certainly suffered Death, and in the presence of all the People.

Canassatego then proceeded to give an Answer to what was said to them the 2d Instant relating to Le Tort's Letter, That they had in Council considered in what Manner the matter recommended to them ought to be conducted, And they were of Opinion That as the Shawonese, not the Twightwys (for they knew so much of it that the People were of the Twightwys Nation in whose Bags the Scalps were found), had sent me a Present of Skins. I should in return send them a Blanket or a Kettle, and with it a very Sharp Message that though they had done well in sweeping the Road from Blood, yet that was but a small part of their Duty; they ought not to have suffer'd the Twightwys', after their Lie and Discovery of the Scalps, to have left them till they had given a full & true Account how they came by them, whose Scalps they were, and in what place and for what reason the Men were kill'd, and when they had been fully Satisfy'd of all these Particulars then it was their Duty to have given Information to the Government where the white people lived, that the Murderers might be complained against and punished by the Nation they belong'd to; And as the Shawonese had omitted to perform the part of Brethren, that I should reprove them for it, and charge them to make amends for their Neglect, by using all possible Expedition to come at the Knowledge of these things and to Aid their Brethren, the white People, in obtaining Justice."

The Minutes of the preceeding Council being read, Mr. Logan, in Pursuance of the Board's Direction yesterday, Reported on behalf of himself and the other Gentlemen, to whom it was recommended that they had conferr'd with Mr. Kinsey, and requested him to consult the other Members of the Assembly concerning the making a Present to the Indians; And that Mr. Kinsey having collected the Sentiments of several Members of the Assembly in Town whom he had conferr'd with on that Subject, found them generally of Opinion that a Present should at this Time be made, but that they had declined nominating any Sum; However, that Mr. Kinsey had given it as his own Opinion that the Governor & Council might go as far as three hundred Pounds.

And accordingly it is referr'd to Mr. Logan, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Laurence, to consider of and prepare a Proper List of the Goods whereof the present should be Composed to the Value of £300 as aforesaid, advising with the Interpreter as to the Quantity & Quality.

At a Council held at the Proprietor's, 9th July, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS Esqr., Lieutent Governor.

James Logan, Robert Strettel, } Esqrs.
Samuel Preston, Abraham Taylor, }

The Chiefs of the Six Nations.
Sassonan & Delawares.
Nutimus & the ffork Indians.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to the Chiefs of the six Nations as follows:

"Brethren:

"The last Time the Chiefs of the Six Nations were here they were inform'd that your Cousins, a Branch of the Delawares, gave this Province some disturbance about the Lands the Proprietor purchased from them, and for which their Ancestors had received a valuable Consideration above fifty Years ago, as appears by a Deed now lying on the Table. Some Time after this Conrad Weiser delivered to Your Brother, Thomas Penn, Your Letter, wherein You request of him & James Logan that they would not buy Land, &t. This has been shewn to them and Interpreted, notwithstanding which they have continued their former Disturbances, and have had the Insolence to write Letters to some of the Magistrates of this Government, wherein they have abused your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries, and treated them with the utmost Rudeness & ill Manners. Being loth from our Regards to you to punish them as they deserve, I sent two Messengers to inform them that You were expected here, and I should be made acquainted with their Behaviour. As you on all Occasions apply to Us to remove all White people that are settled on Lands before they are purchased from You, and we do our Endeavours to turn such People Off, We now expect from You that you will cause these Indians to remove from the Lands in the fforks of Delaware, and not give any further Disturbance to the Persons who are now in Possession.

"To enforce this we lay down a String of Wampum."

Then were read the several Conveyances, the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the Six Nations relating to the Delawares, The Letters of the ffork Indians to the Governor & Mr. Langhorne, and a Draught of the Land, and then deliver'd to Conrad Weiser, who was desired to Interpret them to the Chiefs, when they should take this Affair into their Consideration.

At a Council held July 10th.

PRESENT:

The Honbl GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, Thomas Laurence, Abram Taylor, Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell, Robert Strettell, Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board an extract from the Treaty held here the 7th Instant with the Indians of the six Nations, so far as it related to the Inhabitants of Maryland, as also a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of Maryland upon that Subject, both of which being approved were Ordered to be transcribed fair, in Order to be dispatch'd to-Morrow Morning. The Letter is as follows:

"Philadia. July 10th, 1742.

"Sir—

"The inclosed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the six Nations before a very Numerous Audience in this place, with my Answer to it, is of so great Importance to all his Majestic's Colonies, in this part of his Dominions, and to your Government in particular, that I have employ'd a special Messenger to deliver it you. I hope you will enable me to send them a satisfactory Answer. It would be impertinent in me to say more to one so well informed as you are of these Nations, and of their absolute authority over all the Indians bordering Upon Us, or of the advantages of Maintaining a Strict ffriendship with them at all Times, but more Especially at this Critical Juncture, I am Yours &ca."

An account Exhibited by Conrad Weiser of his Expences upon the Indians and Indian affairs, from ffebruary last to July 1st, 1742, amounting to £36 18 3 was laid before the Board & Examined, and allowed to be a just and very moderate Account.

And the Board taking into Consideration the many Signal Services performed by the said Conrad Weiser to this Government, his Diligence & Labour in the Service thereof, and his Skill in the Indian

Languages and Methods of Business, are of the Opinion that the said Conrad should be allowed, as a Reward from the Province at this Time, the Sum of thirty Pounds at least, besides payment of his said Account.

At a Council held at the Great Meeting House, July 10th, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, }
Thomas Laurence, Samuel Hasell, } Esqrs.
Abram Taylor, Robert Strettell, }

Canassatego, }
Shick Calamy, } and other Indian Chiefs.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter;

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of Philada.

The Governor Spoke to the Indians as follows:

"Brethren—

"This Meeting will be short, it is in Order to make you a present from the Governor, the Council, the Assembly, and all our people. Wm. Penn was known to you to be a good & faithful friend to all the Indians. He made a League of ffriendship with You by which We became One People. That League has often since been renewed by friendly Treaties, and as you have declared that the ffriendship shall always last on your parts, So we would have you believe that it shall remain inviolable on Ours while Sun & Moon endures.

"I gave you some Expectation of a present, and we have it now ready to deliver to you. This present is made you by the Governor, Council, Assembly, & all our People, in Consideration of the great Miseries and Distresses which you our good ffriends have lately Suffered. This will be some relief to you for the present, and it's to be hoped your own Industry will soon retrieve your Circumstances.

"It has sometimes happen'd, and may happen again, that Idle and Untrue Stories are carried to you concerning Us, your Brethren, but our desire is, and we Expect it from You, that you will give no Credit to them, for we are and always will be your Steady and sincere ffriends.

"It is a Custom when we renew our Treaties with our good ffriends the Indians, to clear the Road and make our ffire burn bright. We have done so upon this Occasion, and in token of our sincerity We deliver you as a present from the Governor, the Coun-

to them and Interpreted notwithstanding which they have continued their former Diſturbances and have had the Inſolence to write Letters to some of the Magistrates of this Government wherein they have abuſed your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries and treated them with the utmoſt Rudeneſs & ill Manners — Being loath from our Regards to you, to puniſh them as they deſerve I sent two Meſsengers to inform them that You were expected here and ſhould be made acquainted with their Behaviour — As you on all Occaſions apply to Us to remove all White people that are ſettled on Lands before they are purchaſed from You and we do our Endeavours, to turn ſuch people off We now expect from You that you will cauſe these Indians to remove from the Lands in the Forks of Delaware and not give any further Diſturbance to the perſons who are now in Poſseſsion

To enforce this we lay down a String of Wampum

Then were read, the several Conveyances the paragraph of the Letter, wrote by the Chiefs of the six Nations relating to the Delawares The Letters of the Forks Indians to the Governor & Mr. Langhorne and a Draught of the Land and then delivered to Conrad Weiser who was desired to Interpret them to the Chiefs when they ſhould take this Affair into their Conſideration

At a Council held July 10th.

present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan — Samuel Preston }
Clement Plumsted — Samuel Haſell } Esqrs.
Thomas Lawrence — Robert Strettel }
Abram Taylor

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7th. Instant with the Indians of the six Nations, ſo far as it related to the Inhabitants of Maryland as also a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of Maryland upon that Subject both of which being approved were Ordered to be transcribed fair in Order to be diſpatched to Morrow Morning The Letter is as follows

Philada. July 10th. 1742

Sir.

The incloſed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the six Nations before a very Numerous Audience in this place, with my Anſwer to it is of so great Importance to all his Majesties Colonies in this part of his Dominions and to your Government in Particular that I have employd a Special Meſsenger to deliver it to you I hope you will enable me to ſend them a Satisfactory Anſwer. It would be impertinent in me to say more to one ſo well informed as you are of those Nations and of their abſolute Authority over all the Indians bordering upon Us or of the Advantages of Maintaining a Strict Friendſhip with them at all Times but more Eſpecially at this Critical Juncture I am

Yours &c.

An Account Exhibited by Conrad Weiser of his Expences upon the Indians and Indian Affairs from February last to July 1st. 1742. amounting to £36: 18: 3 was laid before the Board & Examined and allowed to be a just and very moderate Account

And the Board taking into Conſideration the many Signal Services performed by the said Conrad Weiser to this Government his Diligence & Labour in the Service thereof and his Skill in the Indian Languages and Methods of Buſineſs are of the Opinion that the said Conrad ſhould be allowed as a Reward from the Province at this Time the Sum of thirty pounds at least beſides payment of his ſaid Account

At a Council held at the Great Meeting House July 10th P.M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutent. Governor

James Logan — Samuel Preston }
Thomas Lawrence — Samuel Haſell } Esqrs.
Abram Taylor — Robert Strettel }

Canaſsatego.

to them and Interpreted notwithstanding which they have continued their former Disturbances and have had the Insolence to write Letters to some of the Magistrates of this Government wherein they have abused your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries and treated them with the utmost Rudeness & ill Manners — Being loath from our Regard to you to punish them as they deserve I sent two Messengers to inform them that You were expected here and should be made acquainted with their Behaviour — As you on all Occasions apply to Us to remove all white people that are settled on Lands before they are purchased from You and we do our Endeavours, to turn such people off We now expect from You that you will cause these Indians to remove from the Lands in the Forks of Delaware and not give any further Disturbance to the persons who are now in Possession

To enforce this we lay down a String of Wampum

Then were read the several Conveyances the paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the six Nations relating to the Delawares The Letters of the Fork Indians to the Governor & M^r. Langhorne and a Draught of the Land and then delivered to Conrad Weiser who was desired to Interpret them to the Chiefs when they should take this Affair into their Consideration

At a Council held July 10^th.
present
The Hon^ble George Thomas Esq^r. Lieutenant Governor
James Logan — Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted — Samuel Hasell
Thomas Lawrence — Robert Strettel } Esq^rs.
Abram Taylor

The Governor laid before the Board an Extract from the Treaty held here the 7^th. Instant with the Indians of the six Nations so far as it relates to the Inhabitants of Maryland as also a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of Maryland upon that Subject both of which being approved were Ordered to be transcribed fair in Order to be dispatched to Morrow Morning The Letter is as follows

Philad^a. July 10^th: 1742

Sir.

The inclosed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the six Nations before a very Numerous Audience in this place with my Answer to it is of so great Importance to all his Majesties Colonies in this part of his Dominions and to your Government in Particular that I have employd a special Messenger to deliver it you I hope you will enable me to send them a satisfactory Answer. It would be impertinent in me to say more to one so well informed as you are of these Nations and of their absolute Authority over all the Indians bordering upon Us or of the Advantages of Maintaining a Strict Friendship with them at all Times but more Especially at this Critical Juncture I am

Yours &c.

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And the Board taking into Consideration the many Signal Services performed by the said Conrad Weiser to this Government his Diligence & Labour in the Service thereof and his Skill in the Indian Languages and Methods of Business are of the Opinion that the said Conrad should be allowed as a Reward from the province at this Time the Sum of thirty pounds at least besides payment of his said Account

At a Council held at the Great Meeting House July 10^th P.M.
present
The Hon^ble George Thomas Esq^r. Lieuten^t. Governor
James Logan — Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence — Samuel Hasell } Esq^rs.
Abram Taylor — Robert Strettel

Canassatego.

54.

Pennſylvania 1742.

Canaſsatego
Shick Calamy } and other Indian Chiefs

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of Philada.

The Governor ſpoke to the Indians as follows

Brethren

This Meeting will be ſhort it is in Order to make you a Preſent from the Governor the Council the Aſsembly and all our People — Wm. Penn was known to you to be a good & faithful Friend to all the Indians He made a League of Friendſhip with you by which We became One People That League has often ſince been renewed by friendly Treaties and as you have declared that the — Friendſhip ſhall always last on your parts So we would have you believe that it ſhall remain inviolate on Ours while Sun & Moon endure.

I gave you ſome Expectation of a Preſent and we have it now ready to deliver to you This Preſent is made you by the Governor Council Aſsembly & all our People in Conſideration of the great Miſeries and Diſtreſses which you our good Friends have lately Suffered This will be ſome relief to you for the preſent and its to be hoped your own Induſtry will ſoon retrieve your Circumſtances

It has ſometimes happened and may happen again that Idle and untrue Stories are carried to you concerning us your Brethren but our deſire is and we Expect it from you that you will give no Credit to them, for we are and always will be your ſteady and ſincere Friends

It is a Cuſtom when we renew our Treaties with our good Friends the Indians to clear the Road and make our Fire burn bright We have done ſo upon this Occaſion — and in token of our ſincerity We deliver you as a Preſent from the Governor the Council the Aſsembly and all the people of Pennſylva. the following Goods viz. .... 24 Guns

600	Lead	60	Ruffled Shirts	10 Doz.	Knives
600	Powder	1000	Flints	8 Doz.	Gimblets
25	Strowdes } Match Coats	50	Hoes	2 Doz.	Tobacco Tongs
90	Duffell } Match Coats	50	Hatchets	25 Pr.	of Shoes
30	Blanketts	℔ 5	Vermilion	25 Pr.	of Stockings
62	Yards of Half Thicks	25	Hatts	25 Pr.	of Buckles

Whereupon the Chiefs and all the Indians returned their Solemn Thanks and Canaſsatego — ſaid they had no more to ſay as to publick Buſineſs at preſent, but they had ſomewhat under — deliberation which when they had duly conſidered they would Communicate.

At a Council held at the Proprietors July 12th.

Preſent

The Honble. George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor
James Logan — Clement Plumſted
Thomas Lawrence — Abram Taylor } Esqrs.
Robert Strettel.

Mr. Richard Peters

Canaſsatego
Shick Calamy } and ſundry Chiefs of the Six Nations

Saſsonan and Delawares &c.
Nutimus and Forks Indians

Piſquetoman
Cornelius Spring
Nicholas Scull } Interpreters to the Forks Indians

Canaſsatego ſaid

Brethren

from the Lands in the fforks of Delaware, and not give any further Disturbance to the Persons who are now in Possession.

"To enforce this we lay down a String of Wampum."

Then were read the several Conveyances, the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the Six Nations relating to the Delawares, The Letters of the ffork Indians to the Governor & Mr. Langhorne, and a Draught of the Land, and then deliver'd to Conrad Weiser, who was desired to Interpret them to the Chiefs, when they should take this Affair into their Consideration.

At a Council held July 10th.

PRESENT:

The Honbl GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,
Clement Plumsted,
Thomas Laurence,
Abram Taylor,
Samuel Preston,
Samuel Hasell,
Robert Strettell,
Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board an extract from the Treaty held here the 7th Instant with the Indians of the six Nations, so far as it related to the Inhabitants of Maryland, as also a Letter he had prepared for the Governor of Maryland upon that Subject, both of which being approved were Ordered to be transcribed fair, in Order to be dispatch'd to-Morrow Morning. The Letter is as follows:

"Philad$^{ia.}$ July 10th, 1742.

"Sir—

"The inclosed Extract of the Speech made by the Chiefs of the six Nations before a very Numerous Audience in this place, with my Answer to it, is of so great Importance to all his Majestie's Colonies, in this part of his Dominions, and to your Government in particular, that I have employ'd a special Messenger to deliver it you. I hope you will enable me to send them a satisfactory Answer. It would be impertinent in me to say more to one so well informed as you are of these Nations, and of their absolute authority over all the Indians bordering Upon Us, or of the advantages of Maintaining a Strict ffriendship with them at all Times, but more Especially at this Critical Juncture, I am Yours &$^{ca.}$"

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And the Board taking into Consideration the many Signal Services performed by the said Conrad Weiser to this Government, his Diligence & Labour in the Service thereof, and his Skill in the Indian

Languages and Methods of Business, are of the Opinion that the said Conrad should be allowed, as a Reward from the Province at this Time, the Sum of thirty Pounds at least, besides payment of his said Account.

At a Council held at the Great Meeting House, July 10th, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	Samuel Preston,	Esqrs.
Thomas Laurence,	Samuel Hasell,	
Abram Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	

Canassatego,
Shick Calamy, } and other Indian Chiefs.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter;

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of Philada.

The Governor Spoke to the Indians as follows:

"Brethren—

"This Meeting will be short, it is in Order to make you a present from the Governor, the Council, the Assembly, and all our people. Wm. Penn was known to you to be a good & faithful friend to all the Indians. He made a League of ffriendship with You by which We became One People. That League has often since been renewed by friendly Treaties, and as you have declared that the ffriendship shall always last on your parts, So we would have you believe that it shall remain inviolable on Ours while Sun & Moon endures.

"I gave you some Expectation of a present, and we have it now ready to deliver to you. This present is made you by the Governor, Council, Assembly, & all our People, in Consideration of the great Miseries and Distresses which you our good ffriends have lately Suffered. This will be some relief to you for the present, and it's to be hoped your own Industry will soon retrieve your Circumstances.

"It has sometimes happen'd, and may happen again, that Idle and Untrue Stories are carried to you concerning Us, your Brethren, but our desire is, and we Expect it from You, that you will give no Credit to them, for we are and always will be your Steady and sincere ffriends.

"It is a Custom when we renew our Treaties with our good ffriends the Indians, to clear the Road and make our ffire burn bright. We have done so upon this Occasion, and in token of our sincerity We deliver you as a present from the Governor, the Coun-

Languages and Methods of Business, are of the Opinion that the said Conrad should be allowed, as a Reward from the Province at this Time, the Sum of thirty Pounds at least, besides payment of his said Account.

At a Council held at the Great Meeting House, July 10th, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble **GEORGE THOMAS**, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, Samuel Preston,
Thomas Laurence, Samuel Hasell, } Esqrs.
Abram Taylor, Robert Strettell,

Canassatego,
Shick Calamy, } and other Indian Chiefs.

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"It is a Custom when we renew our Treaties with our good ffriends the Indians, to clear the Road and make our ffire burn bright. We have done so upon this Occasion, and in token of our sincerity We deliver you as a present from the Governor, the Coun-

cil, the Assembly, and all the People of Pennsylva. the following Goods, Vizt.:

"600 Lead,
"600 Powder,
"25 Strowdes, } Match Coats,
"90 Duffell, }
"30 Blanketts,
"62 Yards of Half Thicks,
"60 Ruffled Shirts,
"1,000 Flints,
"50 Hoes,
"50 Hatchets,
5lb. Vermilion,
25 Hatts,
24 Guns,
10 Doz. Knives,
8 Doz. Gimblets,
2 Doz. Tobacco Tongs,
25 Pr. of Shoes,
25 Pr. Stockings,
25 Pr. of Buckles."

Whereupon the Chiefs and all the Indians returned their Solemn Thanks, and Canassategoe said they had no more to say as to Publick Business at present, but they had somewhat under Deliberation, which when they had duly considered they would Communicate.

At a Council held at the Proprietors, July 12th.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,
Thomas Laurence,
Robert Strettel,
Clement Plumsted, } Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor, }

Mr. Richard Peters.

Canassatego, } and sundry Chiefs of the six Nations.
Skick Calamy, }

Sassonan and Delawares.

Nutimus and fork Indians.

Pisquetoman, }
Cornelius Spring, } Interpreters to the ffork Indians.
Nicholas Scull, }

Canassatego said,

"Brethren, the Governor, and Council:

"The other Day you informed Us of the Misbehaviour of our Cousins the Delawares with respect to their continuing to Claim and refusing to remove from some Land on the River Delaware, notwithstanding their Ancestors had sold it by Deed under their Hands & Seals to the Proprietors for a valuable Consideration, upwards of fifty Years ago, and notwithstanding that they themelves had about —— Years ago, after a long and full Examination, ratified that Deed of their Ancestors, and given a fresh one under their Hands and Seals, and then you requested Us to remove them, en-

Pennsylvania 1742.

Canaſsatego
Shick Calamy } and other Indian Chiefs

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

And a great Number of the Inhabitants of Philad.a

The Governor spoke to the Indians as follows

Brethren

This Meeting will be short it is in Order to make you a present from the Governor the Council the Assembly and all our people — W.m Penn was known to you to be a good & faithful friend to all the Indians He made a League of Friendship with you by which We became One people That League has often since been renewed by friendly Treaties and as you have declared that the Friendship shall always last on your parts So we would have you believe that it shall remain inviolable on Ours while Sun & Moon endure

I gave you some Expectation of a present and we have it now ready to deliver to you This present is made you by the Governor Council Assembly & all our people in Consideration of the great Miseries and Distresses which you our good friends have lately Suffered This will be some relief to you for the present and its to be hoped your own Industry will soon relieve your Circumstances

It has sometime happend and may happen again that Idle and untrue Stories are carried to you concerning Us your Brethren but our desire is and we Expect it from you that you will give no Credit to them for we are and always will be your steady and sincere Friends

It is a Custom when we renew our Treaties with our good Friends the Indians to clear the Road and make our Fire burn bright We have done so upon this Occasion — and in token of our sincerity We deliver you as a present from the Governor the Council the Assembly and all the people of Pennsylv.a the following Goods viz.t .... 24 Guns

600	Lead		60	Ruffled Shirts	10 Doz.	Knives
600	Powder		1000	Flints	8 Doz.	Gimblets
25	Strowdes	Match Coates	50	Hoes	2 Doz.	Tobacco Tongs
90	Duffell		50	Hatchets	25 Pr.	of Shoes
30	Blankets		℔ 5	Vermilion	25 Pr.	of Stockings
62	Yards of Half Thicks		25	Hatts	25 Pr.	of Buckles

Whereupon the Chiefs and all the Indians returned their Solemn Thanks and Canaſsatego said they had no more to say as to publick Business at present but they had somewhat under deliberation which when they had duly considered they would Communicate.

At a Council held at the Proprietors July 12.th

present

The Hon.ble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor
James Logan — Clement Plumsted
Thomas Lawrence — Abram Taylor } Esq.rs
Robert Strettel.

M.r Richard Peters

Canaſsatego
Shick Calamy } and sundry Chiefs of the six Nations

Saſsonan and Delawares &c.
Nutimus and Fork Indians

Pisquetoman
Cornelius Spring } Interpreters to the Forks Indians
Nicholas Scull

Canaſsatego said

Brethren

Pennſylvania 1742.

Brethren, the Governor and Council

The other Day you informed Us of the Misbehaviour of our Couſins the Delawares with reſpect to their continuing to Claim and refuſing to remove from ſome Land on the River Delaware, notwithſtanding their Anceſtors had ſold it by Deed under their Hands & Seals to the Proprietors for a valuable Conſideration upwards of fifty Years ago and notwithſtanding that they themſelves had about   Years ago after a long and full Examination ratified that Deed of their Anceſtors and given a freſh one under their Hands and Seals and then you requeſted Us to remove them enforcing your Requeſt with a String of Wampum Afterwards you laid on the Table by Conrad Weiser our own Letters — ſome of our Couſins Letters and the ſeveral Writings to prove the Charge againſt our Couſins with a Draught of the Land in Diſpute — We now tell You we have peruſed all these ſeveral Papers We ſee with our own Eyes that they have been a very unruly People and are altogether in the Wrong in their Dealings with You — We have concluded to remove them and Oblige them to go over the River Delaware and to quit all Claim to any Lands on this ſide for the future ſince they have received Pay for them and it is gone through their Guts long ago — To confirm to You that we will ſee your Request Executed we lay down this ſtring of Wampum in return for yours

Then turning to the Delawares holding a Belt of Wampum in his Hand he ſpoke to them as followeth

Couſins

Let this Belt of Wampum ſerve to Chastize You you ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and ſhaked ſeverely till you recover your Senses and become Sober you dont know what Ground you ſtand on nor what you are doing Our Brother Onas's Caſe is very just and plain and his Intentions to preſerve ffriendſhip on the other Hand your Cauſe is bad your Heart far from being upright and you are maliciously bent to break the Chain of ffriendſhip with our Brother Onas We have ſeen with our Eyes a Deed ſigned by nine of your Anceſtors above fifty Years ago for this very Land and a Releaſe Signd not many Years ſince by ſome of your ſelves and Chiefs now living to the Number of 15 or Upwards — But how came You to take upon You to ſell Land at all We conquered You we made Women of You You know You are Women and can no more ſell Land than Women Nor is it fit you ſhould have the Power of ſelling Lands ſince you would abuſe it This Land that you Claim is gone through Your Guts You have been furniſhed with Cloaths and Meat and Drink by the Goods paid you for it and now You want it again like Children as you are — But what makes You ſell Land in the Dark Did you ever tell Us that you had ſold this Land Did we ever receive any part even the Value of a Pipe Shank from You for it You have told Us a Blind ſtory that you ſent a Meſsenger to Us to inform Us of the Sale but he never came amongſt Us nor we never heard any thing about it — This is acting in the Dark and very different from the Conduct our Six Nations obſerve in their Sales of Land On ſuch Occaſions they give publick Notice and invite all the Indians of their united Nations and give them a ſhare of the Preſent they receive for their Lands — This is the behaviour of the wiſe United Nations but we find you are none of our Blood You act a diſhoneſt part not only in this but in other Matters Your Ears are ever open to ſlanderous Reports about our Brethren You receive them with as much greedineſs as Lewd Women receive the Embraces of Bad Men And for all theſe reaſons we charge You to remove inſtantly We dont give You the liberty to think about it You are Women take the Advice of a Wiſe Man and remove imediately You may return to the other ſide of Delaware where you came from but we dont know whether Conſidering how You have demeand your ſelves you will be permitted to live there or whether you have not ſwallowed that Land down your Throats as well as the Land on this ſide We therefore Aſsign You two Places to go either to Wyomin or Shamokin — You may go to either of theſe Places and then we ſhall have you more under our Eye and ſhall ſee how You behave — Dont Deliberate but remove away and take this Belt of Wampum

This being Interpreted by Conrad Weiser into Engliſh and by Cornelius Spring into the Delaware Language Canasatego taking a String of Wampum added further

After our juſt reproof and abſolute Order to depart from the Land you are now to take Notice of what we have further to say to you — This ſtring of Wampum ſerves to forbid You Your Children and Grand Children to the latest Poſterity for ever medling in Land Affairs neither you nor any who ſhall deſcend from You are ever hereafter to preſume to sell any Land, for which purpoſe you are to preſerve this String in Memory of what your Uncles have this Day given You in Charge — We have ſome other Buſineſs to tranſact with our Brethren and therefore depart the Council and conſider what has been ſaid to you —

Canaſsatego then ſpoke to the Governour & Council

Brethren

We calld at our old Friend James Logans in our Way to this City and to our Grief we found him hid in the Bushes and retird thro Infirmities from publick Buſineſs We preſsd him to leave his Retirement and prevaild with him to aſsist once More on our Account at your Councils We hope notwithſtanding his Age and the Effects of a fit of Sickneſs which We underſtand has hurt his Conſtitution that he may yet continue a long Time to aſsist this province with his Councils And he is a wiſe Man & a fast Friend to the Indians And we deſire when his Soul goes to God you may Chooſe in his Room just ſuch another Perſon of the ſame prudence and Ability in Counſelling and of the ſame tender Diſpoſition and affection for the Indians —— In Teſtimony of our Gratitude for all his ſervices and becauſe he was ſo good as to leave his Country Houſe and follow Us to Town And be at the Trouble in this his advanced Age to attend the Council We preſent him with this Bundle of Skins

Brethren

It is always our Way at the Concluſion of a Treaty to deſire you will Uſe your Endeavours with the Traders that they may ſell their Goods Cheaper and give Us a better price for our Deer Skins Whenever any particular ſort of Indian Goods is ſcarce they conſtantly make Us pay the Dearer upon that Account We muſt now Uſe the ſame Argument with them our Deer are killd in ſuch Quantities and our Hunting Countries grown leſs every Day by the Settlement of white people that Game is now difficult to find and we muſt go a great Way in Queſt of it they therefore ought to give Us a better price for our Skins And we deſire you would ſpeake to them to do ſo — We have been ſtinted in the Article of Rum in Town. We deſire You will open the Rum Bottle and give it to Us in greater Abundance on the Road To enforce our Requeſt about the Indian Traders we preſent You with this Bundle of Skins

Brethren

When we first came to your Houſes we found them clean and in Order, but we have ſtaid so long as to Dirty them which is to be imputed to our different Way of living from the White people and therefore as we cannot but have been diſagreeable to you on this account We preſent You with ſome Skins to make your Houſes Clean and put them into the same Condition they were in when we came amongſt You

Brethren.

The Buſineſs the five Nations Tranſact with You is of great Conſequence and requires a Skillful and honeſt perſon to go between Us one in whom both You and We can place a Confidence — We eſteem our preſent Interpreter to be ſuch a perſon equally faithful in the Interpretation of whatever is ſaid to him by either of Us equally allied to both He is of our Nation and a Member of our Council as well as of Yours When we adopted him we divided him into two equal parts one we kept for our ſelves and one we left for You. — He has had a great Deal of Trouble with Us wore out his Shoes in our Meſsages and dirtyd his Cloaths by being amongſt Us ſo that he is as naſty as an Indian — In return for theſe ſervices We recommend him to your Generoſity And on our own behalf we give him five Skins to Buy him Cloaths and Shoes with

Brethren

We have ſtill one More favour to aſk. Our Treaty and all we have to ſay about publick Buſineſs is now Over and to Morrow we deſign to leave You We hope as you have given Us plenty of good proviſion whilſt in Town that you will continue your goodneſs ſo far as to ſupply Us with a little more to ſerve Us on the Road And likewiſe deſire you will provide Us with Waggons to carry our Goods to the place where they are to be Conveyd by Water.

To theſe ſeveral points the Governor made the following Reply

Brethren of the Six Nations

The Judgement you have just now passed on your Cousins the Delawares confirms the high Opinion We have ever entertaind of the Justice of the six Nations this part of your Character for which you are deservedly famd made us wave doing our selves Justice in order to give you another Opportunity of Convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements — These unhappy people might have always livd easy, having never received the least Injury from Us, but we believe some of our own People were bad enough to impose on their Credulity and engage them into those wrong Measures which We wish for their Sakes they had avoided

We hoped from what we have constantly given in Charge to the Indian Traders that they would have administred no just Cause of Complaint if they do you wrong it is against our Inclinations and contrary to our Express Directions As you have exhibited no particular Charge against them We shall Use our best Endeavours to perswade them to give you as much for your Skins as they can possibly afford and to take Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for Skins be of the best sort we will likewise Order you some Rum to serve you on your Journey since you desire it

We wish there had been more Room and better Houses provided for your Entertainment but not Expecting so many of you we did the best we could Tis true there are a great Many Houses in Town but as the property of other people who have their own ffamilies to take Care of it is difficult to procure Lodgings for a large Number of people especially if they come unexpectedly

We Entertain the same Sentiments of the Abilities and probity of the Interpreter as you have expressed we were induced at first to make Use of him in this important Trust from his being known to be agreeable to you and one who had livd amongst You for some Years in good Credit and Esteem with all Your Nations and have ever found him equally faithful to both We are pleasd with the Notice you have taken of him and think he richly deserves it at your Hands We shall not be wanting to make him a Suitable Gratification for the many good and faithful Services he has done this Government

We have already given Orders for Waggons to Carry your Goods and for a Supply of provisions to serve you on the Road in your Return home where we heartily Wish You may Arrive in good Health

After the Governor had concluded Mr. Logan returned an Answer to that part of Canassategos Speech which related to him and then Canassatego said he had forgot to mention that Shick Calamy & Caxhayan had been employd on several Messages to this Government & desired they might be considerd on that Account

At a Council held July [illegible] P. M.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan
Clement Plumsted
Samuel Hasell
Robert Strettel
Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence
Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.

Mr. Peters

The Board taking into Consideration the Regulation of the necessary Expences of the Indians travelling down hither and returning and upon an Estimate made by Conrade Weisers amounting to about £100 it appearing that the said Sum of £100 will be necessary to be advanced to Conrad Weiser to defray those Expences Mr. Logan on the Propriets. behalf proposed to advance £40 and the Treasurer declaring he had no publick Money in his Hands and that if he had he would not advance Money without the Assemblys Order It is recommended to Mr. Preston and Mr. Lawrence to Confer with Mr. Kinsey and know whether he as Speaker of the Assembly and Trustee of the Loan Office will advance the other £60

And the Indians having requested that they might have a small Quantity of Rum to be added to their provisions to Comfort them upon the Road.

The Board is of Opinion that there be added to the said Estimate

for

Pennsylvania 1742.

Brethren of the Six Nations

The Judgement you have just now paſsed on your Couſins the Delawares confirms the high Opinion We have ever entertained of the Justice of the six Nations this part of your Character for which you are deservedly famed made us wave doing our ſelves Justice in order to give you another Opportunity of Convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements — These unhappy people might have always lived easy, having never received the least Injury from Us, but we believe some of our own People were bad enough to impoſe on their Credulity and engage them into those wrong Meaſures which We wish for their Sakes they had avoided

We hoped from what we have constantly given in Charge to the Indian Traders that they would have adminiſtred no just Cauſe of Complaint if they do you wrong it is against our Inclinations and contrary to our Expreſs directions As you have exhibited no particular Charge against them We shall Use our best Endeavours to perswade them to give you as much for your Skins as they can poſsibly afford and to take Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for Skins be of the best sort we will likewise Order you some Rum to serve you on your Journey since you desire it

We wish there had been more Room and better Houses provided for your Entertainment but not Expecting so many of you we did the best we could Tis true there are a great Many Houses in Town but as the property of other people who have their own Families to take Care of it is difficult to procure Lodgings for a large Number of people especially if they come unexpectedly

We Entertain the same Sentiments of the abilities and probity of the Interpreter as you have expreſsd we were induced at first to make Use of him in this important Trust from his being known to be agreeable to you and one who had lived amongst you for some Years in good Credit and Esteem with all your Nations and have ever found him equally faithful to both We are pleased with the Notice you have taken of him and think he richly deserves it at your Hands We shall not be wanting to make him a Suitable Gratification for the many good and faithful services he has done this Government

We have already given Orders for Waggons to Carry your Goods and for a Supply of provisions to serve you on the Road in your Return home where we heartily Wish You may Arrive in good Health

After the Governor had concluded Mr. Logan returned an Answer to that part of Canaſsatego's speech which related to him and then Canaſsatego said he had forgot to mention that Shick Calamy & Caxhayan had been employed in several Meſsages to this Government & desired they might be considerd on that Account

At a Council held July 12th. P. M.

present

The Honble. George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

James Logan
Clement Plumsted
Samuel Hasell
Robert Strettel

Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence
Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.

Mr. Peters

The Board taking into Conſideration the Regulation of the neceſsary Expences of the Indians travelling down hither and returning and upon an Estimate made by Conrade Weiser's amounting to about £100 it appearing that the said Sum of £100 will be neceſsary to be advanced to Conrad Weiser to defray those Expences Mr. Logan on the Propriets. behalf proposes to advance £40 and the Treasurer declaring he had no publick Money in his Hands and that if he had he would not advance Money without the Aſsemblys Order It is recommended to Mr. Preston and Mr. Lawrence to Confer with Mr. Kinsey and know whether he as Speaker of the Aſsembly and Trustee of the Loan Office will advance the other £60

And the Indians having requested that they might have a small Quantity of Rum to be added to their provisions to Comfort them upon the Road.

The Board is of Opinion that there be added to the said Estimate

for

Pennsylvania 1742

for 20 Gallons of Rum for the aforesaid Use — And in return for their present of Skins at requesting that the Indian Traders be enjoyned to sell their Goods Cheaper the Board directs that two Strouds be presented And that £5 be given to Caxhayan on the account of the Province for his Services and to Shick Calamy the like Sum

Names of the Indians present at the Treaty held at Philadelphia July 1742.

Onontagos

Canassatego Chief & Speaker at the Treaty.
Sawegaty } Counsellors
Caxhayion }
Saguyassatha
Caiadoghrotie als Canaghquassy
Rohee awughton
Socany haa
Diorughrorighthe
Tokano nugo
Arontyoony
Johans hawighton
Trogh watoony
Onugh rawlisy

Cayonguos

Sahugh soewa } Chiefs
Tohatgaht hus }
Tohany esus
Runtto heeyoh
Canadogh ary
Zioe agh quaty
Szgu = iugh watha als Kakaradasey
Sca yenties
Tats heghteh
Alligh Wa heis
Daio = Quorioh
Hogh = elegh = rontie
Rot tehu Haghtyawokon Capt.
Sawulies elohaa
Saguhsa = ecks
Uwandnokeraah.
Horuhot
Osogh quaa
Tiht yan noegon

Anayints

Sarisfaquoh } Chiefs
Ungquaterughiathe als Shikelimo }
Tohuwa kerha
Tharagh goerus
Unugh cally clawy a young Chief
Onugh naaqua Chief
Taioyia kaarat
Tokothu umgoghtha
Jugh na kaarat
Tagh negh doerus
Tt Canssadorogon
Sago gughiatha
Rahlhius
To hanusoegon

Sinikers or Jenontowanas

Carugh iagh Ragh quy .. Capt.
Taku heentus
Ononyack

Tuscaroros

Sa = wantha } Chiefs
Di = ier = ocs }
Dogh sytowax. }
Tokarny Hogon .... Capt.
Ogh ioghse
Di = Digh weghson
Tonghot ha
Yorugh iannego
Ct = quehig
Squagh ky
Saiadio
Onughso waghte
Cherigh = wast Ho
Elgh simterees
Dion agh Scoght ha
Saligh wan aghs

Ohn waaseh
Isha weghton
Tacarcher died at Tulpehockin
Tahanatakqua
Canyhaag

Shawanos

Weh = Wehlaky Chief
Aset theywa
Asogh qua
Meya minikisy
Wawyia Biseny

Conestogo Indians

those that speak the Anayint Language

Dior haasery Chief
Thanigh wageraw
Car ha Cawy int
Caien quily quoh

Conestogo Indians of the Nantikokes

by Us calld the Canoyias

Des = Scheq
Igh = qua = quе = heck
Quesamaag
Ayiok his

Delawares of Shamokin

Ollumapies } Chiefs
Linge hanoa }
Kelly macquan
Quilliequont
Pisquitton
Nena Chyhunt

Delawares from the Forks

Onatpe
Laaye quohiwon Als Nudimus
To wegh kapy
Cornelius Spring
& several Others

The several Nations of Indians with whom the Six Nations are in Alliance according to the Information given in open Counsel held at Tulpehokin at their Return from Philadelphia Viz.t

1. A Nation of Indians living on the West side of the Lake Erie & along the Straights to Hurons Lake and along the South Side of Hurons Lake They are called by the Six Nations Unigh kalliawkon 30 Towns each about 200 fighting Men

2. The second Nation lives among the Unighkalliawkons 4 Towns of their own People supposed 400 in All Called

Pennſylvania 1742

3. The third Nation called by the Iroquois Tisawgeghroanu live on the East ſide of the Hurons Lake ſeveral of the Counsel have been there they all agree that they have three Large Towns of 600 800 & 1000 Able Men

4th 4. The fourth called the Twighhwis=roanu 2 Towns about 200 Able Men in all live on the Head of Huakitty River near the little Lakes

5th 5. Oskiawkisas living on a Branch of Ohio that Heads near the lake Erie 4 large Towns about 1000 Warriors

6th 6. Oyaghtaronighroanu near black River 4 Towns about 1000 Warriors

7th Keghdarokeghroanu upon the great River Miſsyſippy above the Mouth of Ohio their number Unknown

8th. Karhawgughroanu ſeveral Savage Nations of Indians As their Name Signifies (the People of the Wilderneſs) live on the North side of Hurons Lake they do not plant Corn or any thing else but live altogether upon Flesh fish Roots & Herbs an infinite Number of People of late become Allies to the Six Nations

At a Council held at Philada: July 19th 1742.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Lieutenant Governor
Clement Plumsted   Thomas Lawrence
Samuel Hasell   Abraham Taylor } Esqrs:
Robert Strettell   Ralph Assheton

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter which he had received from the Governor of Maryland Dated the 13th. Instant in answer to his of the 10th. ſent Expreſs from hence together with Copies of the Examinations of ſundry Maryland Indians taken before the Magistrates of that province all concurring in ſetting forth a Deſign or Conſpiracy formed between the Shawaneſe Senecas & Maryland Indians in Conjunction with the French to Cut off and Deſtroy all the English Inhabitants of Maryland & Pensilvania which being read the Governor likewiſe read a Letter he had just then received from Mr. Logan who had had the perusal of Governor Ogles Letter and the foresaid Examinations Offering his Sentiments thereupon and proposing to ſend a Meſsenger to Conrad Weiser to deſire him to Acquaint Canaſsatego and the other Chiefs of the Disturbances created in Maryland by the coming down of the 23 Shawaneſe with their War Captain to the Nantikokes in May last as ſet forth in the foresaid Examinations And that he would request the said Chiefs to enquire into the true Cauſe of the said Shawaneſe coming down and inform the Governor of it that he might Communicate the ſame to Governor Ogle together with ſuch further Intelligence as he ſhould be able to get concerning theſe Matters Which being approved of the Governor imediately ſignified the ſame by a Letter to Mr. Logan

Doctor Bond having certified that he had this Morning carefully examined the State of Health of the Mariners on Board the Constantine and found them well And that the Veſsel had been cleanſed & Aired in the likeliest Manner to free her from the Danger of ſpreading the infectious Diſeaſe wherewith ſhe arrived and giving it as his Opinion that there is now as little Danger of infection from her as there will be after any time ſhe can be expected to lie Quarantine.

The Board is of Opinion that the said ſhip may be allowed to come up opposite to the Town and unload with Boats but that ſhe be not as yet permitted to come to a Wharff

At a Council held at Philada July 22. 1742

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr Lieutent: Governor
James Logan   Samuel Preston } Esqrs:
Clement Plumsted

Mr. Peters.

The Governor having received an Answer from Conrad Weiser to the Meſsage ſent him the 19th Instt: laid the ſame before the Board which being read the Board is of Opinion that the Governor write to Governor Ogle upon the Subject of the Answer of the Six Nations incloſing a Copy of Conrad Weiſers Letter and that the ſame be diſpatched Expreſs at the publick Expence.

cil, the Assembly, and all the People of Pennsylva. the following Goods, Vizt.:

"600 Lead,
"600 Powder,
"25 Strowdes, } Match Coats,
"90 Duffell, } Match Coats,
"30 Blanketts,
"62 Yards of Half Thicks,
"60 Ruffled Shirts,
"1,000 Flints,
"50 Hoes,
"50 Hatchets,
5lb. Vermilion,
25 Hatts,
24 Guns,
10 Doz. Knives,
8 Doz. Gimblets,
2 Doz. Tobacco Tongs,
25 Pr. of Shoes,
25 Pr. Stockings,
25 Pr. of Buckles."

Whereupon the Chiefs and all the Indians returned their Solemn Thanks, and Canassategoe said they had no more to say as to Publick Business at present, but they had somewhat under Deliberation, which when they had duly considered they would Communicate.

At a Council held at the Proprietors, July 12th.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,
Thomas Laurence,
Robert Strettel,
Clement Plumsted, } Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.

Mr. Richard Peters.

Canassatego, } and sundry Chiefs of the six Nations.
Skick Calamy, } and sundry Chiefs of the six Nations.

Sassonan and Delawares.

Nutimus and ffork Indians.

Pisquetoman, } Interpreters to the ffork Indians.
Cornelius Spring, } Interpreters to the ffork Indians.
Nicholas Scull, } Interpreters to the ffork Indians.

Canassatego said,

"Brethren, the Governor, and Council:

"The other Day you informed Us of the Misbehaviour of our Cousins the Delawares with respect to their continuing to Claim and refusing to remove from some Land on the River Delaware, notwithstanding their Ancestors had sold it by Deed under their Hands & Seals to the Proprietors for a valuable Consideration, upwards of fifty Years ago, and notwithstanding that they themelves had about —— Years ago, after a long and full Examination, ratified that Deed of their Ancestors, and given a fresh one under their Hands and Seals, and then you requested Us to remove them, enforcing your Request with a String of Wampum. Afterwards you laid on the Table by Conrad Weiser our own Letters, some of our Cousins' Letters, and the several Writings to prove the Charge against our Cousins, with a Draught of the Land in Dispute. We now tell You we have Perused all these several Papers. We see with our own Eyes that they have been a very unruly People, and are altogether in the wrong in their Dealings with You. We have concluded to remove them, and Oblige them to go over the River Delaware, and to quit all Claim to any Lands on this side for the future, since they have received Pay for them and it is gone through their Guts long ago. To confirm to You that we will see your Request Executed, we lay down this String of Wampum in return for your's."

Then turning to the Delawares, holding a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, he spoke to them as followeth:

"Cousins:

"Let this Belt of Wampum serve to Chastize You; You ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and shak'd severely till you recover your Senses and become Sober; you don't know what Ground you stand on, nor what you are doing. Our Brother Onas' Case is very just and plain, and his Intentions to preserve ffriendship; on the other Hand your Cause is bad, your Heart far from being upright, and you are maliciously bent to break the Chain of ffriendship with our Brother Onas. We have seen with our Eyes a Deed signed by nine of your Ancestors above fifty Years ago for this very Land, and a Release Sign'd not many Years since by some of your selves and Chiefs now living to the Number of 15 or Upwards. But how came you to take upon you to Sell Land at all? We conquer'd You, we made Women of you, you know you are Women, and can no more sell Land than Women. Nor is it fit you should have the Power of Selling Lands since you would abuse it. This Land that you Claim is gone through Your Guts. You have been furnished with Cloaths and Meat and Drink by the Goods paid you for it, and now You want it again like Children as you are. But what makes you sell Land in the Dark? Did you ever tell Us that you had sold this Land? did we ever receive any Part, even the Value of a Pipe Shank, from you for it? You have told Us a Blind story that you sent a Messenger to Us to inform Us of the Sale but he never came amongst Us, nor we never heard any thing about it. This is acting in the Dark, and very different from the Conduct our six Nations observe in their Sales of Land. On such Occasions they give Publick Notice and invite all the Indians of their united Nations, and give them a share of the Present they receive for their Lands. This is the behaviour of the wise United Nations, but we find you are none of our Blood. You Act a dishonest part not only in this but in other Matters. Your Ears are ever Open to slanderous Reports about our Brethren. You receive them with as much greediness as Lewd Woman receive the Embraces of Bad Men. And for all these reasons we charge You to remove instantly. We don't give you the liberty to think about it. You are Women; take the Advice of a Wise Man and remove imediately. You may return to the other side of Delaware where you came from, but we don't know whether, Considering how you have demean'd your selves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not swallowed that Land down your Throats as well as the Land on this side. We, therefore, Assign you two Places to go —either to Wyomin or Shamokin. You may go to either of these Places, and then we shall have you more under our Eye, and shall see how You behave. Don't deliberate, but remove away and take this Belt of Wampum."

This being interpreted by Conrad Weiser into English, and by Cornelius Spring into the Delaware language, Canassatego taking a String of Wampum added further:

"After our just reproof and absolute Order to depart from the Land, you are now to take Notice of what we have further to say to you. This String of Wampum serves to forbid You, Your Children and Grand Children, to the latest Posterity, for ever medling in Land Affairs, neither you nor any who shall descend from You, are ever hereafter to presume to sell any Land, for which Purpose you are to Preserve this string in Memory of what your Uncles have this Day given You in Charge. We have some other Business to transact with our Brethren, and therefore depart the Council and consider what has been said to you."

Canassatego then spoke to the Governor & Council:

"Brethren—

"We call'd at our old ffriend James Logan's in our Way to this City, and to our Grief we found him hid in the Bushes and retir'd, thro' Infirmities, from Publick Business. We press'd him to leave his Retirement, and prevailed with him to assist once More, on our Account, at your Councils. We hope, notwithstanding his Age and the Effects of a fit of Sickness which We understand has hurt his Constitution, that he may Yet continue a long Time to assist this Province with his Councils, And he is a wise Man & a fast ffriend to the Indians; And we desire when his Soul goes to God you may Choose in his Room just such another Person of the same Prudence and Ability in Counselling, and of the same tender Disposition and affection for the Indians. In Testimony of our Gratitude for all his services, and because he was so good as to leave his Country House and follow Us to Town, And be at the Trouble in his advanced Age to attend the Council, We present him with this Bundle of Skins.

"Brethren:

"It is always our Way at the Conclusion of a Treaty to desire you will Use your Endeavours with the Traders that they may sell their Goods Cheaper and give Us a better price for our Deer Skins. Whenever any Particular sort of Indian Goods is scarce they constantly make Us pay the Dearer upon that Account. We must now Use the same Argument with them. Our Deer are kill'd in such Quantities, and our Hunting Countries grown less every Day by the Settlement of the white People, that Game is now difficult to find, and we must go a great Way in Quest of it; they therefore ought to give Us a better price for our Skins, And we desire you would speak to them to do so. We have been stinted in the Article of Rum in Town. We desire You will open the Rum Bottle and give it to Us in greater Abundance on the Road. To enforce our Request about the Indian Traders, we Present You with this Bundle of Skins.

"Brethren:

"When we first came to your Houses we found them clean and in Order, but we have staid so long as to Dirty them, which is to be imputed to our different Way of living from the White People, and therefore as we cannot but have been disagreeable to you on this account, We present You with some Skins to make your Houses Clean, and put them into the same Condition they were in when we came amongst You.

"Brethren:

"The Business the five Nations Transact with You is of great Consequence, and requires a Skillful and honest Person to go between Us, one in whom both You and We can place a Confidence. We esteem our present Interpreter to be such a person, equally faithful in the Interpretation of what ever is said to him by either of Us, equally allied to both, He is of our Nation and a Member of our Council as well as of Yours. When we adopted him we divided him into two equal Parts, one we kept for our selves and one we left for You. He has had a great Deal of Trouble with Us, wore out his Shoes in our Messages, and dirty'd his Clothes by being amongst Us, so that he is as nasty as an Indian. In return for these services We recommend him to your Generosity, And on our own behalf we give him five Skins to Buy him Cloath's and Shoes with.

"Brethren:

"We have still one More favour to ask. Our Treaty and all we have to say about Publick Business is now Over, and to-Morrow we design to leave You. We hope, as you have given Us plenty of good Provisions whilst in Town, that you will continue your goodness so far as to supply Us with a little more to serve Us on the Road, and likewise desire you will Provide Us with Waggons to carry our Goods to the Place where they are to be Conveyed by Water."

To these several Points the Governor made the following Reply:

"Brethren of the six Nations—

"The Judgment you have just now pass'd on your Cousins the Delawares, confirms the high Opinion We have ever entertained of the Justice of the six Nations; this Part of your Character, for which you are deservedly fam'd, made us wave doing our selves Justice, in order to give you another Opportunity of Convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements. These unhappy People might have always liv'd easy, having never received the least Injury from Us; but we believe some of our own People were bad enough to impose on their Credulity, and engage them into these wrong Measures, which We wish for their Sakes they had avoided.

"We hoped from what we have constantly given in Charge to the Indian Traders, that they would have administred no just Cause of Complaint; if they do you wrong it is against our Inclinations, and Contrary to our Express Directions. As you have exhibited no particular Charge against them, We shall Use our best Endeavours to perswade them to give you as much for your Skins as they can possibly afford, And to take Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for Skins be of the best sort; we will, likewise, Order you some Rum to serve you on your Journey, since you desire it.

"We wish there had been more Room and better Houses provided for your Entertainment, but not Expecting so many of you, we did the best we could. 'Tis true there are a great Many Houses in Town, but as the property of other people, who have their own ffamilies to take Care of, it is difficult to procure Lodgings for a large Number of people, especially if they come unexpectedly.

"We Entertain the same Sentiments of the Abilities and probity of the Interpreter as you have express'd; we were induced at first to make Use of him in this important Trust from his being known to be agreeable to You, and one who had liv'd amongst You for some Years in good Credit and Esteem with all your Nations, and have ever found him equally faithful to both. We are pleased with the Notice you have taken of him, and think he richly deserves it at your Hands. We shall not be wanting to make him a Suitable Gratification for the many good and faithful services he has done this Government.

"We have already given Orders for Waggons to Carry your Goods, and for a Supply of Provisions to serve you on the Road in your Return home, where we heartily Wish you may arrive in good Health."

After the Governor had concluded, Mr. Logan returned an Answer to that part of Canassatego's speech which related to him, and then Canassatego said he had forgot to mention that Shick Calamy

& Caxhayan had been employ'd on several Messages to this Government, & desired they might be consider'd on that account.

At a Council held July 12th, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,
Clement Plumsted,
Samuel Hasell,
Robert Strettel.
Samuel Preston,
Thomas Laurence,
Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.

Mr. Peters.

The Board taking into Consideration the Regulation of the necessary Expenses of the Indians travelling down hither and returning, and upon an Estimate made by Conrade Weiser, amounting to about £100, it appearing that the said Sum of £100 will be necessary to be advanced to Conrad Weiser to defray those Expenses, Mr. Logan, on the Propriet^{rs} behalf, Proposes to advance £40, and the Treasurer declaring he had no Public Money in his Hands, And that if he had he would not Advance Money without the Assembly's Order, It is recommended to Mr. Preston and Mr. Laurence to Confer with Mr. Kinsey, and know whether he, as Speaker of the Assembly, and Trustee of the Loan Office, will advance the other £60;

And the Indians having requested that they might have a small Quantity of Rum to be added to their Provisions, to Comfort them upon the Road;

The Board is of Opinion that there be added to the said Estimate ———— for 20 Gallons of Rum for the aforesaid Use. And in return for their present of Skins at requesting that the Indian Traders be enjoyned to sell their Goods Cheaper, the Board directs that two Strouds be presented, And that £5 be given to Caxhayan on the account of the Province for his Services, and to Shick Calamy the like Sum.

Names of the Indians present at the Treaty held at Philadelphia, July, 1742.

ONONTAGOS.

Canassatego, Chief & Speaker at the Treaty,
Sawegaty, } Counsellors.
Caxhayton, }
Saguyassatha,
Caiadoghrotia als. Canaghqunssy,
Rohier-Awaghton,
Tocanyhaa,

To these several Points the Governor made the following Reply:

“Brethren of the six Nations—

“The Judgment you have just now pass'd on your Cousins the Delawares, confirms the high Opinion We have ever entertained of the Justice of the six Nations; this Part of your Character, for which you are deservedly fam'd, made us wave doing our selves Justice, in order to give you another Opportunity of Convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to your Engagements. These unhappy People might have always liv'd easy, having never received the least Injury from Us; but we believe some of our own People were bad enough to impose on their Credulity, and engage them into these wrong Measures, which We wish for their Sakes they had avoided.

“We hoped from what we have constantly given in Charge to the Indian Traders, that they would have administred no just Cause of Complaint; if they do you wrong it is against our Inclinations, and Contrary to our Express Directions. As you have exhibited no particular Charge against them, We shall Use our best Endeavours to perswade them to give you as much for your Skins as they can possibly afford, And to take Care that their Goods which they give in Exchange for Skins be of the best sort; we will, likewise, Order you some Rum to serve you on your Journey, since you desire it.

“We wish there had been more Room and better Houses provided for your Entertainment, but not Expecting so many of you, we did the best we could. 'Tis true there are a great Many Houses in Town, but as the property of other people, who have their own ffamilies to take Care of, it is difficult to procure Lodgings for a large Number of people, especially if they come unexpectedly.

“We Entertain the same Sentiments of the Abilities and probity of the Interpreter as you have express'd; we were induced at first to make Use of him in this important Trust from his being known to be agreeable to You, and one who had liv'd amongst You for some Years in good Credit and Esteem with all your Nations, and have ever found him equally faithful to both. We are pleased with the Notice you have taken of him, and think he richly deserves it at your Hands. We shall not be wanting to make him a Suitable Gratification for the many good and faithful services he has done this Government.

“We have already given Orders for Waggons to Carry your Goods, and for a Supply of Provisions to serve you on the Road in your Return home, where we heartily Wish you may arrive in good Health.”

After the Governor had concluded, Mr. Logan returned an Answer to that part of Canassatego's speech which related to him, and then Canassatego said he had forgot to mention that Shick Calamy

& Caxhayan had been employ'd on several Messages to this Government, & desired they might be consider'd on that account.

At a Council held July 12th, P. M.

PRESENT:

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James Logan,
Clement Plumsted,
Samuel Hasell,
Robert Strettel.
Samuel Preston,
Thomas Laurence,
Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.

Mr. Peters.

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ONONTAGOS.

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Sawegaty, } Counsellors.
Caxhayton, }
Saguyassatha,
Caiadoghrotia als. Canaghqunssy,
Rohier-Awaghton,
Tocanyhaa,

Diorughwaghthe,
Tokanonugo,
Arontyoony,
Johans-hawighton,
Tiogh-Watoony,
Onugh-rawhisy.

CAYONQUOS.

Sahughsoewa,
To-hat-gath-us, } Chiefs.
Tokany-es-us,
Runho-hee-yoh,
Canadochary,
Zior-agh-quaty,
Saqu-ingh-watha als. Kakaradasey,
Sca-yenties,
Tats-hegh-teh,
Alligh-Waheis,
Dais-Quorioh,
Hogh-elegh-rontie,
Rot-tehu-Haghtyawkon, Capt.
Sawnlies-elohaa,
Sagughsa-eek,
Uwandawkeraah,
Horuhot,
Osogh-quaa,
Tuh-yan-noegon.

ANAYINTS.

Saristaquoh,
Ungquaterughiathe als. Shikelimo, } Chiefs.
Tohuwa-kerha,
Maragh-gverus,
Unugh-cally-clawy, a young Chief.
Onugh-naxqua, Chief.
Tawyia-kaarat,
Tokothu-umgoghtha,
Sugh-na-kaarat,
Tagh-negh-doerus,
Ta Canyadorogon,
Sago-gughiatha,
Rahehius,
To-kanusoegon.

SINIKERS, OR JENONTOWANOS.

Carugh-iagh-Ragh-quy, Capt.
Tahu-keentus,
Ononyack.

TUSCAROROS.

Sa-wantka,
Di-ier-oes, } Chiefs.
Dogh-sy-towax,
Tokarry-Hogon, Capt.
Ogh-ioghse,
Di-Digh-weghson,
Tong-kot-ha,
Yorugh-iannsgo,
Ot-quehig,
Squagh-ky,
Saiadio,
Onughso-wughte,
Cherigh-wast-Ho,
Agh-simterees,
Dion-agh-Scoght-ha,
Saligh-wan-aghs,
Ohn-waaseh
Toha-weghton,
Tacarcher, died at Tulpehockin.
Tahanatakqua,
Canyhaag.

SHAWANOS.

Weh-Wehlaky, Chief.
Aset-theywa,
Asogh-qua,
Meya-minikisy,
Wawyia-Biseny.

CONESTOGO INDIANS.

(Those that Speak the Anayint Language).

Dior-haasery, Chief.
Thanigh-wageran,
Car-ha-Cawy-int,
Caien-quily-quoh.

CONESTOGO

Indians of the Nantikokes, by Us called the Cannoyios.

Des-Scheg,
Igh-qua-que-heck,
Quesamaag,
Ayiok-his.

DELAWARES, of Shamokin.

Ollumapies, } Chiefs.
Linge-hanoa,
Kellymacquan,
Quittiequont,

Pisquitton,
Nena-Chyhunt.

DELAWARES, from the Forks.

Onutpe,
Lawye-quohwon Als. Nudimus,
To-wegh-kapy,
Cornelious Spring, & several Others.

The several Nations of Indians with whom the Six Nations are in Alliance according to the Information given in Open Counsel held at Tulpehockin on their Return from Philadelphia, Viz$^{t.}$:

1st. A Nation of Indians living on the West side of the Lake Erie, & along the Straights to Huron's Lake, and along the South side of Huron Lake. They are called by the Six Nations Unigh-Kalliawkon; thirty towns; each about 200 fighting Men.

2d. The second Nation lives among the Unigh-Kallianokons; 4 Towns of their own People; supposed 400 in all, Called ———.

3d. The third Nation, called by the Iroquois Zisawgegh-roanu, live on the East side of the Huron's Lake; several of the Counsel have been there; they all agree that they have three Large Towns of 600, 800, & 1,000 Able Men.

4th. The fourth, called the Twightwis-roanu, 2 Towns, about 200 Able Men in all, live on the Head of Huakitty River, near the little Lakes.

5th. Oskiawkisas, living on a Branch of Ohio that Heads near the lake Erie, 4 large Towns, about 1,000 Warriors.

6th. Oyaghtawnigh-roanu, near black River, 4 Towns, about 1,000 Warriors.

7th. Keghdawkegh-roanu, upon the great River Missysippy above the Mouth of Ohio, their number Unknown.

8th. Karhawgugh-roanu, several Savage Nations of Indians, As their Name Signifies (the People of the Wilderness), live on the North side of Huron's Lake. They do not plant Corn or any thing else, but live altogether upon Flesh, fish, roots, & Herbs, an infinite Number of People, of late become Allies to the Six Nations.

At a Council held at Philada, July 19th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Laurence,	Esqrs.
Samuel Hasell,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Ralph Assheton.	

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter which he had received from the Governor of Maryland, dated the 13th Instant, in Answer to his of the 10th, sent Express from hence together with Copies of the Examinations of sundry Maryland Indians, taken before the Magistrates of that Province; all concurring in setting forth a Design or Conspiracy formed between Shawanese, Seneca, & Maryland Indians, in Conjunction with the ffrench, to Cut off and Destroy all the English Inhabitants of Maryland & Pensilvania, which being read, the Governor likewise read a letter he had just then received from Mr. Logan, who had had the perusal of Governor Ogle's Letter and the foresaid Examinations, Offering his Sentiments thereupon, and proposing to send a Messenger to Conrad Weiser, to desire him to Acquaint Canassatego and the other Chiefs of the Disturbances created in Maryland, by the coming down of the 23 Shawanese with their War Captain to the Nantikokes, in May last, as set forth in the foresaid Examinations, and that he would request the said Chiefs to enquire into the true Cause of the said Shawanese coming down and inform the Governor of it, that he might Communicate the same to Governor Ogle, together with such further Intelligence as he should be able to get concerning these Matters; Which being approv'd of, the Governor immediately Signified the same by a letter to Mr. Logan.

Doctor Bond having certified that he had this Morning carefully examined the State of Health of the Mariners on Board the Constantine, and found them well, And that the Vessel had been cleansed & Aired in the likeliest Manner, to free her from the Danger of spreading the infectious Disease wherewith she arrived, and giving it as his Opinion that there is now as little Danger of infection from her as there will be after any time she can be expected to lie Quarantine.

The Board is of Opinion that the said Ship may be allowed to come up Opposite to the Town and unload with Boats, but that she be not as yet permitted to come to a Wharff.

At a Council held at Philada., July 22d, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieut^{t} Governor.

James Logan,	Samuel Preston,	Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted,		

Mr. Peters.

The Governor having received an Answer from Conrad Weiser to the Message sent him the 19th Inst., laid the same before the Board, which being read, the Board is of Opinion that the Governor write to Governor Ogle upon the Subject of the Answer of the six Nations, inclosing a Copy of Conrad Weiser's Letter, and that the same be dispatched Express at the Publick Expence.

My Lords. July, 31st: 1742.

On the 12th: of this Month an Express by Sea Arrived here with a Letter from the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Informing Me that the Spaniards, (the Messenger says about One Thousand) from the Havannah were landed to the Southward of Georgia with a Design to Invade that New Settlement, And desiring Assistance of our Station Ships. Accordingly as soon as Provision could be got on board necessary for such a voyage, the South Sea Castle carrying of forty Guns, under the Comand of Captain Dandridge Sailed thither, leaving the Cruizer Sloop to Guard our Coast and protect our own Trade.

On the 19th: Instant, I received an Express from the Governr of Maryland, with letters and papers herein Sent, by which Your Lordships will See, we were not only threatened, but a very Dangerous Conspiracy has been discovered to have been formed by Some of the Heads of the Six Nations, and some Tributary Indians living on the Eastern Shore in Maryland, Stirred up it seems, by the French.

I have therefore with the Advice of Council, promised the Governor of Maryland all the Assistance we can give Him, upon the first Notice, letting him withall know, that in My opinion if the Indians are so hardy, as to try to Execute what they have projected, they are too Artfull not to begin their Attack, rather on our Western, than our Eastern Settlements, where by being very thinly Seated, our Inhabitants are more Exposed and an easier Conquest might be made. For this reason I had sent Powder and Ball to our people on that side, and have given Directions to our Inhabitants to the westward of the Great Mountains, upon the first alarm to retire with their ffamilys and Effects on this Side putting themselves under the protection of the Militia of our ffrontier Countys, having Ordered the Comanding Officers of those Countys to keep Constant Patroles in Large Bodys to prevent Surprize and directed the Militia of the next Countys to be in readiness to March, without waiting for further Orders to the

Place

Right Honble
Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations.

In a Place of Action, And Your Lordships may Depend Upon all - - Poſsible Care being taken, to Secure our Selves and Aſsit our - Neighbours./

August first. Last night died John Carter Esqr. One of the - Council, And Secretary of this Colony. and Your Lordships will give me leave to recommend to the vacancy in Council Lewis Burwell Junr. Esqr. I have not forgott Colo. Armstead, but he is not the man he was neither in mind nor Circumstances. I am with all Duty

Your Lordships

most obedient humble servt.

William Gooch

Annapolis July 14th 1742.

Sir.

We have been very much Alarm'd here for some time past with the Discovery of a Conspiracy between our Indians on the Eastern Shore and Some others to the Norward, and our Apprehensions have been much increased by the inclosed letter and paper from the Governor of Pensilvania and indeed all things considered there is great reason to belive that the Indians instigated by the French have Extraordinary Designs in Cogitation whatever they may finally determine to Do, for my own part Nothing Shall be wanting that lyes in my power to give all the Indians that we are any ways concerned with all poſsible Satisfaction However prudence requires that we should be upon our Guard and prepare for the very worst that can happen, and I am accordingly doing the best that I can with our Militia, But as our Aſsembly has not thought proper to putt them upon so good a footing as yours are, it will be in your power to give us speedy Succour in Case of an Attack and I make no Doubt of your readineſs in an Affair of so great and General Importance.

As the Inclosed Examinations will fully inform You of what has come to our knowledge of the Designs of our Indians, I have nothing to add but that they agreed to their Examinations before the Council, and Convinced us so much of a Real Conspiracy that we have thought proper to Detain the Chiefs of them Still in Custody.

Sr.

Yor. most obedient
& very humble Servt.
Sam: Ogle.

Govr. Ogle's Letter

Colo. Gooch, Lieut. Govr. & Commander in Chief of Virginia

Maryland ss
Dorchester County

The Examination of Jemmy Pasimmon one of the Choptank Indians taken before Henry Hooper one of His Lordspp Justices of the provincial Court 26th Day of June 1742. This Examinant Saith that about the Middle of May last three and twenty of the Shawan Indians came down to Chicacone Town to Treat with our Indians in Somerset and Dorchester Countys about Fighting with the English which was Agreed on before the Shawan Indians went back again And two of the Chicacone Indians went up with them to know the time when to begin the Attack which was concluded to be sometime this Moon in the Night And to Destroy Man Woman and Child. This Examinant Saith the Indians built a Fort or Logg'd house about two Miles within Pocomoke Swamp upon a Small Island where this Examinant was told by Some of the broad Creek Indians they had lodged Guns Ammunition And a Quantity of poisoned Arrows pointed with Brass One of which he Saw And further this Examinant Saith not.

Examinations

Taken before Me
Henry Hooper.

Jemmy his Mark pasimon

The Examination of Indian Abraham of Locust Neck Town being one of Ababco Nation taken before Me one of His Lordspp Justices of the peace for the County aforesaid. Saith that about the Middle of last May this Examinant was at Chicacone Town on Nanticoke River where he Saw twenty three Indians which he understood were of the Nation of Shawan And that about a fortnight afterwards the Nanticoke Indians sent for him and the rest of the Choptank Indians to follow them to a place near pocomoke Swamp in Somerset County where he heard some of the Nanticoke Indians talking that the Shawan Indians was to come Down Some time the latter End of this Month to Kill the English and Indians, but that a few Days afterwards they said there was nothing of it And further this Examinant Saith not.

29th. June 1742. taken
before Henry Trippe.

Indian his Mark Abraham

The Examination of Indian Mulberry belonging to Locust Neck Town on Choptank River taken before Me the Subscriber One of His Lordships Justices of the Peace of the aforesaid County in relation to his knowledge of a Design between the Shawan Indians and Maryland Indians agreeing to Rise and Cut off the English

This Examinant Saith that in May last there came down to Chicacone Town twenty three Shawan Indians and that he heard those Indians Say that they had agreed with the Shawan Indians to rise against the English and that the appointed time was to be about the last of this Moon. This Examinant further Saith that about ten Days after the Return of the Shawan Indians from hence, those Indians Sent two of these Indians Up to Shawan in order to acquaint them not to come down and further Saith not.

Taken before Me 29th June 1742. Indian His + Mark Mulberry
Cha: Dickinson.

The Examination of Indian Dick aged near thirty Years taken before Me the Subscriber One of His Lordships Justices of the peace for the aforesaid County Saith, That he was told by an Indian Woman belonging to Locust Neck Town, that the back Indians to the Number of twenty and More came down in May last to Chicacone Town in order to agree with these Indians to Assist them in killing the English people of this province and that these Indians Did agree with them So to do and promised to come down in Apple time. This Examinant further Saith that the Reason that the Maryland Indians came from Pocomoke Swamp was because they heard the English had heard their Design against them and further Saith not.

Taken before Me 29th June 1742. Indian His X Mark Dick
Cha: Dickinson

The Examination of Indian Patrick of the Achaawanps Nation belonging to Locust Neck Town on Great Choptank River in Dorchester County taken before Me One of His Lordspps Justices of the peace for the County aforesaid Saith, That about the Middle of May past he Saw at Chicacone Town on Nanticoke River twenty three Shawan Indians and about a fortnight afterwards, the Nanticoke Indians Sent for him and the rest of the Choptank Indians to follow them to a certain place near Pocomoke Swamp where they came and found all the Somerset County Indians gathered together and he was told by the Great Men, that the Shawan Indians was to come down some time this present Moon to Joyn them and kill all the English by Surprize in the Night But some Days afterwards the Great Men were afraid and Sent Joshua and an other Chicacone Indian to the Shawan Indians to tell them not to come down. And further Saith not.

1742. June 29th taken before
Henry Trippe.

his
Indian Patrick
mark.

The Examination of Jacob Pattasahook One of Nanticoke Indians taken before Me One of His Lordspp Justices of the peace for the County afores.d Saith about a Month ago this Examinant was at Conoy Town on Susquehannah River and was told by the Indians of the said Town, that the Seneca and Totra Indians in Conjunction and by Advice of the French had agreed to cutt off the English Inhabitants in pensilvania and Maryland and other Adjacent parts of this Continent And the Indians in Somerset & Dorset Countys And to that End the Seneca Indians were soon to go to philedelphia to Dispose of some part of their Lands for Arms and Ammunition and having so done the Seneca Totra and other Indians were in roasting Ear and Apple time to fall upon the back Inhabitants And at the same time the French who were to come by Sea were to Land ~~an~~ on the Seaboard Side of Somerset County in Order to meet the said Indians and further this Examinant Saith not.

30th June 1742. Certifyed by
Henry Trippe.

his
Jacob Pattasahook
Mark.

The Examination of Peter Monk One of the Nanticoke Indians taken by Me Henry Trippe One of His Lordships Justices of the peace of the County afores.d Saith that he was told by Joshua and Pattasahook two Nanticoke Indians, that they were lately at Conoy Town on Susquehannah River and there heard the Seneca and Shawan Indians say, that they in Conjunction with the French which said French were to Land on the Sea Side, had agreed to kill the English Inhabitants of Maryland and pensilvania and other parts of this Continent in Apple time this present Year, or next Spring and further this Examinant Saith, that he saw the War Captain of the Shawan Indians at broad Creek Town on Nanticoke River about four Days after the Indians had left Chicacone Town and heard the said Captain agree that Panquash, Dixon, Coursey, and Simon, (as before he had been told) to joyn and kill the English, and that he still believes they will come, and further this Examinant Saith that he heard the Nanticoke and broad Creek Indians talking that they had built a lodge house in potomack Swamp where there were some Guns powder Shot and poysoned arrows and further Saith not.

his
Peter Monk
mark.

July 1742 taken by
Henry Trippe.

The Examination of Sam Isaac One of the Chicacone Indeans — taken by Me Henry Hooper One of His Lordships Justices of the provincial Court. This Examinant Saith that when the Several Nations of our Indeans mett at a place called Winnasoccum he heard Sam panquash, Dixon, Coursey — Captain John the Indian River Queen and a Colonel of the Queens, an Indian River Doctor and One Simon of broad Creek, Say that they had made an agreement with the Shawan Indeans (who were to be assisted by the Seneca Indeans) to kill all the White people of Maryland and that the Indeans of those parts were to Join our own Indeans in a Short time at broad Creek in order to Cutt off the English in Somersett and Dorset Counties.

Taken the 1st. day of July 1742.
By Henry Hooper.

Sam: his Isaac.
Mark.

The Examination of Jamey Cohonk taken by Me Henry Hooper One of His Lordships Justices of the provincial Court. This Examinant Saith That some time in May last to the Number of twenty three of the Shawan Indeans came down to Chicacone Town and that he this Examinant often observed that Panquash Dixon and Coursey held private Conferences — with the war Captain of the Shawan Indeans for two Nights together and that within a few Days after the Shawan Indeans went away, Dixon — and Coursey went over to a place called Winnasoccum and two Days after that Panquash followed him to the same place where they gathered all the Nations of our Indeans together, and this Examinant further Saith that he has understood by Several Indeans Since they returned from — Winnasoccum that the whole design of their meeting there was to joyn the Shawan Indeans in Destroying the English.

Taken 1st. day of July 1742.
By Henry Hooper.

James Cohank.

The Examination of Indian Anthony taken before Me Henry Hooper One of His Lordships provencial Justices. This Examinant Saith that some — time in the begining of June last Panquash told him he must go over to a place called Winnasoccum where he Expected to meet all the Indeans in — order to hunt for five or Six Days This Examinant Saith that he accordingly went over where he found a great Quantity of Indeans in Company with a war Captain of the Shawan Indeans together with twenty more of that Nation who continued Dancing for Six Nights together with Drums beating, firing of Guns and Tommahawks in their hands acting in a warlike Manner — and the Shawan Indeans often Saying the Englishmen were like Children and knew not how to fight During which time it was agreed by our own Indians and the Shawan Indians: Who were to be assisted by a great number of French that were to Land on the Sea board Side of Somerset County) to cutt off and destroy the English Inhabitants of Maryland and Pensilvania The Shawan Indians intending to come down to Chicacone in the night time without being Discovered by the English and promised to be there this Moon or in Apple time and this Examinant Likewise Saith that he veryly beleives that they will come at One of the times appointed and that he has Understood by Several Indians that there is a Loggohouse built in a thick Swamp in which they have Guns powder Shot and poysoned arrows and that an Indian River Doctor had prepared a great deal of poyson to Destroy the English And that he left the said Doctor boiling poison at Wannasocum when he came away, and further Saith not.

The Examinant further likewise Says that Indian panquash told this Examinant and all the other Indians that if they made a discovery of their aforesaid Designs he would kill them.

Taken this 4th July 1742 Anthony + his Mark. 89
before me Henry Hooper.

The Examination of Robin Hood one of the Choptank Indians taken by Me Henry Hooper One of His Lordships Justices of the provincial Court. This Examinant Saith that in May last to the Number of twenty three of the Shawan Indians came down to Chicacone Town where they stayd about Eleven Days, During which time the War Captain of the Shawans made an Agreement with panquash, Dixon, Coursey, Captain John Simon, and the Indian River Queen to cutt off all the English Inhabitants in Maryland and pensilvania and were promised by the said War Captain to be assisted by the Seneca Indians in Conjunction with the French, which French were to Land on the Sea board Side of Somerset County, and when the Shawan Indians went away Indian Joshua and Pattasahook went with them, who returned again in about Six Days in Company with another Shawan Captain and twenty Shawan Indians more, and that two Days after their return all the Chicacone Indians went over to a place called Winnasoccum in Company with the Shawan Indians where they gathered the Several Nations of our Indians together and had their War Dances for Six nights together, with their arms faces and part of their heads painted, their Tommahawks in their hands, with the firing of Guns and two Drums beating During which time it was Unanimously agreed by our Own Indians and the Shawan Indians, to be assisted with the powers above mentioned to Destroy the English (whom the Shawan Indians said were no more than Children) and farther this Examinant saith that Whilst he was at Winnasoccum, he was told by an Indian River Doctor that he had prepared a great Quantity of poyson with which he intended to infect the water in Order to Destroy the English This Examinant likewise further Saith that Sampanquash told him they had got a great Number of poyson'd arrows pointed with Braſs which were lodged in a little house upon a Small Island about three Miles within a very thick Swamp. This Examinant further Saith that the Shawan Captain last mentioned and his Indians have been gone about twelve Days and promised to return again within two Months from that time in Company of the Seneca Indians in Order to Joyn the French in cutting off the English as above said. and further this Examinant Saith not.

Taken before Me this 14th July
1742. Henry Hooper.

his
Robin ⊥ Hood
Mark.

The within Examinant likewise further Saith that the Shawan Indians, together with the Seneca Indians will travel only in the Night time and that in the Day time they will Stop and lye by in the Swamps Until they come down to Chicacone Town in Dorchester County and that then they were Determined when they came there to go in Small Companies, and Murder all the English in the Night

Henry Hooper.

his
Robin ⊥ Hood
Mark.

Virginia.

Maryland. N.B.

Letter from Col.o Gooch, Lieu.t Gov.r of Virginia, to the Board, dated the 31.st of July 1742, – giving Account of the Spaniards invading of Georgia; of a dangerous conspiracy of the Northern Indians, and of the Death of Mr. Carter, a Councillor and Secretary of Virginia; and transmitting sev.l Papers & Examinations relating to the Conspiracy of the said Indians against ye English Inhabitants of Maryland & Pennsylvania.

Rec.d }
Read } Octob.r ye 8.th 1742.

V. 25.

Abstr.

South Carolina. Charles Town July 6th 1742.

Sir

Upon certain Information that the Colony of Georgia is Envaded by a powerfull Number of Spanish Troops who are landed in Order to make a Descent there, I in Obedience to His Majesty's Comands, Send to the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships Stationed at the Neighbouring Colonys, That they may come to the Defence of these Frontier provinces. As this affair is much for the Service of His Majesty, I beg of You on this Important Occasion, to hasten that assistance that is in the power of those Commanders to give General Oglethorpe, to Enable him to withstand and repell the attempt now Carrying on against that Colony.

His Majesty's Ship the Flambrough and the Hawk and Swift Man of war Sloops, together with one Row Galley are already gone and His Majestys Ship the Rye will soon be ready to follow, together with another Row Galley belonging to this Government, which I hope will be of Service 'till further Assistance from You arrives.

I am Sir

Your most obedient Servant.

Wm. Bull.

To

Colo. Gooch, Lieut. Govr. of

Virginia

Sir:

Philadelphia July 10th. 1742.

The Enclosed Extract of the Speech made by the Cheifs of the Six Nations before a very Numerous Audience in this place, with My Anſwer to it, is of So great Importance to all His Majesty's Colonys in this part of His Dominions and to your Government in particular that I have employ'd a Special Meſsenger to Deliver it to You. I hope You will Enable Me to send them a Satiſfactory anſwer. It would be - - - impertinent in Me to Say more to One so well informed as You are - of these Nations and of their absolute Authority over all the Indians, bordering upon Us, or of the Advantages of Maintain.g a Strict friendſp with them at all times, but more especially at this Critical Juncture.

I am
Sir

To Gov.r Ogle.

Yo.r most Obedient
humble Servant
Geo: Thomas.

The Substance of what was said by Canassatego Chief of the Onondagues relating to the Governor of Maryland, at a treaty held with the Six Nations at Philadelphia on the 7re of July 1742.

Brethren

We have further to Observe with respect to the Lands lying on the West Side of Susquehannah, that tho' Brother Onas (meaning the proprietor) has paid Us for what his people possess yet some parts of that Country have been taken up by persons whose place of residence is to the South of this province, from whom we have never Received any consideration. This affair was recomended to You by our Chiefs at our last Treaty and You then at our earnest desire promised to write a letter to the person who has the authority over those people and to procure Us his Answer. As we have never heard from You on this head we want to know what You have done in it If You have not done any thing we now renew our request and desire You will inform the person whose people are Seated on our Lands, that that Country belongs to Us in right of Conquest, we have bought it with our blood and taken it from our Enimies in fair War and we Expect as owners of that Land to receive Such a Consideration for it as the Land is worth. We desire You will press him to Send Us a positive Answer Let him Say Yes or No; if he Says Yes we will treat with him, if No we are able to Do ourselves Justice and we will do it, by going to take payment ourselves.

To which the Governor Reply'd.

Brethren.

According to the promise made at our last Treaty with You, M^r. Logan who was at that time President Did write to the Governor of Maryland, that he might make You Satisfaction for Such of Your Lands as his people had taken up, but did not receive one word from him upon that head, I will write to him again and endeavour to procure You a Satisfactory answer we do not doubt but he will do You Justice, but we Exhort You to be carefull not to Exercise any acts of violence towards his people As they likewise are our Brethren and Subjects of the same Great King. And therefore violence towards them must be productive of very Evil Consequences.

Virginia. Maryland. Pennsylvania. }

~~Gov.r Bull's Letter~~

Copy of a Lett.r from Col.o Bull, Lieu.t Gov.r of South Carolina, to Col.o Gooch, Lieu.t Governor of Virginia, dated at Charles Town, 6.th July 1742.

Copy of a Letter from Col.o Thomas, Deputy Gov.r of Pennsylvania, to Capt.n Ogle, Dep.ty Gov.r of Maryland, dated at Philadelphia of 10.th of July 1742.

Rec.d with Col.o Gooch's Lett.r dated of 31.st of July 1742.

Rec.d }
Read } Octob.r of 8.th 1742.

V. 26.

inconſiſtently as to plot Miſchief against any of our Kings Subjects as they are charged by the Nanticokes to have done appears to me as I have ſaid unaccountable But upon what has happend I adviſe you as your true ffriend without Delay to ſend a proper Meſsage to the Governor of Maryland to clear (if you can) thoſe peoples Innocence Or if guilty let the Action be condemned in them That Govt uſe their impriſoned Indians with Great tenderneſs Diſmiſsing them on their Engagements to behave well for the future and ſending them home to their former Habitations — I muſt further take Notice that I received this paſt Summer from you a Small Bundle of Skins on Accot. of ſome Scalps diſcovered in the Bundles of the Twechtway Indians that you had reaſon to believe were not the Scalps of Indians as those who had them pretended but of white people And therefore to prevent all Suſpicion that any of your Nation were concerned in the Murther you ſent me the aforeſaid Meſsage your Care in which was not only Commendable in that particular but I hope it will be the ſame in every reſpect for the future And I deſire you will make further Inquiry into that Matter and ſend me a more certain Account if you can not only who committed the Murther but to what place or River the people Murdered did belong — I ſhall expect to ſee you here next Spring according to your promiſe where you ſhall be kindly received by your very good ffriend and Brother

Philada. August 16th. 1742.

P. S. I ſend you this not only under the Seal of our Government but for a further Confirmation have added four Strings of Wampum.

The ſeveral Bills of Expences on Account of the Indians were laid before the Board and committed to the inſpection and Examination of Mr. Haſell Mr. Aſheton Mr. Till and Mr. Strettell or any three of them who are to report their Opinions thereon and form one General Account thereof

Here [illegible] pp. 424 to 430 incl.

At a Council held at Philada. Augt. 20th. 1742

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq. Lieut. Governor
Samuel Haſell   Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.
William Till   Robert Strettell

The Gent. to whom were referred the ſeveral Accounts of Expences on the Indians at the late Treaty Reported that they had Examined the ſaid Accounts and formed one General Account of them amounting to whereof is as a preſent and Expences

The Governor then laid before the Board a Meſsage he had prepared to the Aſsembly in these Words

The Governor in Council to the Aſsembly

Gent.

The ſeveral Accounts for the Entertainment of the Indians lately here having been committed to the Examination of ſome of the Members of Council I have now orderd them to be laid before You

Some of the Chiefs & others of the ſix Nations not to exceed fifty in the whole were invited down by the proprietor to receive a conſiderable Quantity of Goods from him in Payment for Lands purchaſed of them but the Wants of those people were ſo preſsing that they very much exceeded that Number in Hopes of obtaining Relief from Us their ffriends and Allies And as they are of great Authority & are held in great Esteem amongst all our neighbouring Indians they were joined by ſome of the Shawaneſe, Delawares Conestogoes or Conoys to the number of about two hundred & thirty in all

Under this unexpected Circumſtance I directed that as many Members of your House as could be met with ſhould be conſulted as well concerning their Entertainment as the making them a preſent on behalf of the province at their Departure which as they readily agreed to I ſuppoſe it will appear to the whole House likewiſe to have been for the reputation & Intereſt of the publick and more eſpecially when it ſhall be obſerved from the Treaty held with them that the proprietors Buſineſs was but a very ſmall part of what was transacted & that their coming down was not only neceſsary for the preſent peace of the province in Regard to ſome Indians who had threatned to maintain by fforce their poſseſsion of Lands which had been long ago purchaſed of them & ſince Conveyed by the proprietors to ſome of our own Inhabitants but for its future ſecurity likewiſe in Caſe of a Rupture with the ffrench who will leave no methods unessayed to corrupt their ffidelity and to perſwade them to turn their Arms against Us.

which being approved is orderd to be ſent along with the Accounts

The Governor then laid before the Board a Letter he had just received from the Governor of Maryland by a Gentleman ſent on a Meſsage to the ſix Nations of Indians requeſting the Governors advice & Aſsistance therein And the Governor informd the Board that he had in Compliance with the said Requeſt engaged Conrad Weiser to Conduct the ſaid Meſsenger to the ſix Nations and to ſerve him as Interpreter on this Occaſion.

Philada. Octr. 4. 1742. — Memorandum

Returns of the Elections of Officers for the Year enſuing being made to his Honour the Governor He was this Day pleaſed to order Commiſsions to be made out agreeable to the said Returns as follows viz

To John Hyatt Esqr. as Sheriff & Henry Pratt Gent as Coroner of the City & County of Philadelphia
Joseph Jackson Esqr. as Sheriff & John Hart Gent as Coroner of Bucks
Benjamin Davis Esqr. as Sheriff & Aubrey Bevan Gent as Coroner of Cheſter
James Galbraith Esqr. as Sheriff & James Clark as Coroner of Lancaster
Samuel Bickley Esqr. as Sheriff & Benjamin Cook Gent as Coroner of Newcastle
Samuel Robiſon Esqr. as Sheriff & Edmund Badger as Coroner of Kent &
Peter Hall Esqr. as Sheriff & Peter Clawes Gent as Coroner of Suſsex

Here insert the papers on f. 430 to 440 inclusive

At a Council held at Philada. Octor. 15. 1742.

Preſent

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieut. Governor

Samuel Preston	Thomas Lawrence
Samuel Haſell	Ralph Aſheton
Abraham Taylor	Robert Strettell

} Esqrs.

The Governor informed the Board that the Repreſentatives in Aſsembly having Yesterday met & made Choice of a Speaker had ſent five of their Members to acquaint him therewith and to know when he would be pleaſed to receive them That he thereupon had orderd the Council to be ſummoned this Day & ſent a Meſsage requiring the Aſsembly's Attendance at 10 Clock in order to preſent their Speaker

Accordingly the Houſe with their Speaker came up and Mr. Kinſey addreſsing himſelf to the Governor ſpake in this Manner

May it pleaſe the Governor

The repreſentatives of the Freemen of this province did Yesterday meet in purſuance of the Law and Charter and made Choice of Me for their Speaker

I know that on ſuch Occaſions ſome Men of Wit have diſplayd their parts in making Diſqualifying Speeches and thereby ſet forth their Talents to greater Advantage but tho' I am ſensible of the Difficulties which attend the Execution of the Duty of Speaker and of my own inſufficiency yet as the Repreſentatives have thought fit to make Choice of me I ſhall only Say that my purpoſe is to perform that Service with Integrity in the beſt manner I can according to my underſtanding and I wiſh my Behaviour therein may merit the Governors Approbation

To which the Governor Anſwerd

Sr.

I hope your Conduct will be ſuch as may Merit the Aſsemblys Choice and my Approbation

Mr. Kinſey then ſaid

I am then on behalf of the Aſsembly to requeſt the Governor that he will be pleaſed to protect them in the enjoyment of their uſual priviledges which I ſhall enumerate as well as my Memory will ſerve first that they may have free Acceſs to the Governor at proper Times when the publick Buſineſs may require it That their perſons may be free from Arreſts during the Seſsions of Aſsembly That they may enjoy freedom of Speech in their Houſe And that the Governor will be pleaſed to put a favourable Conſtruction upon their proceedings and not give Ear to any Reports concerning their Debates until the ſame ſhall be paſt into Reſolves And Laſtly that the Governor will be pleaſed to Excuſe any involuntary Miſtakes which I may make in the Exerciſe of my Duty

&c.

has been manifest enough; And if any Attempts have been made or shall be made against these, I will most readily join with you to defeat them; Tho' I think it is an unbecoming Distrust of His Majesty's Royal Virtues to suppose it possible for him to give the least Countenance to Enterprizes destructive of your Liberties, whether you or I exert our Power in the Case or not.

"To conclude: I have had the Bills you laid before me at your last Meeting under Consideration; but the stopping my support for endeavouring to inforce the King's and the Proprietor's Instructions, is so flagrant an Instance of your contempt of them, and so manifest an Invasion of my Right of exercising my judgment in conducting the Publick Affairs, that it will not be to any purpose for me to give my Sentiments on those Bills until you have restored me to that Liberty which, as one part of the Legislative Body, I am entitled to, by making me the usual Allowance for my Trouble & Expence in the Administration of the Government for more than two Years past. When this is done I shall be free, as well to offer my Opinion in general of them, as to propose such particular Amendments as seem to me necessary for promoting the Ease and Happiness of his Majestie's Subjects in this Province; which no man more sincerely wishes than I do, or would take more Pains to accomplish, tho' I shall always be careful to support the Honour of the Station it has fallen to my Lot to be placed in."

"GEO. THOMAS.

"August 17th, 1742."

At a Council held at Philada., Aug^{t.} 20th, 1742.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieu^{t.} Governor.

Samuel Hasell,	Abraham Taylor,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Robert Strettell,	

The Gentl. to whom were referred the several Accounts of Expences on the Indians at the late Treaty, Reported that they had Examined the said Accounts and formed one general Account of them, amounting to ——— ; whereof ——— is as a present, and ——— Expences.

The Governor then laid before the Board a Message he had prepared to the Assembly in these words:

"The Governor in Council to the Assembly.

"Gentl.:

"The several Accounts for the Entertainment of the Indians lately here having been committed to the Examination of some of the Members of the Council, I have now order'd them to be laid before you.

"Some of the Chiefs & others of the Six Nations, not to exceed fifty in the whole, now invited down by the Proprietor to receive a considerable Quantity of Goods from him in payment for Lands purchased of them, but the Wants of these people were so pressing that they very much exceeded that Number, in Hopes of obtaining Relief from Us, their ffriends and allies; And as they are of great authority, & are held in great Esteem amongst all our neighbouring Indians, they were joined by some of the Shawanese, Delawares, Conestogoes or Conoys, to the number of about two hundred & thirty in all.

"Under this unexpected Circumstance I directed that as many Members of your House as could be met with should be consulted as well concerning their Entertainment as the making them a present on behalf of the Province at their Departure, which as they readily agreed to, I suppose it will appear to the whole House likewise to have been for the reputation & Interest of the public, and more especially when it shall be observed from the Treaty held with them that the Proprietor's Business was but a very small part of what was transacted, & that their coming down was not only necessary for the present peace of the Province, in Regard to some Indians who had threatned to maintain by fforce their possession of Lands which had been long ago purchased of them, & since conveyed by the Proprietors to some of our own Inhabitants, but for its future security likewise in Case of a Rupture with the ffrench, who will leave no methods unessay'd to corrupt their ffidelity and to perswade them to turn their arms against Us."

Which being approved, is ordered to be sent along with the accounts.

The Governor then laid before the Board a Letter he had just received from the Governor of Maryland by a Gentleman sent on a Message to the Six Nations of Indians, requesting the Governor's Advice & Assistance therein. And the Governor inform'd the Board that he had in Compliance with the said Request engaged Conrad Weiser to Conduct the said Messenger to the Six Nations, And to serve him as Interpreter on this Occasion.

Philada., Octr. 4, 1742.

MEMORANDUM.

Returns of the Election of Officers for the Year ensuing, being made to his Honour the Governor, He was this Day pleased to order Commissions to be made out agreeable to the said Returns, as follows, Viz.: To John Hyatt, Esqr., as Sheriff, & Henry Pratt, Gent., as Coroner of the City & County of Philadelphia, Joseph Jackson, Esqr., as Sheriff, & John Hart, Gent., as Coroner of Bucks, Benjamin Davis, Esqr., as Sheriff, & Aubrey Bevan, Gent., as Coro-

New York August 16 24 1742

My Lord

I do my self the Honour to send your Grace a Copy of my Letter to the Lords of Trade and of my last Treaty with the six Nations of Indians, whereby they confirm the Union which I made two years ago of them and all the Indian Nations to the Westward under his Majesty's Protection; an Event which has cost me no small time, and pains to bring about, which I hope will be highly Advantagious to the British Nation, and Colonies: one thing is still wanting to check the growing Power of the French, and to give

His Grace the Duke of New Castle.

an

in that extensive, and most beneficial furr Trade, which they are possess'd of. and that is the Mastery of the Lake of Cadaraqui, or Oswego, through which it does, and must of Necessity pass; but as I did my self the Honour last year to lay before your Grace my Thoughts on that Subject, I will not presume to give your Grace any further Trouble about it now.

I humbly presume to hope that my long, and faithful Service, and my great Sufferings by the Fire in the Fort, will move your Graces most noble and generous Nature to take Compassion on me, that by your Graces Goodness & Protection I may be enabled to support a numerous Family.

I am with the most profound Submission

My Lord

your Graces

most humble

most obedient

most dutiful Servant

Geo Clarke

New York, Augt. 24th. 1742.

Lieut Govr. of New York.

R Octr. 11th

New York August the 24th. 1742

My Lords

Copy

[illegible]

In June I had an Interview with the six Nations who then confirmed the Union I made two years ago of them and all the Indian Nations to the Westward under his Majesties Protection; an Event which I am perswaded, will prove very propitious to the British Dominions on the Continent, and in Consequence to the Kingdom to which they belong: The Governours of Virginia, Carolina, and General Oglethorpe have an high Opinion of it, the first of whom, in behalf of that Colony, gave an hundred pounds Sterling, in Addition

to

The Right Honble the Lords of Trade

to the Presents given by this, on the Treaty of 1740, and General Oglethorpe sent me a Bill of Exchange for the like Sum and Service this year; and if all the Colonies to the Westward were to contribute yearly to it, it would not only make this Union inviolable, but also fix the Dependance of the six Nations more absolutely on us; the French use every Art to entice them, of which the most prevailing is that of Presents. the Indians know their Interest, and are governed by it; tho', in suffering their young Men to engage in their Quarrells, they are blind to the Designs of the French, Who, notwithstanding their outward professions of Friendship, have nothing more at heart than their Ruin, which cannot be more effectually accomplished than by having their fighting Men consumed in their Wars, with those Nations who have it most in their Power to interrupt the Communication between Canada and Missisippi; If the rest of the Colonies were to give but three hundred and fifty pounds Sterling yearly, as I presume they would upon a particular Instruction to each Governour directing the Proportion; the Governour of this Province might then be enabled, by the usual Sum given by this Assembly, to meet the six Nations every year, whereby we might in a short time bring them to a more intire devotion to us; if the Loſs of Oswego (which I much fear will fall into the hands of the French on the first Rupture) does not stagger the best Resolutions of the six Nations, who at present fear, more than they love, the French; that Fortreſs or rather Trading House, for it is no better, is in a very defenceleſs Condition; the Garrison consists but of a Lieutenant, Serjeant, Corporal, Drum, and twenty Men; it is, and has been, without Ammunition, the Aſsembly refusing to be at the Expence, as well as to make Provision for victualling a larger Garrison; it is true they have given Money to build a Wall round the House, but the Director of the Works, instead of laying the Stones in Lime and Sand, as by the Act he was to do, is laying them in Clay; it is, as it is managed, a Jobb calculated rather to put Money in the Pockets of those who have the Management of the Buſineſs, than for any Real Service to the publick, tho' it is a thing of the utmost Importance, as the Loſs of it will certainly be followed by the Loſs of the Furr Trade, and very probably may by a Defection of the six Nations, the Consequence whereof your Lordships know perfectly well, wherefore I forbear to say more on that head, doing my self the Honour to send your Lordship a Copy of what I said to the six Nations, and of their Answer.

I likewise do my self the Honour to send your Lordship the two Acts past the last Session of Assembly.

One is an Act for regulating the Payment of his Majesties Quit Rents; and for Partition of Lands In order thereto; withou the latter the first would be defective, and leave the Recovery, and Collection of the Quit Rents in as bad a Condition as ever, and in a worse they could not be; but now the long Arrears for Lands granted to several Persons in joint Tenancy or in Common, and which have by many Sales been subdivided and for want of a Partition could not be collected, will be paid and the growing Rents regularly collected; It is an Act which the Government has been long labouring to obtain, both for the purposes aforementioned and for the quieting the Minds of the People, who were often threatned with Prosecutions for the whole Quit Rent, amounting to a large Sum, when each Mans proportion was but small, which has been a great discouragement to the peopling of this frontier Province, and which I presume to think cannot be too much Countenanced in that Respect, as the Safety of all the

Colonies to the Westward (in Case of a French War) depends upon the Strength of this; besides a Court of Exchequer is in effect by this Act established, Whereas the Uncertainty arising from the different Opinions of the Lawyers on the legality of such a Court without an Act to countenance it, was one principal Cause of the unhappy Animosities, that, a few years ago, miserably divided the People, and had almost ruined the Place: The Receiver General will by this Act have more Trouble in accounting with his Deputies, than he had before, but he thinks it so much for his Majesties Service that he was very zealous to have it pass, and being one of the Council promoted it strenuously.

The other is an Act to apply the Sum of six hundred and seventeen pounds thirteen Shillings and four pence half penny, for repairing Fort George, for transporting Volunteers to the West Indies, and for other the purposes therein mentioned

This Act needs no other Observation than that the Assembly are too sparing of their Money, for the Works to be done about the Fort are not nigh half of what is necessary to put it in,

a

a defencible Condition.

I beg leave to recommend my self to your Lordships Protection, being with the highest Regard and Honour

My Lord &c

GC

New York 24th Augr 1742.

Lieut. Govr. of New York to the Board of Trade

inclosed in his Letter of same date.

R. 10th Octr.

Present
The Hono^{ble} George Clarke Esq^{r}
Philip Livingston
James De Lancey } Esq^{rs} of the
Daniel Horsmanden } Councill
The Com^{rs} of Indians affairs

Speech made by the Hono^{ble} George Clarke Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governour & Commander in Chief of the Province of New York to the Six Nations of Indians Viz^{t} Sennekes Mohawks Cayouges Onondages Oneydes and Tuskarorows at Albany the 15th June 1742

Brethren

At our last Interview I proposed an Union of you and all the Nations of Indians under his Majesties Protection so far as the River Miſsiſsippi you Considered of my Proposall approved of it and United all those Nations of Indians with you in the Covenant Chain Telling me at the same time that I might depend upon your Sincerity for that you never broke your word given in so Solemn a manner I did and do Depend upon it being perswaded that you are too just to Depart from Engag^{m}ents on any Consideration this Union I made known to all those Nations So soon as I found an Opportunity they Accepted of it with hearts full of Joy knowing it to be the best Human means to preserve them from the Unjust Hostilities of the French And you from being Wasted and Consumed in their Quarrells as a Testimony of their Acceeding to that treaty of Union they have Sent you to be delivered by me These Tokens desiring that the Covenant Chain into which you have taken them may be Preserved inviolable and that Mut^{u}al Love and Frindship may Continue between you and them so long as the Sun and Moon Endures

Gave the Tokens

It is most Certainly your Interest thus to be United and made one body and It is Equally your Interest to be jealous of those people who may Attempt to divide you they have your Destruction in View And tho' they have used force against some and Cajoled others to Aſsist them yet both those Measures have been directed to the same end You know but too well wha an Implacable hatred the French have long had to Some of those Nations of Indians now linked with you in the Covenant Chain nor are you Ignorant that many of your People have often Assisted them in their unjust and Cruel Attempts to destroy them Let the part you Acted be Buried in Oblivion, but let that of the Common Enemy be for Ever Remembered, that your Posterity may Know who they ...... are that have so Eagerly sought the Destruction of An Innocent People and Learn from thence that their Security is only to be Expected from a Constant and firm Adherence to this Union for ever Let no time or Circumstance disjoin you But live as People of one family decended from one Common Parent be watchful of Each others Interest and give Early Intelligence of the Enemies Motions and use all Possible Endeavours to Defeat their Enterprises thus and only thus will you Preserve your Liberty and your Country and become formidable to a Designing & rapacious Enemy who you may be Sure will use every Art to Disunite you and then their Utmost Force to Extirpate you

Gave a Belt of Wampum

We now meet to renew the Covenant Chain which by the Union of all the Southren Nations is greatly enlarged and made much stronger Let it be our Common care to preserve it Inviolable and free from rust Remembring that one drop of Innocent blood unjustly Spilt will Corrode it and if not timely and carefully wiped off will Eat it through and Disolve this Union whereon only your — Common Safety and happiness depends

Gave a belt.

It is with much Concern I hear that most of the Six Nations have of late years Lived dispersed forgetting their Ancient Custom of dwelling together in Castles I cannot let Slip this Opportunity of Exhorting you to return to your Primitive way of Liveing together as your Ancestors did the Sennekes have promised to remove from their present habitation and to build their Castles nearer the Cayouges and the Cayouges have promised to build a Castle and Settle in

Body and I expect their speedy and effectual Performance of those Promises as it will greatly add to their Strength and Enlarg their Reputation Whereas a scattered People will soon become contemptible in the Eyes of the World and the Common Interest and Safety of the Community will give place to private Views

Gave a belt

We have all along Considered Oswego chiefly as it is Commodiou for your trade where at your own Doors without the Expence and Fatigue of travelling. you are Supplied at Easier rates than in any other place with all such Goods as you have Occasion for nor have we added any thing to the Strength of it trustin to you to Protect it in case of need it being highly your Interest so to do however least you should imagine That we are too Careless of the Preservation of An House of that importance to you I have ordred a Wall to be built Round it that if an Enemy should at any time Attempt to take it you may the better Defend it as I Expect you Will for if once you Suffer them to become Masters of it They will Sett what price they Please both upon your Goods and theirs and will by that means reduce you to the Lowest Condition of Poverty and Strip you of your Liberty at with they have long aimed and wherein you have already unwittingly Assisted them not only by Engaging in their Expeditions but likewise by permitting their Emissaries to reside too often and too long in your Country this is and has been but too apparent to the most discerning among you and it is high time for all to think Seriously of it and to put An End to that which will otherwise put an end to all that you hold dear. Pluck up a Resolution therfore no longer to Suffer your pretended Frinds but Secret Enemies to reside among you

Gave a belt

The Great King your Father is now Engaged in a War against the Spaniards provoked there to by many Acts of

Injustice committed on his Subjects not doubting but that the Lord of Hosts will own the Equity of his cause and enable him to Punish his Enemies & to obtain Reparation for the Injuries done to his Subjects

Gave a String of Wampum

Exr

Lieut. Gov.r of New York, his Speech to the Six Nations of Indians 15 June 1742.

inclosed in the Lieut. Governor's Letter 24.th Aug.t

Present.
The Hon. George Clarke Esqr. Lieut
Governour & Commander in Chief &c.
Philip Livingston } Esqrs. of
James DeLancey }
Daniel Horsmanden } the Councill
The Commissioners of Indian affairs

Answer made by the Six Nations of Indians to the Honble. George Clarke Esqr. Lieutenant Governour and Commander In Chief of the Province of New York at Albany the 16th. June 1742

Brother

We have now mett you in this place which is the place in which our forefathers were wont to Transact all affairs of Peace and Freindship We the Six Nations have maturely Considered of what you have said You told us that two years ago you made a peace with us in behalf of the Southren Indians and that as soon as you came home you Acquainted those Indians with what had passed between us and when those Indians heard it that they were rejoyced thereat and Accepted of the Peace you had made with us in their behalf And sent us these tokens in Confirmation of the said Treaty and also to Strengthen the Covenant Chain between us and them in Confirmation of which treaty on our sides we give

A String Wampum

There has lately been an Indian from the Southward of the Cherikee Nation in the Sennekes Country to Speak with us in a friendly manner As all those will do who desire to live in peace and Friendship with us that Indian who we now call our Brother has cleaned the way between us and them that there shall be no hindrance for the future from going and coming that way to Transact Publick affairs he told us that he would return in the Spring and that then we should treat more largely upon the affairs between us we call him our Brother and have made him a Sachim of of the Six Nations

Brother

We desire of you that we may see the faces of a few of the Nations you have named to us with whom we are now in Alliance

(+).

You speak to us about the Silver Covenant Chain made before our Forefathers that it is now much enlarged by this Union with the Southern Indians and that you on your part will always keep it free from rust and have now renewed it and made it as bright as the Sun for which we heartily thank our Brother We always Remember the Covenant Chain entered into by our Forefathers and will never forgett It is wrote down in our heads we think that nothing shall be wanting on our side but will always keep it from Rust and do now renew the same and make it Inviolable

Gave a Belt Wampum

You told us you thought it Necessary to remind us how our Forefathers used to live in Castles and that the Sennekes had promised to Remove their Castle nearer Cayouges at which we are very glad and the Sennekes do now promise that they will Certainly do it and the Cayouges also promise to perform their Engagement In Confirmation of which we the Six Nations give

This belt of Wampum

Brother

You also Speake to us about the House at Oswego and told us that you had not yet Strengthened it but that you had now thought fitt to build a Wall Round it You also told us that some of our men has been with the ffrench to war against Nations now in Alliance with us and that we Suffered the ffrench to reside so long amongst us

Brother

We promise you that we will not Suffer our Warriors to go with the ffrench for the future against any in Alliance with us Nor will we Suffer the ffrench to reside among us but we Will do as you have desired us

Gave a Belt

You also told us that the Great King our Father is Engaged in a War with Spain which we know and hope the God who is above will ena him to Conquier his Enemies

Gave a String of Wampum

A true Copy Examined and compared
p Ph: Livingston Secry to the Indian
Affairs.

NB. The Indian Nations particularly named by the Governour
to the six Nations are those
the Cattawba's Cherokees Creeks Chickesawes & Chacktaws.

Att a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs Att Albany 27th September 1742

Present
Philip Livingston
Myndt Schuyler
Hendrick Ten Eyck
Nicolaes Bleeker
Stephanus Groesbeeck
Dirk Ten Broeck
Rutger Bleeker
~~Hend~~ Johs de Peyster

The Sachims of the Caghnawages, Schawcuedes and Orondax nations being arrived here to Treat about Important Affairs with the Comrs of Indian Affairs

The Board welcomed them here and told them they were glad to see them here All in Health.

The Indians answered that they were also glad to see the Comrs were and further Informed this board that the Sachims of the Mohawks had desired to Speak with them and then they would be ready to hear the Comrs

II
235A The Comrs answered
That they might take their own Times and when they was ready they Should Lett the Comrs know and then they would Speak to them

This board desired Mr Jacob Bleeker the Interpreter to take the Indians to his House and provide them Provisions on the Comrs Acct

Att a Meet.g of the Com:rs of Indian Affairs at Albany 28 Septemb.r 1742

The Sachims mentioned in yesterdays minute Appeared at this Board ~~to whom the Com:rs Speake as~~ follows

~~Brethren~~ the Com:rs asked them on what business they Came here whether it was to renew the Treaty Subsisting between them and us, if So they Could begin their Speech, the Indians Answered that they had often been desired to Come down to renew that Treaty, that they were now Come for that Purpose, and as they had been desired to Come here they thought it proper that the Com:rs Should first Speak to them, then the Com:rs Spoke to them as follows

Brethren

We are glad to see you Here at this place of treating where the fire Always Burns and which has of old been Looked upon as such

Gave A Belt of Wampum

We Are glad to see you Here With Chearfull Countenances to renew the Covenant so Long since made between our forefathers and so frequently renewed between us and you and particularly Seven years ago, we shall now repeat the Substance of that Covenant which is as follows That you and All the Indians living in Canada shall Live with the Subjects of the King of Great Brittain not only in this Province but All other his majesties Subjects in A perfect friendship and Neutrality, in Case there should Happen to be A War Between the King of Great Brittain and the french King, And that we shall for ever live in Unity and peace together and have free recourse to and from each others Habitations, att All times as well on Account of Trade as on other business and receive one the other At All times as Brethren and not molest Each Other in the Way to And from Each other But that the same remain Always free and Clear without

Any Manner of Interruption from Each other. The reason that We desired you to Come here is this, That you as well as we Might be Mindfull of the Covenant and That we by Seeing One Another and Smoaking a Pipe together, Might have the Strongest Impression on Our Minds of what has formerly been Transacted Between Us and That the said Covenant may be kept Inviolable for Ever not only Between Us but our — Children after Us, As a token that it Shall be so On our side We give this belt and Expect the Same — Engagements from you At this time ——

9th September 1742

The Sachims Answer'd

Brother Corlaer and Quedor

It has been agreed between our forefathers that if any mischance should happen between any of our people that it should be Amicably Settled. One Indian of the five Nations has Lost his life Amongst Us, which we have made up with them and wiped their Tears from their Eyes which was also part of our business — here. ——

II
20. H

You told us yesterday that this is the place of Treaty where the fire does & shall always burn as a token that We take it for such we give this Belt ——

Brethren You told us also that our forefathers had made an — Inviolable Covenant together and that you had thought fitt to renew that Covenant for which we thank you — And are rejoyced at the wisdom you have expressed in your speech to Us, You gave Us A Belt whereby we are Linked together in such a manner that we Can never be Separated, but Always remain joyned firm to Each other And we the Caghnawagas, Schawenadies and Orondax in the name of All the Indians belonging To

Any Manner of Interruption from Each other. The reason that We Desired you to Come here is this, That you As well as We Might be Mindfull of this Covenant and That We by Seeing One Another and Smoaking a Pipe together, Might have the Stronger Impression on Our Minds of what has formerly been Transacted Between Us and That the said Covenant may be kept Inviolable for Ever Not only Between Us but our Children After Us, As a token That it Shall be so On our side We give this belt and Expect the Same Engagements from you at this time ——

29th September 1742

The Indians Answered

Brother Corlaer and Quedor

It has been agreed between our forefathers that if any mischance should Happen between Any of our people that it Should be Amicably Settled. One Indian of the five Nations has Lost his life Amongst Us, which we have made up with them and wiped their Tears from their Eyes which was also part of our Business here. ——

II
25. H

You told us yesterday that this is the place of Treatys where the fire does and Always Shall burn as a token that We take it for such We Give this Belt ——

Brethren You told us Also that our fore fathers had made an Inviolable Covenant together and that you had thought fitt to renew that Covenant for which We thank you and are rejoyced at the wisdom you have expressed in your speech to us, you gave us a Belt whereby we are Linked together in such a manner That we Can never be seperated, but Always remain joyned firm to Each other And We the Caghnawages, Schawenades and Orondax in the Name of All the Indians belonging To

Canada. in the Presence of the five Nations Give this Belt as a token That we will for Ever observe this Treaty and Covenant inviolable. What we now say proceeds from the bottom of our hearts and not from the Lips only —

It is now Seven years since we met together, we now wipe of the Tears from the Eyes of All of us, which may Be Occasioned by the Deaths of All that have died since our Last meeting Give a Belt —

We have yet one thing to Say That you should take Care of the Tall at Oswego. There are already a great many People killed there by means of the Rum and by other means, wherefore we desire you will take Care That no such things may happen for the future —

The Commissioners Answered

Brethren We are glad to hear you speak such good Words we Expect and doubt not but you will Perform your Engagements on your Parts, as we Shall do on Our partes. We Also wipe of the Tears from the Eyes of Any of us that may be Occasioned by any thing that May Have happened since our Last meeting — Give a Belt

II
237

As to what you Say of Oswego. We Will take Care that our Traders do not Harm there and Will recommend the Same to the Six Nations Give a Belt —

The names of the Sachims belonging to Canada present at this Treaty are

Caghnawagas
D'garihoga
Schonondo
Cajengode
Skgoshies
Tajasigha
Onighsteghtou

Schawenedes
Degarighhonte
Tanotharie
Oghsidadega
Sessohahese
Thahothatiriho

Orondax
Oghkannicks

The names of our Indians present
Old Seth
Hendrick
Brandt
Nickus

29th September 1742

The Commissioners Orders That the Twelve Sachims have Each a Blanket Strowds, a Blanket a Shirt and A pair Stockings and That A kettle and Two gunns be Mended for them. —

Cornelius Cuyler to furnish 2 Indians
Dirk Ten Broeck — 2
Abraham Cuyler — 2
Myndt Schuyler — 2
Hendrick Ten Eyck — 1
Nicolaes Bleecker — 2
Philip Livingston — 1

Mr Depeyster to furnish 6 gall. Rum to ye french Indians And 6 gall. to Our Indians

II Mr Abraham Cuyler is to furnish 2 Sk. Indian Corn
2:7A & Mr Livingston 2 Sk pease.

The Comrs ordered Mr Lansingh to furnish 2 blankets Strowds to be sent to Decanisoge and Speck.

The Comrs ordered An Hundred Weight bread for the Indians. —

" And they or any four or more of them have power and Authority to hear and enquire into all and
" all Manner of Treasons Murthers Manslaughters and all manner of ffelonies and other Crimes and
" Offences Capital & Criminal whatsoever according to the Laws of this province and of the Kingdom of England
" with a power also to Hear & Determine all petty Larcenies Routs Riots & unlawful assemblies and to try &
" Punish all persons that shall be Convicted for Drunkenness Swearing scolding Breaking the Peace or such
" like offences which are by the Laws of this province to be punished by ffine Imprisonment or Whipping &c.

The Law likewise by which the Supream Court is Established has provided that nothing therein contained shall deprive or abridge the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philad.a of any powers or privileges Jurisdictions or ffranchizes granted them by Charter or the Laws of this province

ffrom hence it appears to me that the Mayors Court hath an uncontroulable power to proceed on the Tryal of the persons accused of the Riotous Assault made on the Inhabitants at the late Election. and the Council with whom I advised the next morning after my return from N. Castle) do unanimously concur with me in Opinion that the taking upon my self a power to recommend or direct what Courts shall or shall not take Cognizance of this or any other Cause may not only be of bad Example to succeeding Governours but be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the people — And I am perswaded that when you have Coolly reconsidered the Matter you will be of the same Opinion

Nov: 6.th 1742

Geo: Thomas

At a Council held at Philad.a Nov.r 20th: 1742.

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esq.r: Lieutenant Governor
Samuel Hasell — Ralph Assheton }
William Till — Abraham Taylor } Esq.rs

The Governor laid before the Board a petition he had lately received from Titami Captn. John and sundry other Delaware Indians setting forth that having embraced the Christian Religion and attained some small Degree of Knowledge therein they are desirous of living under the same Laws with the English and praying that some Place might be allotted them where they may live in the — Enjoyment of the same Religion & Laws with them

Titami & Captn. John attending were called in and being interrogated by the Governor concerning their Knowledge of Christianity it appeared they had very little if any at all Being then asked if they understood the Scope and purport of their own petition and whether they had not been made acquainted with what had past at the Grand Treaty with the six Nations in summer last It appeared that their purpose was to evade the force of the Injunctions laid on them at the said Treaty by the Chiefs of the six Nations who had commanded all the Delaware Indians without Exception to remove from the Lands on Delaware where they then dwelt and which their Ancestors had twice sold to the proprietors back to Wyomin or Shamokin

The Governor then Order'd Canassatego the Onondago Chiefs Speech to the Delaware Indians at that Treaty to be read to them and being asked if they understood it they said yes but that they had not been truly informed of it before by the Delawares that were present

The Governor then told them they now saw what Inconveniences they were reduced to by the ill Behaviour of the Delawares they acknowledged it and expressed their Concern at the Conduct of their Countrymen —

Titami represented that he was lawfully possessed of three hundred Acres of Land by a Grant from the proprietor and that he was desirous of continuing to live there in peace and ffriendship with the English

Captn. John declared that tho' he had no Land of his own as yet he intended to buy some if he might be allowed to remain amongst the English

They were then order'd to withdraw And

The Board taking this matter into Consideration are of Opinion that it is by no Means fit to comply with the general prayer of the said petition for that it might not only be —

reſented by the ſix Nations but be a means of reviving the Diſsentions lately fomented by the Delawares

But if these two Men could obtain the Conſent of the ſix Nations for them to remain amongſt the English it might be granted them

The Indians were then again called in and the Governor with the Concurrence of the Board gave them for Anſwer

That in Conſideration of his having ſome Knowledge of them and of their good Behaviour towards the English he would agree provided they could obtain the Conſent of the Chiefs of the ſix Nations that they two should be ſuffered to remain in the neighbourhood of the English but that Captn John must remove from the Land where he now dwells that being the property of perſons who bought it from the proprietors And they were to underſtand that the other petitioners were by no means to be included in this permiſsion nor any other of the Delaware Indians whom they called their Couſins nor any beſides themſelves and their proper families dwelling in the ſame Houſes with them And this the Governor frequently repeated to them that they might not pretend Miſapprehenſions and with this Anſwer they were Diſmiſt.

At a Council held at Philada. Janry. 3. 1742/3

Present

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutt. Governor

Thomas Lawrence — Samuel Haſell }

Ralph Aſsheton. — William Till } Esqrs.

Abraham Taylor — Robert Strettell }

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved

The Governor then laid before the Board four ſeveral Bills from the Aſsembly Viz.:

An Act for continuing and amending an Act of Aſsembly Entituled A Supplement to the Act for Electing Members of Aſsembly

An Act for the more Easy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall Debts.

An Act for naturallizing ſuch foreign proteſtants as are ſettled or ſhall ſettle in this province who not being of the people called Quakers do conſcientiously refuſe the taking of any Oath.

An Act for the Relief of the Heirs Deviſees and Aſsigns of perſons born out of the Kings Ligeance who have been owners of Lands in this province and have died unnaturalized

All which were read the first Time

At a Council held at Philada. Janry. 11th. 1742/3

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutt. Governor

Samuel Preſton — Clement Plumſted }

Samuel Haſell — William Till } Esqrs.

Robert Strettell

The Minutes of the preceeding Council being read and approved The Governor acquainted the Board that he had lately received a Meſsage from the Aſsembly deſiring to be informed what progreſs he had made in the Bills now before him And that he had thereupon thought fit to ſend them the following Meſsage Viz.:

The Governor to the Gentlemen of the Aſsembly

Gentlemen

It is now more than two years ſince any proviſion has been made by the Aſsemblys of the province for the ſupport of Government tho' my publick Character has been maintaind partly at the Expence of my private Fortune As I am not Conſcious of the leaſt Failure in my Duty to his Majesty or to the Honble the proprietaries and ſhall be at all Times willing to give the ampleſt proofs of my regard for the peace and proſperity of the people you repreſent, I promiſe my ſelf that you on your parts will act ſo as to deſerve the Name which the Hopes of all good Men have deſigned you, Of the Healing Aſsembly

Janry. 8th. 1742/3

Geo: Thomas.

the Laws of this Province and of the Kingdom of England; with a power also to *Hear & Determine* all petty Larcenies, *Routs, Riots, & unlawful Assemblies;* and to try & *Punish* all persons that shall be Convicted for Drunkenness, Swearing, Scolding, *Breaking the Peace*, or such like offences which are by the Laws of this Province to be punished by ffine, Imprisonment, or Whipping, &t.

"The Law likewise by which the Supream Court is Established, has provided that nothing therein contained shall deprive or abridge the Mayor, Recorder, and Alderman of the City of Philada. of any powers or privileges, Jurisdictions or ffranchizes, granted them by Charter or the Laws of this Province.

"ffrom hence it appears to me that the Mayor's Court hath an uncontroulable power to proceed on the Tryal of the persons accused of the Riotous Assault made on the Inhabitants at the late Election; and the Council, with whom I advised the next morning affer my return from N. Castle, do unanimously concur with me in Opinion, that the taking upon myself a Power to recommend or direct what Courts shall or shall not take Cognizance of this or any other *Cause*, may not only be of bad Example to succeeding Governours, but be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the People; and I am perswaded that when you have Coolly reconsider'd the Matter you will be of the same Opinion.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"Nov. 6th, 1742."

At a Council held at Philada., Nov$^{r.}$ 20th, 1742,

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieuten$^{t.}$ Governor.

Samuel Hasell,
William Till,
Ralph Assheton,
Abraham Taylor, Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board a Petition he had lately received from Titami, Capt$^{n.}$ John, and sundry other Delaware Indians, setting forth that having embraced the Christian Religion and attained some small Degree of Knowledge therein, they are desirous of living under the same Laws with the English, and praying that some place might be allotted them where they may live in the Enjoyment of the same Religion & Laws with them.

Titami & Capt^{n} John attending were called in, and being interrogated by the Governor concerning their Knowledge of Christianity, it appeared they had very little if any at all. Being then asked if they understood the Scope and Purport of their own Petition, and whether they had not been made acquainted with what had past at the Grand Treaty with the Six Nations in summer last, It appeared that their purpose was to evade the force of the Injunctions laid on them at the said Treaty by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, who had commanded all the Delaware Indians without Exception to remove from the Lands on Delaware where they then dwelt, and which their Ancestors had twice sold to the Proprietors, back to Wyomin or Shamokin.

The Governor then Order'd Canassatego, the Onondago Chief's Speech to the Delaware Indians at that Treaty to be read to them; And being asked if they understood it, they said Yes, but that they had not been truly informed of it before by the Delawares that were present.

The Governor then told them they now saw what Inconveniences they were reduced to by the ill Behaviour of the Delawares; they acknowledged it, and express'd their Concern at the Conduct of their Countrymen.

Titami represented that he was lawfully possessed of three hundred Acres of Land by a Grant from the Proprietor; and that he was desirous of continuing to live there in Peace and ffriendship with the English.

Captn. John declared that tho' he had no Land of his own as Yet, he intended to buy some if he might be allowed to remain amongst the English.

They were then order'd to withdraw; And

The Board taking this matter into Consideration, are of Opinion that it is by no means fit to comply with the general Pray'r of the said Petition, for that it might not only be resented by the six Nations, but be a means of reviving the Dissentions lately fomented by the Delawares;

But if these two men could obtain the Consent of the six Nations for them to remain amongst the English, it might be granted them.

The Indians were then again called in, and the Governor, with the Concurrence of the Board, gave them for Answer:

That in Consideration of his having some Knowledge of them, and of their good Behaviour towards the English, he would agree, provided they could obtain the Consent of the Chiefs of the six Nations, that they two should be suffered to remain in the neighbourhood of the English, but that Captn. John must remove from the Land where he now dwells, that being the Property of Persons who bought it from the Proprietors; And they were to understand that the other Petitioners were by no means to be included in this Permission, nor any other of the Delaware Indians, whom they called their Cousins, nor any besides themselves and their proper families dwelling in the same Houses with them; And this the Governor frequently repeated to them that they might not pretend Misapprehensions, and with this Answer they were dismist.

Copy.

Augusta County Xbr. 18th. 1742.

To Colo. Gooch

Honoured Sir,

A Parcell of Indians appeared in an hostile Manner amongst Us, killing & carrying off Horses &c. Capt. John Buchanan & Capt. John McDowell came up with them this Day, & sent a Man with a Signal of Peace to them, which Man they killd on the Spot, & fired on our Men, which was returned with Bravery; in about 45 Minutes the Indians fled, leaving 8 or 10 of their Men dead; & 11 of ours are dead, among whom is Capt. McDowell, We have also sundry wounded, last Night I had an Account of the Behaviour of the Indians, & immediately travelled towards them with a Party of Men & came up within two or three hours after the Battle was over; I have summoned all the Men in our County together in Order to prevent their doing any further Damage, & to repell them Force by Force; We hear of many Indians on our Frontiers; the Particulars of the Battle & Motions of the Enemy I have not Time now to write; I am

Your Honour's

most obedient Servt.

Sign'd Jas. Patton.

P.S. There are some White Men (whom we believe to be French) among the Indians, our People are uneasy, but full of Spirits, & hope, their Behaviour will shew it for the future, they not being any way daunted at what has happened.

Pennsylvania ſs.

The Deposition of Thomas McKee of
Lancaster County in the Province of Pennsylvania
Trader taken this 24th Day of January in the Year of
our Lord 1742/3 Before the Honourable George Thomas
Esqr Lieut Governor and Commander in Chief of
the said Province &c.

Who upon his Oath saith That he this Deponent being concern'd in the Indian Trade has a Store settled at an Indian Town on the South Branch of Susquehanna River near an Island called the Big Island inhabited by the Shawana Indians And that on the 12th or 13th of this Instant January about Seven o Clock in the Morning the Indians of the Town came to this Deponents Store and told him they had heard the Dead Hollow and were much surprized at it And soon after the same Hollow, as from the Big Island, was repeated in the Hearing of this Deponent Whereupon he this Deponent with a Servant of his took a Canoe and went over to the Island and in his Paſsage heard the Indians belonging to the Town call over to those on the Island and ask them what was the Matter, to which they answer'd That the White Men had killed some of their Men And on this Deponents coming to them on the Island he saluted them according to the usual Way saying, How do you do my Friends At which they shook their Heads and made no Answer but went over to the Shawana's Town And this Deponent further saith That there were ten in Number of those Indians and that they belong'd to the Five Nations And on their Coming to the Town immediately a Council was called and this Deponent attended at the Council House and was admitted And on opening the Council the Chief of those Ten Indians made a Speech to the Shawanaes of the Town wherein he acquainted them That a Party of Indians of the Five Nations to the Number of Thirty (of which these Ten were a Part) sometime laſt Fall came down Susquehanna in their Canoes to John Harris's and from thence proposed to travel thro' Pennsylvania and the back Parts of Maryland and Virginia against some Southern Indians And they apply'd to John Hogg Esqr one of the Magistrates of Lancaſter County for a Paſs for their safe travelling thro' the inhabited Parts of Pennsylvania, which they obtained, but were told by him at the same Time, That it would be no Protection for 'em out of this Province And that the back Inhabitants of Virginia might perhaps use them ill if they travell'd that Way as there was no good Understanding between them. That after they had obtain'd this Paſs they pursued their Journey, behaving themselves civilly & meeting with no Interruption or ill Usage from the White People till they came to Shanandore River in Virginia where having made a Fire and lodged at a ſmall Distance from a White Man's House the next morning three of their young Men went towards the House and two of 'em only went in where they found three or four White Men who immediately seized the two Indians and attempted to bind them On which the third Indian went in to their Aſsistance with a large French Knife And thereupon the White men let the Indians go for that Time But soon after pursued them towards their Fire place and sent off a Man towards the thicker Settlements, as the Indians supposed to give Notice to the People and raise a greater Number to pursue them Which put the Indians on hastily putting up their Bundles and marching off That they travell'd a good Distance to another Plantation and found they were pursued by the White People They therefore stopt at the Plantation and call'd at the House where they found a great Number of Men who invited them into the House and desired them to leave their Arms without which some of the Indians complyd with but the moſt cautious staid without, suspecting the Deſigns of the White People and were uneasy till they got those who were in the House out to 'em again and pursued their Journey which they did the remaining Part of that Day And that early the next Morning as they were tying up their Bundles in Order to proceed on their Journey they heard a great Noise of Horses in the Woods coming towards them and soon discovered a great Number of White Men on Horseback with Fire Arms and Colours flying On which Appearance their Captain ordered them not to fire till they should See what the White Men would do And that as the White Men came within Shot they fired at the Indians and killed a Boy who was in the Rear Then the Captain order'd them to lay down their Bundles and turn about and fire which they did accordingly and some of the White Men dropt particularly the Man who carried the Colours, That then they engaged pretty close insomuch that they did some Execution with their Tomhawks and after a Sharp Engagement worsted the White Men and they retreated having loſt ten Men and the Indians only four beside their Wounded That the Indians carried off their Dead and wounded Men a small Distance and made a Fire and gave their Wounded such Physick as was moſt suitable And the next Day went to the Place where they had been engaged and found the Dead Bodies of the White Men and their Provisions strew'd upon the Ground and their Horses grazing by them And that they stripp'd the dead Bodies and left them That after this upon a Consultation these ten Indians were dispatched to the Five Nations to give them an Account of the Usage they had met with, and to take Directions for their future Behaviour with Orders that as there were different Sorts of White People, if they should meet any on the Road they should not meddle with them lest they should by "Mistake kill any of those who were in Friendship with them. And further "that after these Indians were dispatched to the five Nations they were "pursued by the White People to Potowmack River and were obliged to "take the River and narrowly escaped them that when they crossed the "Allegany Path they observed the Tracks of Horses lately gone up that Way, "but concluding they belong'd to the Pennsylvania Traders they would "not pursue them: or in Words to that Effect" — And this Deponent further saith that this Speech was delivered in the Mingo Language and interpreted to him in the Shawana which he well understands. And that when he this Deponent fully understood what had been thus delivered he address'd himself to the Speaker in the following Manner — My Friend. The Disorders that have happened are no ways owing to the People of Pennsylvania. We have always endeavour'd to cultivate a good Understanding with you and inviolably observed our Treaties and are not answerable for what the People of another Province may imprudently do — I therefore hope that you will observe your Treaty of Peace with Pennsylvania and suffer me to remain safe among you — Whereupon one of the Shawanaas observed That the White People are all of one Colour and as one Body, And in Case of War would assist one another — That one of the Shawana's asking the Warriors, if they had met this Deponent's Men who had been sent out to Chiniotta for Skins, was answered by another Shawana Indian That it could not be so for if they had met 'em they would have cut them off. That on hearing these Discourses this Deponent rose up and called out an old Shawana Indian with whom he was best acquainted and took him to his Store made him a present of two or three Twists of Tobacco and desired him to press to the Indians in Council their Treaty of Peace with Pennsylvania and the ill Consequences of breaking it in cutting him off As this Deponent apprehended he had great Reason to fear they intended That some short Time after the same Indian called this Deponent from his Store and told him that he had offer'd in Council what he had requested and it was approved tho' it seem'd disagreeable to some of the Shawana And in a short Time after this Deponent was inform'd by a White Woman who had been taken Prisoner by the Indians in their Caroli Wars that it was left to the Shawana's to deal with him as they pleased And that they were gone to hold a Council concerning him at some Distance from the Town for Privacy And that if he did not ma his Escape he would certainly be cut off Upon which last Informatio together with the Observations he had made of their Behaviour he thought it not safe to trust his Life in their Hands And notwithstandi a considerable Quantity of Goods which he had carried up there to tra he determined to withdraw and leave his Effects among them and accordingly communicated his Designs to his Man and they came off priva ly travelling by Night and Day thro' the uninhabited Parts of the Count till they apprehended themselves to be out of Danger being out three Day and three Nights. And further this Deponent saith not

Taken and Sworn at
Philadelphia the Day
and year above

Before

No 35

Deposition Th. McKee taken the
24 of Jan. 1742-3 —

Sir!

The last Night, by a special Messenger from Maryland, I receiv'd yours of the 27th Janry with the Copy of a Deposition setting forth the particulars of an unhappy Skirmish between some of our Inhabitants and a Party of the Northern Indians, who, as I did not doubt, have in their Report disguised the Villany of the Action; and therefore for your Satisfaction, I have return'd you Copies of my Letters on that Occasion from Men of Integrity particularly Patton, by which you will be able to come at the Truth of the Case. As to the Danger that threatens us, I have done all in my Power to divert it, as well by Writing to Governour Clarke, desiring him to let the Chiefs know that we were ready to Agree with them for the Purchase of the Land, which is what they Contend for, as by giving strict Orders to our People on the Frontiers, if any more Indians came among them, to let them know as much. And if you will do us that good Office, or any other in your Power, with the Chief who resides at Shamokin, you will lay us under great Obligations. You will find there were White men suspected to be French among them and in what measure they may be able to set their People at work, I cant say, but I would willingly think it is not for the Interest of the Indians to Quarrel with the English, nor are we so despicable in their Opinion; as to fear a Provincial War, or a greater Rupture, in case the two Crowns should not Agree.

I ask Pardon for this Scroll, I am very lame in my hands and almost blind, and my Amanuensis .... is absent, pray excuse it, and suffer me to tell you that I am Sir

Your obedient humble Servt.

Feb: 8th 1742/3

Will: Gooch

VOLUME 1 PAGE 109

For his Majesties Service

To the Honoble George Thomas Esqr.

Governor of Pennsylvania

Govr. Gooch to
Govr. Thomas Dated
Feb 4. 1742/3

Govr. Gooch
to
Govr. Thomas.
1742

VOLUME 1, PAGE 109

Honour'd Sir   Augusta County 18th. Decemr. 1742

A Parcel of Indians appear'd in a hostile manner amongst us killing and carrying off Horses &c. Captain John Buchanan & Captn. McDowell came up with them this Day, and sent a man with a Signal of Peace to them, which man they killed on the Spot, and fir'd on our Men which was return'd with Bravery. In about 45 Minutes the Indians fled leaving Eight or Ten of their men dead on the Spot, and Eleven of our Men are dead, amongst whom is Captn. McDowell. We have sundry Wounded. Last Night I had an Account of the Indians Behaviour, and imediately travell'd towards them with a Party of Men, and came up within two or three Hours after the Battle was over. I have summoned all the Men in our County together in order to prevent them from doing any further Damage, and to repell them force by force. We hear of many Indians on our Frontiers and beg your Honour's Directions. The Particulars of the Battle and Motions of the Enemy I have not time now to write. I am

Your Honour's most obedient
humble Servant

James Patton

P. S. There are some white men supposed to be French amongst the Indians. Our People are uneasy but full of Spirits, and hope their Behaviour will shew it for the future not being any way daunted at what has happen'd

~~[illegible]~~ Statement and
~~[illegible]~~ to
Gov: Gayoso. &
1792.

Copy of James Patton to Governor Gayoso dated Decr 18. 1792

80

(No 17)

VOLUME 7 PAGE 110

Honrd. Sr.

Augusta County 23 Decr. 1742

Thirty ſix Indians appeared in our County the 5th inſt. well Equipp'd for War pretending a Viſit to the Cattaubaws, they had a Letter dated the 10th Novembr. from James Silver near Harris's Ferry in Penſylvania directed to one William Hogg a Juſtice of the Peace deſiring him to give them a Paſs to travel through Virginia to their Ennemies which Letter they ſhewed here, and it ſerv'd as a Paſs where Silvers Hand was well known. inſtead of going directly along the Road they viſited moſt of our Plantations, killing our Stock taking Proviſions by force. The 14th Inſtant they got into Burden's Land about 30 miles from my Houſe, the 15th Capt. McDowel by an Expreſs inform'd me of their inſolent Behaviour as alſo of the uneaſineſs of the Neighbours and deſired my Directions, on which I wrote to him and Capt. Buchanan that the Law of Nature and Nations obliged me to repel an Ennemy force by Force but that they were to Supply theſe Indians with Proviſions, which they ſhould be paid for at the Governmts. Charge, at the ſame time to attend their Motions untill they got fairly out of our County The 16th 17th and 18th inſtant they killed and ſtabb'd ſeveral Valuable Horſes carrying off Some with them for their Baggage wch. ſo exaſperated our Men that they upbraided our Two Captains with Cowardice, Neverthelefs the Captains to prevent Miſchief ſent two Men with a white Flagg upon the 19th deſiring Peace and Friendſhip to which they anſwered: O Friends are ye there, have we found you? and then fired at our Flagg, killed Capt. McDowell and ſix more of our Men on which Capt. Buchanan gave the Word of Command and bravely returned their Compliment ſtanding his ground with a very few hands (for our Men were not all come up.) In 45 minutes the Indians fled, leaving Eight of their Men dead on the Spot, amongſt whom were Two of their Captains: Our Capt. purſued them, with only Eight Men ſeveral hundred Yards the Enemy getting into a Thicket he return'd to the Field which he could by no means prevail on his Men to keep and ſtand by him. The night before the Engagement I heard of the Indians Behaviour, and march'd up with 23 Men and met our Capt. returning 14 miles distance from where they had engaged to which place I went next Day and brought off our dead being Eight in Number Capt. Buchanan having taken off the wounded the day before. I have order'd our Patrolers on all our Frontiers well equipp'd and drafted out a Certain Number of young Men out of each Company to be in readineſs to reinforce any Party or Place that first wants help, have ordered the Capt. each to guard his own Precincts, have appointed places of Rendezvous where each Neighbourhood may draw to on occaſion, and have call'd in the Straggling Familys who lived at a Distance.

We have Certain News of 150 Indians ſeen 70 miles above me and about the ſame Number lately croſs'd Potowmack on their Way up here. The two Casks of Powder and the 250 Muskets which were ſent me in August are mostly deliver'd out to the Several Captains. All the Inhabitants of our County are in great Motions, Expreſses riding Night and Day from one Place to another, Our Women and Children drawing into Places for Safety many of whom will be ill guarded conſidering our Men must go out after the Enemy, as we had the Misfortune of a Visit from them contrary to all Expectation, no doubt but it hath increaſe our Fears perhaps beyond any real Danger we are in.

I thought it my Duty to lay our Situation before Your Honour that you might be enabled to take proper measures for our Security. I am &c

James Patton

1742-1743
18 Dec 1742-8 Feb 1743

Series of documents about the skirmish in Virginia. HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA., PETERS PAPERS, VOL. 1, pp. 105-111.

Copy of James pattons to
Gov.r Gooch. dated dec.r 23. 17[illegible]

M.r [illegible]
to
Gov.r Gooch.

cro/8

To Colo. Gooch.

Augusta County. Decr. 23. 1742.

Honoured Sir,

Thirty Six Indians appeared in Our County the 5th Inst: well equipped for War, pretending a Visit to the Catabaus, they had a Letter dated the 10th Novr from Jas Silver near Harris's Ferry in Pensylvania; directed to one Wm Hogg a Justice o' Peace, desiring him to give them a Pass to travel thro Virginia to their Enemys, which Letter they showed here, & it served as a Pass where Silver's hand was well known; instead of going directly along the Road, they visited most of Our Plantations, killing our Stock, & taking Provisions by fforce, the 14th Inst: they got into Burden's Land, abt 30 Miles from my House, the 15th Capt McDowell by an Express informed me of their insolent Behaviour, as also of the Uneasiness of the Neighbours & desird my Directions, on which I wrote to him & Capt Jno: Buchanan, that the Law of Nature & Nations obliged us to repell an Enemy fforce by fforce, but that they were to supply the Indians with Provisions which they shoud be paid for at the Government's Charge, at the same time to attend their Motions till they got fairly out of Our Country. The 16th, 17th & 18th Inst they killed sevl valuable Horses, besides carrying off many for their Luggage; which so exasperated Our Men that they upbraided our two Captains with Cowardice, nevertheless our Captains to prevent

Mischief

Mischeif sent two Men with a White Flagg the
19th Inst; desiring Peace & Freindship, to which
they answered, "Oh Friends, are you there, have
We found You? & on that fir'd on our Flagg,
kill'd Capt. McDowell & Six more of our Men,
on which Capt. Buchanan gave the Word of
Command and bravely returned the Complimt.
& stood his Ground with a very few hands (for ou
Men were not all come up) in 45 Minutes th
Indians fled, leaving eight of their Men dead
on the Spot, amongst whom were two of their
Captains, our Capt. pursued them with only
eight Men Several hundred Yards, the Enemy
getting into a Thicket, he returned to the Field,
which he could not by any Means prevail on
his Men to keep & stand by him. the Night
before the Engagement I heard of the Indians
Behaviour; & marched up with 23 Men, and
met our Capt. returning 12 Miles Distance
from where they had engaged, to which
Place I went next Day, and brought off our
dead, being 8 in Number, Capt. Buchanan
having taken off the wounded the Day before.
I have ordered out Patrolers on all our Frontiers
well equipped & draughted out a certain
Number of young Men out of each Company
to be in Readiness to reinforce any Party or
Place that first needs Help, have ordered the
Captains to guard their own Precincts, have
appointed Places of Rendevous, where each
Neighbourhood may draw to on occasion,
and have called in the Straggling Familys
that lived at a Distance.

We have certain News of 150 India
seen 70 Miles above me, and about the same
Number lately crossed Patowmack on their
Way up here. A few Medicines for our
Wounded would be very acceptable. I am,

Your Honours
most obedient Serv.^t
sign'd/ Ja.^s Patten.

[illegible]

18. May 1743.

[illegible] W. [illegible]

Gov^{r} Clarke I find Answers this Letter w^{ch} is not recorded, but in the Commiss^{rs} Answer to that they say. "We are convinced your Honour has done your utmost Endeavour to induce the Assembly to Augment our Allowance."

I find the French Interest among our 6 Nations so prevailing that some of every Nation but the Mohawks joined the French in their Parties against the Southern Indians. And the Sachems say they could not hinder some of their Young Men from going out. An Engagement had happened in the Province of Virginia between these Parties in w^{ch} some of the 6 Nations were killed & some of the White Inhabitants of Virginia.

Several Messages passed between the Commiss^{rs} & the 6 Nations relating to the above Skirmish in Virginia; the People of Virginia accuse the Indians as the first Aggressors & the Indians them. however the 6 Nations say they are well inclined to make up this Breach & to live in Peace & Friendship & they desire the Gov^{r} of Virginia may meet them at Albany in order to accomodate all Matters.

Albany 14 June 1743. Two Asschicantecook or Eastern Sachems come to Albany in the Name of their Nation & say they are detirmined to keep the Neutrality w^{ch} had been agreed on between them & this Gov^{t} in case of a War between the French & us & that they will come to & from Albany to Trade &^{a}

The Commiss^{rs} receive their Message kindly & promise them Security & protection from us.

30 July. Three Janondadee[1] Sachems arive at Albany & say there had been formerly a Cov^{t} made between their Nation & us & that they are sent by their Sachems to know the particulars of the Antient Treaty between us. They at the same time present a Belt of Wampum w^{ch} had been given to their (p. 206) Nation by the Commiss^{rs} —

The Commiss^{rs} Answer them, that the Belt of Wampum they now present was given them above 40 years ago by the Commiss^{rs} of Indian Affairs to be kept by them in confirmation of the

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[1] Indians who are settled about the Western parts of Lake Erie.

Cov^{t} made with their forefathers & ours w^{ch} was to be reciprocally observed to the End of the World. the purport of w^{ch} Cov^{t} was, that there should be an Everlasting Peace between this Gov^{t} the 5 Nations & their Nation & that the Road should be kept open & Secure between their Country & this City with Free Liberty of Trade & all other rights of Hospitality — And that these conditions of the Treaty were signified on that great Belt of Wampum w^{ch} they now show. That this Antient Cov^{t} was renewed about 38 years ago & again renewed about 22 years ago.

The Indians answer that they are extreamly joyful to hear this Explication of their Belt, & they present a Belt of Wampum in token of their now solemn & Joyful renewal of the s^{d} Cov^{t}

The Commiss^{rs} renew the Cov^{t} with them & give them a fresh Belt of Wampum in token of the same.

Albany 14 Aug^{t} 1743. Two Oneida Sachems accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that Two Persons from Philadelphia & One from Virginia with an Interp^{r} had been amongst the 6 Nations to wipe off the Blood w^{ch} had been shed in Virginia (as mentioned on the other side) & to restore Peace & Friendship between the 6 Nations & the People of Virginia & that this Affair was amicably settled on both sides. —

30 Sep^{r} 1743. The Commiss^{rs} write a Letter to the Hon^{ble} George Clinton congratulating him on his arrival to this Gov^{t}

24 Octo^{r} The Commiss^{rs} write a Long Letter to Gov^{r} Clinton in w^{ch} they [say it is] lay before him a general State of the Forts &^{c} relating to the 6 Nations. They say

The Fort at Oswego is the Key of the 6 Nations & that their Fidelity & Allegiance to His Majesty chiefly depends on our supporting the said Fort. that at present it is Garrisoned only with an officer & 20 Men w^{ch} tho suff^{t} in Time of Peace is not so in a time of War. They say, should this place fall into the hands of the French all the Indian Trade of this Colony would go with it, by w^{ch} means the French would gain over the 6 Nations & all the other Indians wholly to their Interest.

They say, the Senneca's who are the most numerous (p. 207) of the 6 Nations were formerly the most firmly Attached to the British Interest, are of late by the Intrigues & Managment of the French become the most wavering, & without proper care be taken on our side for the time to come, they fear the French will get the greatest part of them over to their Interest. The Commiss^{rs} propose that a Fort should be built in their Country & garrisoned with an Officer & 20 Men. Also that proper measures be fallen on to remove the French who reside in the Sennecas Country & who are constantly debauching their Affections from us. If (say the Commiss^{rs}) the Assembly dont judge proper to support some such Measures as these, they think the 6 Nations will be lost to us, & of what fatal Consequence that would be not only to this but to all the Northern Colonies, those who have experienced what Havock a few Indians can make in time of war can well judge.

The Fort at Saragtoga remains ungarisoned. The Fort at Albany out of Repair. Fort William & Fort Cosby are without an ounce of Pouder. —

These things they hope the Gov^{r} will recommend to the consideration of the Assembly & that they will think of making the necessary provisions.

17 May 1744. I find the Assembly resolved that in case the Gov^{r} & Council thought proper to reinforce the Garrison at Oswego with another Detachment from the Indep^{t} Companys that they would make a Provision for their Transportation & [subsisting] victualing. —

Albany 13 June 1744. The Commiss^{rs} write to the Gov^{r} that as War is now declared between the French & English, they think it absolutely necessary that an outscout of 40 Men should be sent at the charge of the Province [should be sent] to the Carrying Place (a Pass between Albany & Crown Point) to observe the Motions of the Enemy & that a Fort or Place of Strength should be built at the said Carrying Place as a Rendevous or retreat for our Out scouts & Partys w^{ch} it will be necessary in War time to be continually sending out.

They again recommend a Fort to be built in the Senecas Country.

14 June. The Cacknawaga Indians of Canada send a Messenger to the Commissʳˢ to accquaint them, that as there is now a (p. 208) War declared between Great Britain & France, the said Cacknawaga Indians were Inclined to keep the Covᵗ of Neutrality formerly agreed on between them this Govᵗ & the 6 Nations & that the same friendly intercourse might be kept up between them as in time of Peace.

That they would either come to Onondaga or to Albany to renew the sᵈ Covᵗ

They were asked whether this Neutrality was intended to include all the French Indians living in & about Canada They sᵈ Yes. Whither they intended it or not only with this Colony but with all the British Subjects of North America. they Ansᵈ yes.

Whether if the English should Attack the French they would keep Neuter? They answered yes.

I dont find any Answer from the Commissʳˢ recorded to this Message.

Albany 18 June 1744.

Govʳ Clinton meets the 6 Nations at Albany. His Speech to them contains in Substance.

His Majesties orders to him to renew Strengthen & Brighten the Covᵗ Chain wᶜʰ hath so long united the 6 Nations & his Majesʸˢ Subjects together in Union & Friendship & wᶜʰ he now dos.

he accquaints them that after several Instances of Treachery the French had declared War against the English & the latter against the French, he therefore recommends them to keep their Warriors at home in readiness to withstand any Attacks or Hostilities from the French.

he promises in the Kings Name to assist & protect them from all assaults of the French & that [the] Commissʳˢ are present from the Colonies of Massachusets & Conneticut to enter into the same Engagements & to renew the Covᵗ Chain with them.

In return he tells them he expects they shall at all times be ready & willing to assist his Majesties Subjects in the just prosecution of this War & to act offensively & Defencesivly against

4/21/1743

The Report of Conrad Weiser the Indian Interpreter at his Journeys to Shamokin & [illegible] at Virginia [illegible] ~~in his late Messages from the Governor of Pensylvania offering~~ his Mediation ~~to the Six Nation~~ ~~Indians~~ for accommodating the Differences between ~~them~~ Indians of the Six Nations and the Provinces of Virginia ~~and Maryland~~ & delivered to the Governor in Council the 21st Day of April 1743.

The 9th of April 1743 I arrived at Shamockin by ~~[illegible]~~ order of the Governour of Pennsylvania ~~sent~~ to acquaint the Neighbouring Indians and those on Wyomink, that the Governour of Virginia was well pleased ~~[illegible]~~ with the mediation & was ~~[illegible]~~ willing to come to an Agreement with the Six Nations about the Land his People were settled upon, if it was that they contend for, ~~and that he would endeavour to accommodate~~ the & to accommodate the Matter of the late unhappy Skirmish ~~in Virginia~~ [illegible] in an amicable Way, ~~with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, being well pleased with the Mediation of the Governour of Pensylvania~~

~~[illegible]~~ & Sachsidowa who were sent to the Six Nations [illegible]

The same Day Shickellimo ~~arrived~~ from Onontago ~~with his Son and Sachsidowa our Messengers~~ before I had informed the Indians of the above Message It was agreed a Public Councill should be held to morrow about Noon & on the next day they [illegible]

The 10th ~~of April~~ in open Council ~~Shickellimo~~ + ~~Sachsidowa~~ delivered the following Message ~~to us, Sachsidowa was Speaker~~ ~~and directed~~ [illegible] ~~Governour~~ to the Governour of Pensylvania ~~and spoke in behalf of the Six Nations~~, according to what was agreed upon by the Council of the said Indians in Onontago ~~and delivered to our Messengers by Canasatego in open Council in the following Manner~~

Brother Onas

At this critical Time We received a kind Message from you; the Result of the good Friendship subsisting between you and us; for such purposes a Road was cleared from our Country to yours in which at any Time Conrad Weiser and Shickellimo may travel; We open our Doors with Chearfulness to your Messengers and are glad to hear from you

Brother Onas He laid down two Strings of Whampum

~~Brother Onas~~, We thank you for the Concern you shew for the Misfortune that befell our Warriours in Virginia We take it as a particular Mark of Friendship; We assure you that notwithstanding the unjust Treatment our Warriours met with in Virginia, We did not allow our Heads to be giddy, nor to resent it as it deserved, which might have occasioned a Violation of Treaties and the Destruction of many

Brother Onas He laid down four Strings of Wampum

~~Brother Onas~~, We thank you very kindly for the early Steps You made in calling your Old and Wise Men together to consult with them. It was a very prudent and good Advice they gave you to become Mediator betwixt Us your Brethren and the Virginians your Neighbours. We thank them for such good Advice; And We assure You We will accordingly come to an Amicable Accommodation with the Governour of Virginia if He will come to reasonable Terms. And if a War should break out betwixt us and him, You will be convinced of his being the Author of it.

For when in former Times We received a Deadly Blow, We never returned it; ~~Be~~ tho it was ever so dangerous, We always judged it to be given by ~~[illegible]~~

+ Sachsidowa one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations [illegible]
[illegible] at Shamokin in Council [illegible] & the [illegible] Governour of Pensylvania

~~[illegible]~~ disorderly People and We used allways Peaceable Means to make it up, but when received the ſecond Blow We judged that War was intended against us, and then We ro and knocked down our Enemies with one Blow, and We are ſtill able to do the ſa But We leave now our Caſe to you. We have ordered our Warriours with the ſtrong Words to ſit down, and not revenge themſelves. Therefore Brother Onas, Go o with ~~Courage in~~ your Mediation We aſsure You we will not violate or do any thing contrary to Your Mediation. We deſire you and the old ~~and~~ Wiſe Men o Penſylvania not to believe any thing to the contrary, ~~[illegible]~~ come from whom it will, till you receive Meſsages from us. We will do the ſame on our Side. ~~Confirmation of what we say~~ We In Confirmation of what we say ~~we Lay down this Belt~~ of Wampum before You

Then the Speech was directed to the Governour of Maryland ~~and said~~

Brother the Governour of Maryland ~~you have~~ invited u to come ~~to your~~ Town, and you offered to treat with us concerning the Meſsages we sent to ~~you by~~ our Brother the Governour of Penſylvania; a to eſtabliſh Good Friendſhip with us, We are very glad you did ſo and We thank You for your Kind Invitation

Brother We have a great deal of Buſineſs and Things of Moment under our deliberation, and it will ~~take us the best of the day~~ (this Summe before we can finiſh them. We therefore deſire You will set your Heart Ease and think on nothing But what is good. We will come and treat ~~with you~~ at Caniataguany on Susquehanna To morrow Morning (that is the next Spring since live ſo near the Sea and at ſuch a great Diſtance from us. We accep kindly of Your Invitation; Our Brother the Governour of Penſylvan recommended your Meſsage to us, which he would not have done if he h not been ſatisfyed your Intention was good We therefore promiſe You by theſe Strings of Wampum to come and treat ~~with~~ you at the aforeſaid Place

The Speaker laid down four Strings of Wampum

Then the Speaker directed his Speech to the Governour of Penſylvania again and ſaid

Brother Onas

The Dutchman on Scohooniady (Juniata) claim a Right to the Land merely because he gave a little Victuals to our Warrio who ſtand very often in need of it, This String of Wampum ſerves (the Speaker then took two Strings of Wampum in his Hands) to take the Dutchman by the Arm and to throw him over the big Mountains within your Borders We have given the River Scohooniady (Juniata) for a Hunting Place to our Couſins the Delaware Indians and our Brethren the Shawanoes and We our ſelves hunt there ſometim We therefore deſire you will immediately by Force remove all those that live on the ſaid River of Scohooniady

Here he laid down ~~three~~ two Strings of Wampum

~~[illegible]~~

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Then

~~[illegible]~~

Then ~~the Speaker~~ Sachsidowa ~~spoke in~~ for in behalf of Catcheawatsiky and ~~Nunchicano~~ Nocheconna the Chiefs of the Shawano Indians ~~[illegible]~~ at Wayomink and Ohio, to whom the Strings of Wampum last February were sent by the Council held at Shamokin ~~Nocheconna Nunchicano~~ related their answers ~~[illegible]~~ ~~spoke as the following [illegible] and sent the Wampum to Catcheawatsiky again~~ [illegible]

Brother the Governour of Pensylvania

I live upon this River of Ohio harmless like a little Child, I can do Nothing, I am but weak and I don't so much as intend Mischief, I have nothing to say, and do therefore send these Strings of Wampum to Catcheawatsiky the Chief Man again; He will answer Your Message as he is the older and greater Man

Then ~~the Speaker~~ Sachsidowa took up ~~four~~ the Strings of Wampum and Spoke in behalf of Catcheawatsiky as follows

Brother the Governour of Pensylvania

The Place where I live and ~~others~~ the neighbouring country has been overshadowed of late by a very dark Cloud, I looke with a pityful Eye upon the Poor Women and Children and then look'd upon the Ground all along for Sorrow in a miserable Condition because of the poor Women and Children, In all that dark time a Message from you found the Way to Shamokin, and when it was delivered to us the dark Cloud was dispersed, and the Sun immediately began to shine and I could see at a great distance, and saw your good Will and kind Love in the [illegible] and [illegible] I thank you very much Brother [illegible] your [illegible] I am now able to comfort the poor Women and Children

Here the Speaker laid down four Strings of Wampum

Then the Speaker took up Two Strings of Wampum and directed his Discourse to the Delaware Indians, the Shawanese and to Onas.

Cousins the Delawares

We are inform'd that you can talk a little English, by which you pretend to have heard many things amongst White People and you frequently bring Lyes amongst the Indians and you have very little Knowledge and Regard for Treaties of Friendship; You give your Tongue too much Liberty: this String of Wampum serves to tye your Tongue and to forwarn you from Lies.

Brethren the Shawanese

You ~~our Brethren the Shawanese~~ believe too many Lies, and are too forward in Action. You shall not pretend to revenge our People, that have been killed in Virginia, We are the Chief of all the Indians, let your Ears and Eyes be open towards us and order your Warriours to Stay at home as We did ours

Brother ~~Brother Onas~~ Your back Inhabitants are People given to Lies and raising of false Stories, Stop up their Mouths you can do it with one Word, Let no false Stories be told, it is dangerous to the

Catchcawatsiky Chain,

~~[illegible]~~

Then ~~the Speaker~~ Sachsidowa ~~spoke in~~ for behalf of Catchcawatsiky and ~~Nochicono~~ Nochecomna the Chiefs of the Shawano Indians ~~[illegible]~~ at Wayomink and Ohio to whom the Strings of Wampum last February were sent by the Council held at Shamokin ~~Nochecomna~~ ~~related their answers~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~spoke in the following Terms~~ Nochecomna ~~[illegible]~~ desires to [illegible] Govr [illegible] ~~and sent the Wampum to Catchcawatsiky again~~

Brother the Governour of Pensylvania

I live upon this River of Ohio harmless like a little Child, I can do Nothing, I am but weak and I don't so much as intend Mischief, I have nothing to say, and do therefore send these Strings of Wampum to Catchcawatsiky the Chief Man again; He will answer Your Message as he is the older and greater Man

Then ~~the Speaker~~ Sachsidowa took up ~~four~~ the Strings of Wampum and Spoke in behalf of Catchcawatsiky as follows

Brother the Governour of Pensylvania

The Place where I live and ~~others~~ & neighbouring country has been overshadowed of late by a very dark Cloud; I looke with a pity ful Eye upon the Poor Women and Children and then looked upon the Ground all along for Sorrow in a miserable condition because of the poor Women and Children, In all that dark Time a Message from you found the Way to Shamokin, and when it was delivered to us the dark Cloud was dispersed, and the Sun imme-diately began to shine and I could see at a great distance, and saw your good Will and kind Love [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] I thank you very [illegible] Brother [illegible]

I am now able to comfort the poor Women and Children

Here the Speaker laid down four Strings of Wampum

Then the Speaker took up Two Strings of Wampum and directed his Discourse to the Delaware Indians, the Shawanese and to Onas.

Cousins the Delawares

We are informed that you can talk a little English by which you pretend to have heard many things amongst White People and you frequently bring Lyes amongst the Indians and you have very little Knowledge and Regard for Treaties of Friendship; You give your Tongue too much Liberty. This String of Wampum serves to tye your Tongue and to forwarn you from Lies.

Brethren the Shawanese

You ~~our Brethren the Shawanese~~, believe ordinarily Lies, and are too forward in Action. You shall not pretend to revenge our People, that have been killed in Virginia, We are the Chief of all the Indians, let your Ears and Eyes be open towards us and order your Warriours to stay at home as We did ours

Brother Onas

~~Brother Onas~~ Your back Inhabitants are People given to Lies and raising of false Stories, Stop up their Mouths you can do it with one Word, Let no false Stories be told, it is dangerous to the Chain.

Catchcawatsiky

Chain of Friendship. The Strings of Wampum were deliver
to the Delawares

After the Speaker had finished, an handsome Indian Dinn
was given to all that were present by Shick Kelemo's People,
After Dinner I deliverd my Message to them, and presented th
Company with Two Rolls of Tobacco about 6 lb each Roll to smo
whilst they were in Company together to talk about the good ne
they had heard that Day according to the Custom of the Indians

Shickellimo told me by Way of Discourse that they (the Council of
Onontago) had sent Strings of Wampum by him to all the Indians upon
the River Susquehanna to tell them to use their endeavours to stop all
their Warriours and not permit them to go to fight with the people of Virginia and to acquaint
them of What was agreed upon in Onontago, which was accepted in
every Town

I enquired what Business of Moment the Six Nations had under
Deliberation that prevented their coming down to treat with the
Governor of Maryland, Shickellimo askt whether I could not guess
at it, & I told him No. Then he said. How should they come down
with a Hatchet struck in their Head; The Govr. of Virginia mus
wash off the Blood first and take the Hatchet out of their Head
and dress the Wound (according to Custom he that struck first
must do it) and the Council of the Six Nations will Speak
to him and be reconciled to him and bury that affair in the
Ground that it never ~~must~~ may be seen nor heard of any more so
long as the World stands —— But if the Virginians would
not come to do that, he (Shickellimo) believed there would be a
War; But I might assure the Governor of Pensylvania
the Warriours would not come then within the inhabited Parts
of Pensylvania but direct their Course directly to Virginia
after the Big Island in the North West Branch of Susquehan

Spring 1743

Sir

Last Sumer when Mr Chase & I went to Shomokin on a Message from Governor Ogle to the Six nation of Indian to invite them to annapolis. Shikelimo a Chief of the Six nations who resides at Shomokin undertook to Carry that Message to onontago the place where the Six Nations holds their Councel. he then ~~went~~ set out imedially for onontago and about half way he overtook Some of onontagers who had been in philadelphia at our last treaty amongst whome was Caxhayion a Noted man amongst them and of the Councel who undertook to Carry the Message to onontago and Manage the String in the best Manner and promised to Come down with an answer. but Caxhayion Stayd a Hunting and was Some whate Neglectfull. of which Shikelimo was informed. Som time this winter which gave a great deal of uneasiness and he was preparing for onontago. when the news of the unhappy Skirmish in virginia reached Shomokin. then he Stopd till he had heard further from the governor of pensilvania how to act in that affair. and accordingly in the beginning of february last I arrived at Shomokin with a Message from Governor Thomas. much to the Satisfaction of Shikelimo and the Indians thereabout. I repeated the whole Message from the governor of Maryland to him again. and he undertook and promised faithfully to Stay at onontago till he had a full answer and he did not doubt a Satisfactory answer. both to the Governor pensilvania Concerning the Skirmish in virginia and to the Governor Maryland Concerning his Message. but at the same time he told me that he doubted very much whether the Chiefs of the Six nation would Come down so low and so near to virginians with whom they never had a good understanding. and the virginians must needs have thoughts to make war against the 6 nations otherways they would not have begun Hostilities in that manner as they did lately: but they told me they would Come to the Inhabited part of pensilvania and then send for me to Consult with me. and Shikelimo desired me to ~~lay up~~ provide some provision about John Harris ferry upon Susquehanna for them which accordingly I did and bespoke a hundred Bushels of wheat at Joseph Chambers Mill near the said ferry. which I think is not too much

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for their Coming and going and I promised Shikelimo handsom Satisfaction for his trouble and good Service in hopes that the gover will make my promise good. I did it by the Encouragment of Governor Thomas, who argued it would be agreeable to the Governour of Maryland and on his behalf. and I think let things be as it will. the Chiefs of the said Indians May Easely be prevailed with to Come with the Borders of Maryland, if not to Anapolis to treat with the governor of that province let him pitch upon a place where Bread or meal Beef & Mutton is to be had and where they can get Bark to make little Wigwams which will pleas them well. pipes & tobacco and some good Rum which they like best of all. but that must be Carefully distributed amongst them

this is all what I can say at present you may be assured that I shall use the best of my Endeavours with the Indians for ye Service of the Government of Maryland

I understood that Mr Cressop was to go up to the Six nations to Concert measures with them or deliver a Message. you will be able to Judge by what is said and done by me. whether there is any necessity for his going or not I for my part think there is not. and more then that I dont think he is in any favour with the said Indians at all according to what I heard. they look upon him as a man that Either wants wit or Honesty [illegible] for his Ill Management last Sumer [illegible] in Endeavouring to buy land of the Warriors &c as for persuading the Chiefs to Come to the heads of Potomack to treat there I dont think it advisable to Mention one Syllable to them. because they think the Governor of Virginia or his deputies ought to meet them. and not him because the virginians broke the peace and gave the offence as they Circumstantially informed governor Thomas. and they do insist upon the particulars Mentioned in that narrative taken at Shamokin by me from the mouth of Shikelimo & Sachsidora in Council.

I expect Shikelimo to Return by the middle of April with full power to conclude upon the place ~~they will be willing to treat~~ for holding the Treaty and shall immediately upon his return dispatch a Messenger to Anopolis with ~~the~~ an Account of ~~Shikelimo's Message~~ the Answer he brings from the Six Nations. ~~And~~ This being all ~~that~~ the Necessary that occurrs at present —— —— I remain Sir

Your very humble Servt.

C. W.

Col. Levin Gale

Coll. Levin Gale

read the second Time, and sundry amendmts proposed thereto, and the Bill is committed to Mr. Plumsted for further Amendment.

The Bill for the more Easy recovery of Legacys, &t., was also read the second Time, and one Amendment being made thereto, was committed to Mr. Assheton for further Amendment.

At a Council held at Philada., Janry. 26, 1742-3.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted, Ralph Assheton, Esqrs.
William Till, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell,

Mr. Plumsted, in pursuance of the Directions of Yesterday, Reported sundry Amendments to the Bill for vesting the Province Island in Trustees, &t.

Mr. Assheton, in pursuance of the Directions of Yesterday, Reported one Amendment to the Bill for the more easy recovery of Legacys. Which was approved of.

Sundry Amendments were proposed to the Bill for imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous Crimes brought into this Province, &t., and agreed to, and order'd to be transcribed in Order to be sent to the House with the Bill.

The Governor then laid before the Board a Draught of a Letter he had made to be sent Conrad Weiser, touching our present Circumstances with the Indians of the six Nations, in these Words, Vizt:

"Philada. Janry. 26th, 1742-3.

"Mr. Weiser:—

"I hoped that our last Treaty with the six Nations would have made Us easy for some Time to come as to all Indian Affairs, but you will see by the inclosed Deposition, made before me in Council by Thomas M'Kee, that if things are not prudently managed we may chance to be involved in the Consequences of their resentment against the People of Virginia. McKee's Account is the Indian side of the Story, who have no doubt been Artful enough to make their own Cause as good as they could; but some White People lately come down from Lancaster, & who say they had it from some that live near the Place where the Action happen'd, tell Us that altho' the Indians behaved very peaceably in their Journey through Pennsylvania, so soon as they got into Virginia they fell to killing the Inhabitants' Cattle & Hogs, and Shot one Man's Mare, and by that Means were themselves the Occasion of the Misfortune which follow'd. They add further, that the Virginia Capt. upon his Approach to the Indians hung out a White fflag, in order to a Parley with them, but they fir'd & kill'd him & some of his Men before one Shot was fir'd by his party. I shall not take upon me to determine which of the Accounts is the truest, but as I have received a short Letter from Shickcallamy's Son, desiring my Advice in the Case, and it is my Duty not only to preserve peace in my own Government, but to be the Instrument, as far as lyes in my power, of restore^g it to any other of his Majestie's Subjects, I desire that you will forthwith proceed to Shamokin, and there Concert Measures with Shick Calamy to inform the six Nations, the Shawnees, and all the Indians that are in Alliance with Us, that we shall continue to be faithful to our Treatys with them so long as they observe them on their parts, that we are extremely sorry for the Accident that has happen'd, that we wish the six Nations would rather endeavour to accomodate the Matter with the Governor of Virginia in an Amicable Way than make the breach wider by having recourse to Arms, and that I shall be glad to contribute all I can to bring it about. These are my Sentiments; but as you are well acquainted with Indian affairs in General, and are now as fully informed of this particular as I am, I leave it to your own Judgement how far it may be proper for You as our Agent to proceed in it. I think it not improper to observe to you, by the by, that it will be a very nice affair should the Indians attempt to pass through any of the inhabited parts of this Province to make War upon our fellow Subjects in Virginia. They will expect provisions, &t., as usual from the Inhabitants, and if they are denied them, which it will be the Duty of every Man in that Case to do, it is not improbable but they may resent it in their usual Barbarous manner, and force Us into the War too. I wish it were safe to forbid them from passing through our Settlements in any of their Wars to the Southward. What is the Reason the Six Nations have not returned an Answer to the Maryland Invitation to a Treaty? It does not look well. I do not doubt but our back Inhabitants are very much alarmed at the late unhappy Skirmish in Virginia, and I am not without Apprehensions of their falling upon some of the Indians as they did once before; but it will be very much in your power to quiet their Minds by informing them of our late Treaty with the six Nations, and that there is not the least reason to apprehend any Injury from them or any other Indians at this Time.

"I think I need not say any thing more to you who know so much, but that I will do all I can to procure you an handsome Reward for the Trouble and ffatigue you must necessarily undergo in the prosecution of this Matter at this Bad Season of the Year.

"I am Your very sincere ffriend & well Wisher,

"P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing I have received an Answer to a Message I sent to the Assembly which is now sitting on the Occasion, and they not only agree to what I proposed, Of giving

Assurances to all the Indians of our maintaining our ffriendship with them, and the Offer of my Mediation to them, but desire likewise y^t^ I will make the same Offer to the Governor of Virginia; they give me assurance also of defraying all the Expences that shall be incurred on this Occasion."

Which was approved of by the Board.

Then was read a Message from the Assembly to the Governor in Answer to his of Yesterday, as follows:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor:

"As it has ever been the Care of this Government to cultivate a good understanding with the Indians in general, and particularly with the six Nations, 'the late unhappy Action between some of the Inhabitants of the upper part of Virginia and a party of those Nations,' gives us just Cause of Concern.

"We highly approve of the Measures the Governor is pleased to Inform us he proposes to take 'to prevent the fflame from spreading wider by dispatching a Messenger to Conrad Weiser, the province Interpreter, with Directions to proceed forthwith to Shamokin, and there to take the most proper measures for giving the Indians of the six Nations and all others in alliance with us the strongest Assurances in his Name of the Continuance of our ffriendship;' And if the Governor will also be pleased by the same Messenger to propose to them his good Offices to Mediate and obtain a reconciliation before any violent Methods are taken, it may prevent future Bloodshed, and divert those sudden Resolutions which on the first Hearing of this unhappy Affair they may have been prompted to take.

"We would further offer it to the Governor's Consideration whether it may not also be fit to transmit to the Goverment of Virginia an Account of the manner in which the Indians represent this Action, to Point out to them the necessity of an Enquiry therein, that Justice may be done, and the ill Consequences which otherwise might happen to the back parts of most of the British Colonies in America be prevented.

"Whatever Sums of Money shall become necessary to expend to these good purposes we shall cheerfully pay, and give the proper Orders to the Treasurer to this End.

"It is not to be doubted but that this Accident may have given some uneasiness to the Inhabitants on the other Side of Sasquehannah, but the prudent Steps the Governor is determined to take on this Occasion will we hope have the proper Effect, and restore them to the Quiet they formerly enjoy'd.

"Signed by Order of the House,

"JOHN KINSEY, Speaker.

"11th Month, 26, 1742."

Mr Weiser Philada. January 26th. 1742/3.

I hoped that our last Treaty with the Six Nations would have made us easy for some time to come as to all Indian Affairs but You will see by the enclosed Deposition made before me in Council of Thomas McKee, that if things are not prudently managed, we may chance to be involved in the consequences of their Resentment against the People of Virginia. McKee's account is the Indian side of the Story, who have no doubt been artfull enough to make their own Cause as good as they could, but some white People, lately come down from Lancaster, & who say they had it from some who live near the place where the Action happened, tell us, that altho' the Indians behaved very peaceably in their Journey thro' Pensilvania, as soon as they got into Virginia they fell to killing the Inhabitants Cattle & Hogs; and shot one Mans Mare, & by that means were themselves the occasion of the Misfortune which followed. They add further, that the Virginia Captain upon his approach to the Indians hung out a white Flag in order to a Parly with them, but they fired & killed him & some of his Men before one Shot was fired by his party. I shall not take upon me to determine which of the accounts is the truest, but as I have received a short Letter from Shekalamys Son, desiring my Advice in the case, and it is my Duty not only to preserve Peace in my own Government, but to be the Instrument, as far as lyes in my power of restoring it to any other of His Majestys Subjects, I desire that you will forthwith proceed to Shamokin and there concert measures with Shekalamy to inform the Six Nations, the Shawanese, and all the Indians in Alliance with us, that we shall continue to be faithfull to our Treatys with them so long as they observe them on their parts; that we are extreamly sorry for the accident that has happened, and that we wish the Six Nations would rather endeavour to accommodate the matter with the Governor of Virginia in an amicable way, than to make the breach wider by having recourse to Arms and that I shall be glad to contribute all I can to bring it about. These are my Sentiments, but as you are well acquainted with Indian Affairs in general, and are now as fully informed of this particular as I am, I leave it to your own Judgment how far it may be proper for you as our Agent to proceed in it. I think it not improper to observe to you by the by, that it will be a very [illegible] Affair, should the Indians attempt to pass through any of the inhabited parts of this Province to make War upon our Fellow Subjects in Virginia. They will expect Provisions &c as usual from the Inhabitants and if they are denyed them, which it will be the Duty of every man in that Case to do. it is not improbable but they may resent it in their usual barbarous manner & force us into the War too. I wish it were safe to forbid them from passing through our Settlements in any of their Wars to the Southward. — What is the Reason, that the Six Nations have not returned an Answer to the Maryland Invitation to a Treaty? -- It does not look well.

I do not doubt but our back Inhabitants are very much alarm'd at the late unhappy Skirmish in Virginia, and I am not without apprehensions of their falling upon some of the Indians as they did once before; but it will be very much in your Power to quiet their Minds, by informing them of our late Treaty with the Six Nations, and that there is not the least reason to apprehend any Injury from them or any other Indians at this time.

I think I need not say any thing more to You, who know so much, but that I will do all I can to procure you an handsome Reward for the trouble & fatigue you must necessarily undergo in the prosecution of this matter in this bad Season of the Year

I am

Your very sincere Friend & Wellwisher

Ja: Hamilton

Jan.ry 27th

Since I wrote the foregoing I have received an Answer to a Message I sent to the Assembly, which is very kind on this Occasion, & they not only agree to what I proposed of giving Assurances to all the Indians in alliance with us of maintaining our friendship inviolably & to the Offer of my mediation; but desire likewise that I will make the same Offer to the Governour of Virginia. They give me Assurances also of defraying all the Expences that shall be incurred on this Occasion

Yrs

Ja: Hamilton

Instruction from Govr. Thomas
dated January 26. 1742.3
to Shamokin about the Skirmish in
Virginia

No.37

Psent
Philip Livingston
Myndt Schuyler
Rutt Bleecker
John Lansingh
Philip Schuyler
Jo. D Peyster
D: Ten Broeck

Att A Meetg of the Comrs of Indians
Affairs ye 9th Febry 1742/3

The Interpretor being Come from Canajohorie brought
Abelt of Wampum from the Sachims there to assure the
Comrs That they are resolved to keep the Peace With the
Southren Indians and Not follow ye Example of ye other 5
Nations. He also Says that An Onneyde Indian Came
There Last Week to Inform the Sachim there That a party
of 80 Anondages Oneydes &a Who Went to fight Last fall t
the Southren had Engaged With a party of English at the
Back of Virginia & that Eight English Were killed & that
but 4 of the 80 Indians Were Returned

He also Says that a party of 9 French Indians Who Wen
to fight to the Southward & Came there to Engage some of ye
Canajoharie Indians to go With them which he the Interpret
Opposed one of our Indians told him that they Were sent
II out to fight by John Lindsies at ye Carryingplace Who
240 had Given them 2 Belt of wampum to Engage ~~to go~~
our Indians to go With them & asked him Why he Woul
hinder them While one of our Own Government had Sent them
out But that None of our Indians Went With them

This Cd ordered that Mr Ten Broeck pay an Indian of
Schaakh 1 blanket Strouds 1 shift 1 pr Stockgs 1 Keg of
Rum for going again to Crown point upon Comrs business

240 R

Att a Meetg of ye Comrs of Indian Affairs ye 10th feby 1742/3

Present
Myndt. Schyler
Ri. B[illegible]er
Rut. [illegible]ker
John Lansingh
Cornelis Cuyler
Reyer Gerritse

Appeared At this Bd Twelve Mohawks Sachems and Other Indians

The Comrs Spoke to them As follows

Brethren We Are Glad to See you here the Interpreter told Us Yesterday that you had desired him to tell that you had Resolved to Keep the Peace made with the Sd Indians and Not break It as the other Nations have done and he has delivered Us the the belt [illegible] your Name. We Are Glad that you Keep yr Engagements and not Shew your Selves faithless as the other Nations Have done; in Breaking the Solemn promises And Engagements Made in a publick manner with Our Government in behalf of the Southren Indians and All the Subjects of Great Brittain, We Recommend It to you to Keep your Resolutions in this Article and not Suffer Any of your men to go a fighting to the Southward.

II
240 A

You did very well and what was your duty to stop the french Indians who went to fight last Week to the Southward.

Gave a Belt —

Then the Indians said As follows

Brethren We the Mohawks in the Name of the Six Nations Come to tell you that We have Not forgot the Treaty which we have so lately And as it were yesterday with our Brother the Govr in Behalf of the Southren Indians And That a party of the Six Nations Have Been a fightg notwithstandg to ye Southward. But that the Sachims had It not in their power to prevent it, they being only Some Scattering Indians who Live at a distance from our Castles and went privately, And that, that party Have had An Engagement with Some English men, that some of both sides were Killed & as we Hear, the English were the Aggressors, The Six Nations Have desired Us to Acquaint

You hereof, and That they are sorry That this dolefull
Affair has happened. That the reason of their fighting is
unknown to them, That they desire the Comrs. to Enquire
into this Affair. That they do not know who is to blame
But that Let who will Be in the fault, They desire that
no Hasty resolutions Should be taken, but that you will
Enquire into this Affair and when you Shall have heard
the Truth, to acquaint them therewith and that if they
hear any thing They will Also Acquaint this Board, That
this unhappy Affair may be made up in an amicable and
peaceable manner Let who will be in the fault, The Six
Nations are Very much Concerned about this Accident —

Gave a Belt —

The Commissioners Answered them

We have a few days ago had A flying Report by a man —
from Philadelphia That some of your people and some English
of Virginia had an Engagement and That some of both —
II 241. Parties were killed, We Are Sorry to hear It Confirmed
by the Six Nations, as we were in hopes it was not True.
We expected the Six Nations would not have suffered
any of their people to go a fighting to the Southward but
that they would have kept the peace so Lately and So —
Solemnly made. This Accident is Certainly the Consequence
of their not keeping That peace as they ought to have done.
Tho: who were the Aggressors in this Affair we know not
but will enquire into It and shall inform you what we hear
of this Affair. We hope It may be made up in an Amica-
-ble manner whereto Our Endeavours Shall not be Wanting
but it being an Affair of Great Consequence, we think —
proper first to Acqt. our Govert. therewith And Also what
You say herein, and when We have recd. his Answer We
will Answer your Belt —

Virginia Feb. 14th 1742/3

My Lords:

A I received the Letter Your Lordships did me the Honour of Writing the 29th of July last, and am glad to learn by it, that the several Letters and Public Papers, I, at different times transmitted to Your Lordships, had the good Fortune to finish their Direction.

B Your Lordships are pleased to desire my Sentiments upon the Act disabling Sherifs, or any other Person, to sitt as a Member of the House of Burgeſses, who shall accept any Office of Profit in this Colony, after his Election: to which I answer, that I have not found the observance of this Law productive of any Consequence of moment, in any Shape whatever. And in regard to the Act for encouraging the making of Linnen Cloth, I can with Truth say, the Premium has hitherto amounted to very little, the Work being in the Hands of only a few poor People on the Eastern Shore.

C I have taken the first Oppertunity of Conveying to Your Lordships a Copy of the Council Journals from the 31st of July 1738 to the End of the last Seſsion of Aſsembly in June 1742. and think my self much obliged to Your Lordships for the mild and favourable manner Your Lordships vouchsafd to informe me of so considerable an Omiſsion, for which there can be no Excuse, though Your Lordships should allow me to Plead that during the Interval, I was absent near twelve Moneths, that three Clerks of the Council died, another was removed, and the fifth is now in Poſseſsion of the Place.

D We have lately had a very unfortunate Skirmish between a Party of the Northern Indians, with whom were some white men supposed to be French, and our Inhabitants seated on the west side of the great mountains: the Case in Fact is this,

Your Lordships may remember that in the Treaty made at Albany by Gen.^{ll} Spotswood with the six nations, it is expresly stipulated, that the Indians belonging to and depending upon the six nations, were not to come to the Eastward of the great Mountains, and that our, meaning our Tributary Indians, were not to go to the Westward of them. But these same Indians having taken it into their Heads, now we have many Families settled to the Westward of those Mountains, that the English as well as Indians are under the Restriction, and why? because the Land on the west Side, they say, belongs to them, have from this Pretended Right given great disturbance to our Inhabitants, and in the height of their Insolence committed the cruel outrage, described in the inclosed Copy of a Letter to me, from the Commanding officer of that Frontier, constraining our People, in their own Defence, to take up arms and repel them.

As these Savages have no better Title to the Lands in dispute, than they have to any other Part of Virginia, their Behaviour is both Barbarous and Absurd, as the attack was made, when, with our Neighbours in Maryland, in the same Circumstances, we were Deliberating about a proper Place for our Deputys to meet the Indian Sachems, in order to end the controversy in an amicable Manner, by Paying them for the Land, since nothing less than Blood or Money will satisfie them. In the mean time I shall take all possible Care to prevent more Mischief.

E As this will occasion an extraordinary Expence, I am humbly to move Your Lordships to represent the Case to His Majesty, and obtain for us the Payment of it out of the Quitrents.]

I am with great Respect and Duty,

Your Lordships

Most obedient and
faithful humble Servant

William Gooch

Right Hon.^{ble}
The Lords Commiss.^{rs}
for Trade and
Plantations.

Honrd Sr

Augusta County Xber ye 18th. 42

A Parcel of Indians appeard in an hostile manner amongst us killing and carrying off Horses &c Capt John Buchanan and Capt John McDowel came up with them this day, and sent a man with a Signal of Peace to them, which man they kill'd on the Spot, and fir'd on our men wch was returned wth Bravery in about 45 minutes the Indians fled, leaving eight or ten of their men dead, and eleven of ours are dead, among whom is Capt McDowel, we have also sundry wounded. Last Night I had an account of ye Behaviour of the Indians and immediately travel'd towards them wth a Party of men, and came up within two or three hours after the Battle was over. I have summon'd all the men in our County together in order to prevent their doing any further Damage, and to repel them force by Force. We hear of many Indians on our Frontiers: the Particulars of the Battle and motions of the Enemy I have not time now to write. I am

Yr Honors
most obedient Servt
James Patton

P.S.

There are some white men (whom we believe to be French) among the Indians. Our People are uneasy but full of Spirits, and hope yr Behaviour will show it for the future, they not being any way daunted at what has happend.

Honrd Sr Augusta County Xber 23d 1742

Thirty six Indians appear'd in our County ye 5th Instant well equipp'd for War, pretending a Visit to the Catabaus, they had a Letter dated the 10th of 9ber from James Silver near Harris's ferry in Pensilvania directed to one Wm Hogg a Justice o' Peace desiring him to give them a Pass to travel through Virginia to their Enemies, wch Letter they shewd here, and it serv'd as a Pass where Silver's hand was well known. Instead of going directly along the Road they visited most of our Plantations, killing our Stock and taking Provisions by force, the 14th Instant they got into Burdens Land about 30 miles from my house, the 15th Capt McDowel by an Express inform'd me of their insolent Behaviour as also of the uneasiness of the Neighbours, and desir'd my Directions, on wch I wrote to him and Capt John Buchanan that the Law of Nature and Nations obliged us to repel an Enemy force by force, but that they were to supply those Indians wth Provisions wch they shd be paid for at the Governments Charge, at the same time to attend yr Motions until they got fairly out of our County. The 16th 17th and 18th Instant they killd sevral valuable Horses, besides carrying off many for their Luggage wch so exasperated our Men tha they upbraided our two Captains wth Cowardice, Nevertheless our Captains to prevent mischief sent two men wth a white Flag the 19th Instant, desiring Peace and Friendship, to wch they answerd "O Friends are you there, have we found you, and on that fir'd on our Flag, kill'd Capt McDowel and six more of our Men; on wch Capt Buchanan gave the word of Command and bravely return'd ye Compliment, and stood his Ground wth a very few hands (for our Me were not all come up) in 45 minutes the Indians fled, leaving 8 of yr men dead on the spot, amongst whom were two of their Captains. Our Capt pursued them wth only 8 men several hundred yards, the Enemy getting into a Thicket, he return'd to the Field wch he coud not by any means prevail on his men to keep and stand by him. The night before the Engagemt I heard of the Indians Behaviour, and march'd up wth 23 men, and met our Capt returning 14 Miles distance from where they had ingaged, to wch place I went next Day and brought off our Dead being 8 in Number, Capt Buchanan having taken off ye Wounded the Day befo I have order'd out Patrowlers on all our Frontiers well equipp'd, and drafted out a certain Number of young men out of each Company to be in readiness to reinforce any Party or Pla that first needs help, have order'd the Captains to guard their own Precincts, have appoint Places of Rendezvous where each Neighbourhood may draw to on Occasion, and have call'd in the Stragling Families that lived at a Distance.

We have certain News of one Hundred and fifty Indians seen, seventy Miles above me, and about the same Number lately crost Patowmack on their way up here.

A few Medicines for our Wounded wou'd be very acceptable. I am,

Yr Honor's
most Obedient Servt
James Patton.

Extract of a Letter from Colo. Gooch, Lieut. Governor of Virginia to the Board of Trade dated Febry the 14th 1742/3.

We have lately had a very unfortunate Skirmish between a Party of the Northern Indians, with whom were some white Men supposed to be French, and our Inhabitants seated on the West side of the great Mountains: the Case in Fact is this;

Your Lordships may remember that in the Treaty made at Albany by Genl. Spotswood with the Six Nations, it is expreſsly stipulated, that the Indians belonging to and depending upon the Six Nations, were not to come to the Eastward of the great Mountains, and that ours, meaning our Tributary Indians, were not to go to the Westward of them; But these same Indians having taken it into their heads, now we have many Families settled to the Westward of those Mountains, that the English as well as Indians are under the Restriction, and why? because the Land on the West Side, they say, belongs to them, have from this pretended Right, given great disturbance to our Inhabitants, and in the height of their Insolence committed the cruel outrage described in the inclosed Copy of a Letter to me from the Commanding Officer of that Frontier, constraining our People in their own defence, to take up Arms and repel them.

As these Savages have no better Title to the Lands in dispute than they have to any other part of Virginia, their Behaviour is both Barbarous and absurd, as the attack was made, when, with our Neighbours in

Maryland, in the same Circumstances, we were deliberating about a proper Place four our Deputys to meet the Indians Sachems, in order to end the Controversy in an amicable manner, by paying them for the Lands, since nothing less than Blood or Money will satisfie them. In the mean time, I shall take all possible care to prevent more mischief.

As this will occasion an Extraordinary Expence, I am humbly to move your Lordships to represent the Case to His Majesty, and obtain for us the Payment of it out of the Quit Rents.

241 f.

Att a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian Affairs At Albany 21 Feby. 1743

Present
Philip Livingston
Capt. Rutherford
Coll. Phil Schuyler
Nicolaes Bleeker
John de Peyster
Myndt. Schuyler
Peter Winne
Jerem. V. Renselaer
Str. Groesbeeck
Corn. Cuyler
Wend. Ten Eyck

Severall Mohawks of the Lower Castle appeared here who desired That the Interpreter may be sent up to their Castle to be present At A Consultation to Be held there Among them, concerning What Answer they Shall give the Upper Nations in Case they Should Come down to them About That occurrence between the English and Indians at the back of Virginia. The Comrs. ordered the Interpreter to go up and tell the Indians, That by What Can Be Learned they were in the wrong, But that we hope It may be Amicably Settled According to their desire When they were down here Last.

May It please your Honr.

Your Honour will perceive by the Inclosed minutes that the Six Nations have an Acct. from the Southward That some English and Some of their people were lately killed At the back of Virginia. We had this Acct. from the Mohawks the same day we had it from New York, so that we do not doubt of the Truth of this Affair, But the Accounts are so Various that It is uncertain how it happened, The Indians As your Honr. will perceive Alledge That the English Attacked them without any provocation. We hope it may not Be so circumstanced as to Occasion a War between the English and the Six Nations but That it may be Amicably Settled, to which the Indians are Inclined As your Honr. will perceive by the Inclosed minutes We have nothing farther At present but remain

II
241 f.

At a meeting of the Comiss.rs of Indian affairs at Albany 26th Febr 1743.

Present
Rutg. Bleecker
Cornelius Cuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse
Myndt. Schuyler
Stepn. Groesbeeck
Nicolaes Bleecker
John de Peyster
Hendk. Ten Eyck

Appeared at this board Two Mohawks Indians who were sent to Oswego to reside there till the Traders went up, who say the reason of their Comeing away sooner is a Report from the Southward That the Eng. had killed some of the Six Nations Which was represented to them as if the English were at war with the Six Nations, wherefore they thought it their Duty to come home.

This board ordered Mr. Cor: Cuyler to pay the Indians 2 ps. Strouds for £9.... and a 6 Kan kegg of Rum

The Interpreter being returned from the Mohawks Country Says that the Mohawk Sachims told him that they had consulted among themselves about the affair to the So. and desired him to tell the Comiss.rs That they think the 6 nations expect that the Comissrs. will send up to Condole the death of the Indians killed in that engagemt. according to the Treaty subsisted between them & this board: That for their part they were not uneasy but fear if this was not done that the other five Nations would be for taking revenge.

II
242

242

Present
Capt. Rutherford
Nicols. Bleeker
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndt. Schuyler
Hendk. Ten Eyck
Peter Winne
Antho. Bleeker
Johs. de Peyster

Att a Meetg. of the Comrs. of Indn. Affairs at Alby. 7th March 1742/3

Appeared at this board a Mohawk Indian with a String of Wampum, who Says that he is Sent by the Mohawks to Acquaint this board, that the Interpreter of Pensilvania and two other Men are Arrived from Philadelphia at Onondage to Speak with the Six Nations and they desire the Interpreter may be sent up immediately with them to hear what they have to say.

This board resolved the Interpreter shall be sent up immediately with them to hear what they have to say and gave him the follg. Instructions

Mr. Jacob Bleeker

You are to go to Onondage where we hear that some people from Philadelphia are to Treat with the Six Nations and there you are to gett Information what those people shall propose to the Sachims met there and what Answer will be given them. You are to tell the Sachims at Onondage that we are Sorry that Such a Sorrowfull Accident has happened at the back of Virginia between some English of that Governmt. and a party of their people that we have not yett gott a Certain Acct. of that matter and know nothing yett but by Common report. that as soon as we know the Certainty thereof we will acquaint them therewith and that we hope It will not be the Occasion of a Breach in the Covenant Chain with any of his Majts. English Subjects, But that upon the whole we desire they will not be uneasy about it, Nor take any Resolutions without the

24.4

24

Advice or Consent of Us their Brethren, whereupon you Are to Give them this belt of Wampum —

In Case the Mohawks Condole the Death of the Indians who are killed, you Are to Joyn with them therein and Give them A belt of Wampum —

This board ordered the Interpreter to take up with him 1 doz: knives. 1 lb. Gimp and 1 lb beads. and that the Interpreter pay the Indian who Came down with the message one Blanket. At the Charge of the Commissioners. —

II
243

At a Meeting of the Comissrs. of Indian Affairs the 8th March 1742/3

Present
Nicolas Bleeker
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndt. Schuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck
Hendk. Ten Eyck
John Lansingh
Rutgr. Bleeker
John de Peyster

The Interpreter being returned from the Onondage Castle brings the follg. Account —

That According to his Instructions he went up to Onondage, that when he Came near Onondage he Mett the Oneyde Sachims Coming back, who told him the Meetg. was broke up and desired him to Turn back, which he told them he Could not do, being ordered to go to Onondage, then he proceeded with the Sachims of the Mohawks who were with him, when He Came to Onondage he desired the Sachims to meet and when they were mett, He told them, that his orders from the Commissioners were, to tell them that they were sorry that the Accident to the Southward had happened and that they would do their Endeavours to make up the breach As soon as they were Informed of the Truth of this Affair According to the Old Treaty which is that All differences Shall Immediately be laid Aside and desired the Six Nations not to be Uneasy nor take Any resolutions in this Affair without Consulting the Comissrs. and thereupon he gave a Belt —

patiently for an answer, which considering the distance of their country to this place and from hence to Virginia will take up a considerable time to adjust the matter.

I am informed they took from Oswego the two Indians you sent to reside there, in order to bring you Intelligence of any extraordinary occurrences, this is a piece of conduct I am surprized at, and expect they will give me an account of.

You will be full and particular in your Instructions to the Interpreter, that their answer may be so too, I need not tell you of how much consequence it is that these things should be adjusted to mutual satisfaction, you will readily conceive it.

I am
Gentlemen &c^a
Geo Clarke

Commiss^{rs} for Indian Affairs.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs to Lieutenant-Governor Clarke.

[New-York Bundle, Gg., p. 85. No. 3.]

N° 3.

Albany 20th March 174$\frac{2}{3}$

May it please your Honour

Since our last to your Honour of the 21st of February, We have not been honoured with any of your Favours, and have now only to inform your Honour that we have thought proper as you will perceive, by the inclosed minutes, to send the Interpreter to Onondage being informed by the Mohawks that a General Meeting of the Six Nations was to be held at Onondage, at the desire of some people from Philadelphia, We inclose your Honour the Orders we gave to the Interpreter & the answer he brings us back, to which we beg leave to refer, it seems the Indians are in General very uneasy about the affair at the back of Virginia, The people from the Senecas Country write us that one of their principal Sachims is sent to Ottowawe to desire those Indians not go a hunting, but to stay at home to take care of their Castles, Your Honour will perceive best by the Run of this whole affair, in what humour the Six Nations are at present, We have nothing in particular to add at present but remain

Your most humble servants
Myndert Schuyler
Jno. De Peyster
Johannis Lansing Jun^r
Stevanus Groesbeeck
Nicholas Bleecker
Cornelius Cuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Hend^k Ten Eyck
Dirck Ten Brock
Ryer Gerritse
Ed. Collins

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany 7 March 174$\frac{3}{4}$

PRESENT—
Capt. Rutherford
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Hendk Ten Eyck
Peter Winne
Rutger Bleeker
Nicholas Bleeker
John De Peyster

A Mohawk Indian came with seven hands of wampum to acquaint this Board that the Interpreter and two other men from Philadelphia were come to Onondage to speak with the six Nations. That the Mohawks therefore desire our Interpreter may be sent up with them to hear what shall pass at that meeting.

This Board resolved that the Interpreter go to Onondage, and that he observe the following Orders.

Mr Jacobus Bleeker

You are to go to Onondage, where we hear that some people from Philadelphia are arrived to treat with the Six Nations, and when you come there you are to inform yourself what those people shall propose to the Sachims of the Six Nations and what answer will be given them.

You are to tell the Sachims of the Six Nations at Onondage, that we are sorry that such a sorrowfull Accident has happened at the back of Virginia, between some English & a party of their people, that we have not yet got a certain account of that matter, & know nothing of it but by common report, that as soon as we shall know the certainty thereof we will acquaint them therewith, and that We hope it will not be the occasion of a breach in the Treaties between them, & any of his Majesties English Subjects, But that upon the whole, we desire that they will not be uneasy about it, nor take any resolution without the Advice and Consent [of] us their Brethren, Whereupon you are to give them this belt of Wampum.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany 20 March 174$\frac{3}{4}$

PRESENT—
Nicholas Bleeker
Cornelius Cuyler,
Myndert Schuyler
Dirk Ten Brock
Hendk Ten Eyck
John Lansingh
Rutger Bleeker
John De Peyster

The Interpreter being returned from Onondage brings the following Account.

That according to his Instructions he went up to Onondage, but that the people from Philadelphia had not been there, but had sent a message to Onondage to speak with the Six Nations, upon which account this meeting had been called, which was broak up before he came there, that as soon as came he called all the Sachims together, & according to his orders enquired from them what had been proposed to them by the Government of Pensilvania, & what answer they had made thereto, To which they Answer'd.

That the Pensilvania people had desired that the Traders of their Province might go & come & trade as usual unmolested of the six Nations! And

That the six Nations should come to Philadelphia to receive payment of some land, which the Proprietor has from them for which they are not yet paid.

That they desire that the affair with the Virginia people should not be any occasion of any breach in their Covenant Chain, for that they had no hand in it, And did not know from whence it proceeded, but that as soon as knew it, they would inform the six Nations.

And that they had given them the following answer. That they will treat their people kindly wherever they meet them, And that they will not in any wise molest them, And that they could not this year go to Philadelphia by reason of the misfortune to the Southward, but that the next year they would go. And that they will not be the occasion of a breach in the Covenant Chain but that they will do their part to preserve the same entire.

That then he the Interpreter communicated to the Sachims the Remainder of what he was ordered. To which they answered.

That they thanked their Brethren for what had been said, & do not doubt but their Brethren would use their endeavour to make up the breach, between them and the Virginia people, which they had concluded in their General Meeting to do, if the Virginia people are so inclined, that it shall not be wanting of their side, And that they will not make themselves uneasy about it, till farther news from Virginia, We expect our Brethren will inform us what the Governour of Virginia intends to do, as soon as they shall know it. And as to the Covenant Chain, they promise to keep it inviolable, & that no Intriegues of the Devil himself shall induce them to break it, Nor will they suffer any of their people to go a fighting nor even to go from home, on any account, but to stay at home to take care of their Castles and Families.

The Interpreter informs this Board that as the Indians tell the story of the Fight to the Southward, the English fired first upon them & that four Indians were killed, & that the other twenty six are all returned home, their party having consisted of 30, that eight English were killed, And two much wounded, they computed the English to have been about forty in all.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs to Lieutenant-Governor Clarke.

[New-York Bundle, Gg., p. 86. No. 4.]

N° 4.

Albany 18th Aprill 1743.

May it please your Honour.

We received your Honour's letter of the 5th Instant with copies of Coll. Gooch's & Coll. Patton's letters, concerning the Skirmish and Murder at the Back of Virginia. The demand your Honor mentions of some of the Nations to some lands in Virginia, is we conceive only imaginary, having never heard any such thing from them, And had any such thing been, they would doubtless have mentioned it since this affair happened, but nothing of that sort has ever been in the least hinted at by them, And should we now send the Interpreter to know from them what lands they claim in Virginia, according to Coll. Gooch's desire, We humbly conceive it would be furnishing them with a pretence & excuse they have never yet thought of. What Coll. Gooch mentions of white men that are supposed to have been with the Indians, we take that to be a mistake which has no doubt proceeded from some mongrel Indians that were in the party.

Albany 20th march 1742/3

May it please your Honour

Since our last to your Honour of the 21st February, We have not been Honoured with any of your Favours, And have now only to inform your Honour That we have thought proper As you will perceive By the inclosed Minutes, to Send the Interpreter to Onondage, being informed by the Mohawks, that a General Meeting of the Six Nations was to be held at Onondage, at the desire of some People from Philadelphia, We inclose your Honour the Orders we gave to the Interpreter and the Answer he brings us back, to which we beg leave to refer. it seems the Indians are in General very uneasy about the affair at the back of Virginia; The People from the Sennecas Country write us that one of their principal Sachims is sent to Ottawawe to desire those Indians not to go a hunting but to Stay at home to take care of their Castles, your Honour will perceive best by the Run of this whole affair, in what humour the Six Nations are at present, We have nothing in particular to add at present But remain,

Your most humble Servants

Myndert Schuyler,
Jn.o De Peyster,
Johannis Lansing Jun.r
Stevanus Groesbeck,
Nicholas Bleecker,
Cornelis Cuyler,
Rutger Bleeker,
Hendrick Ten Eyck,
Dirck Ten Broek,
Ryer Gerritse,
Ed: Collins,

Ub

At a Meeting of the Commiſsioners of Indian affairs at Albany 7 March 1742/3

Present

Capt. Rutherford
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Hendrick Ten Eyck
Peter Winne
Rutger Bleeker
Nicholas Bleeker
John Depeyster

A Mohawk Indian came with seven hands of Wampum to Acquaint this Board that the Interpreter & two other men from Philadelphia were come to Onondage to Speak with the Six Nations That the Mohawks therefore desire our Interpreter may be sent up with them, to hear what shall paſs at that Meeting

This Board resolved that the Interpreter go to Onondage and that he observe the following Orders

Mr. Jacobus Bleeker

You are to go to Onondage where we hea that some People from Philadelphia are Arrived to treat with the Six Nations and when you come there you are to inform your self what those people shall propose to the Sachims of the Six Nations and what Answer will be given them

You are to tell the Sachims of the Six Nations at Onondage that we are sorry such a Sorrowfull Accident has happened at the back of Virginia between some English and a party of their people. That we have not yet got a certain Account of that matter and know nothing of it but by common report. That as soon as we shall know the Certainty thereof we will Acquaint them therewith And that we hope it will not be the Occaſsion of a Breach in the Treaties between them and any of his Majesties English Subjects. But that upon the whole we desire that they will not be uneasy about it nor take any Resolution without the advice or Consent of us their Brethren. Whereupon you are to give them this Belt of Wampum

Present.
Nicholas Bleeker
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndt. Schuyler
Dirck Ten Brook
Hend.k Ten Eyck
John Lansingh
Rutger Bleeker
John Depeyster

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian affairs the 20th March 1742/3

The Interpreter being returned from Onondago brings ye following Account.

That according to his Instructions he went up to Onondago, But that the people from Philada. had not been there. But had sent a Message to Onondago to Speak with the six Nations Upon which Account this meeting had been called, which was broke up before he came there that as soon as came, he called all the Sachims together, according to his orders, inquired from them what had been proposed to them by the Government of Pensilvania And what Answer they had made thereto, To which they Answered.

That the Pensilvania people had desired That the Traders of their province might go & come and trade as usual unmolested by the Six Nations and.

That the Six Nations Should come to Philadelphia to receive Payment of some Land, which the Proprietor has from them for which they are not yet paid.

They desired That the affair with the Virginia People should not be any Occasion of any Breach in their Covenant Chain for that they had no hand in it, and did not know from whence it proceeded. But that as soon as knew it they would inform the Six Nations

And that they had Given him the following Answer That they will treat their people kindly whenever they meet them and that they will not in any wise Molest them. And that they could not this year go to Philadelphia by Reason of the misfortun to the Southward But that the next year they would go. and that they will not be the Ocasion of a Breach in the Covenant Chain But that they will do their part to perserve the same entire

That then he the Interpreter Communicated to the Sachims the Remainder of what he was ordered.

To which they Answered:

That they thanked their Brethren for what had been said

And do not doubt But their Brethren would use their Indeavour to make up the Breach between them and the Virginia people which they had concluded in their General Meeting to do. if the Virginia people are so inclined that it shall not be wanting on their side And that they will not make them selves Uneasy about it till further News from Virginia. We expect our Brethren will inform us what the Governor of Virginia intends to do. as soon as they shall Know it And as to the Covenant Chain they promise to keep it Inviolable and that no Intreagues of the Devil himself shall induce them to break it. Nor will they suffer any of their people to go a fighting Nor even to go from home on any Account But to Stay at home to take care of their Castles and familyes

The Interpreter informs this board That as the Indians tell the Story of the fight to the Southward the English fired first upon them and that four Indians had been killed and that the other 26 are all Returned Home their party having Consisted of 30 that eight English were killed and two much Wounded they Computed the English to have been about forty in all

Ex:

No 3.

March 20th 1742/3

Copy Letter from the Comissioners for Indian Affairs to Lieut. Govr Clarke with Copy of their Minutes relating to a Conference w.th the Indian about the Skirmish at Virginia

Vid before No 2 was receiv'd.

in Mr Clarke's of June 19. 1743.

Advice or Consent of Us their Brethren, whereupon you Are to Give Them this belt of Wampum —

In Case the Mohawks Condole the Death of the Indians who are killed, you Are to Joyn with them therein and Give them A belt of Wampum —

This board ordered the Interpreter to take up with him 1 doz: knives. 1 G. Pipes and 1 lb. beads. and that the Interpreter pay the Indians who Came down with the message and Blanket. At the Charge of the Commissioners. —

II
243

At a Meeting of the Comiss.rs of Indian Affairs the 12th March 1742/3

Present
Nicolas Bleecker
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndt. Schuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck
Hend.k Ten Eyck
John Lansingh
Rutg.r Bleecker
John de Peyster

The Interpreter being returned from the Onondage Castle brings the followg. Account —

That According to his Instructions he went up to Onondage, that when he Came near Onondage he Mett the Oneyde Sachims Coming back, who told him the Meetg. was broke up and desired him to Turn back, which he told them he Could not do, being ordered to go to Onondage, then he proceeded with the Sachims of the Mohawks who were with him, when he Came to Onondage he desired the Sachims to meet and when they were mett, he told them, that his orders from the Commissioners were, to tell them that they were sorry that the Accident to the Southward had happened and that they would do their Endeavours to make up the breach as soon as they were Informed of the Truth of this Affair According to the old Treaty which is that All differences Shall Immediately be laid aside and desired the Six Nations not to be uneasy nor take any resolutions in this Affair without Consulting the Comiss.rs and thereupon he gave a Belt —

243 (

That then he Told the Sachims That Our forefathers had Made an Inviolable Covenant Chain and That this now no other Misfortune ought to make a breach therein, but That He Trust That it thereon should be wiped of, and That none of their people should go a fighting which It behooves them to prevent

Gave a Belt.—

The Sachims answered the Interpretor

That they thanked the Comrs. for the friendly message sent them by the Interpretor and That they do not doubt o the good Inclinations of their Brethren the Comrs. to make up this breach, which the Six nations had already in their Meeting agreed to do on their parts, and That they will be Easy together here, That if the Virginia people being inclined to reconcile It should not be wantg. o their Side

Gave a Belt

II
243 A

And they the Six nations Promise That They will keep the Covenant Chain Inviolably That nothing shall be wanting of their side and no Intreagues of the devil himself shall be Able to Break It for Evermore, And We promise that ~~we~~ they will not Suffer any of their people to go a fighting ~~for~~. and will for the future take Care of our Castles which ~~we~~ they had Already Exprest in this Meeting.

Gave a Belt—

They Expect to hear from this board how this affair is, and That they may be Acquainted with what the Govern.t of Virginia designs to do.

The Interpreter Informs the Comrs. That by what he Can Learn of this Affair, The English first fired upon the Indians And That four of them Were killed and five or Six Wounded

And that 26 were Returned Home which is the whole —
Number of the party Except the Four which are killed,
That Eight of the English were killed and Two much Wounded
That they Computed the English to be About forty in number
He Says that the Indians Expect the People of Virginia
will reconcile this Affair with them. —

The Interpreter Enquired of the Sachims what the people of
Pensilvania had proposed to them and what Answer they
Had Given them The Sachims Answered

That the people from Pensilvania had desired that their —
traders should pass and repass to Trade as Usual and desired
That the Six Nations should not disturb them.
And that the Six Nations should Come to Philadelphia to
receive the payment of Some Land which the proprietor had
II of theirs and for which they were not yet paid — They desired
244 Also that this Affair with the Virginia people should not be
Any Occasion of a Breach in their Covenant for that they had
no hand in It and knew not whence It proceeded, but that
As soon As they Did know It, they would Acquaint the Six —
Nations therewith. —

Whereto they the Six Nations Answered

That they would Treat their people kindly wherever they mett
them And would In no Wise molest them. That they could not
go to Philadelphia this year by reason of the Affair between
them and the people of Virginia, But that the next year they
would go.
They that they would keep the Covenant And would not be
the Occasion of Any breach in the same —

244 R

The following Letter was wrote to his Honour the Lieut. Govern.r

May It please your Honour

Since our Last to your Honour of the 21. Feby. We have not recd. Any of your Honrs. favours. We have thought proper as your Honr. will perceive by the Inclosed Minutes, to send the Interpreter to Onondage being informed by the Indians that a Generall Meeting of the Six Nations was to be Held there at the desire of Some people from Philadelphia We have Inclosed the Minutes of the Interpreters orders from us and their Answer he brings us to which We beg leave to refer. It seems the Indians are in Generall Very uneasy about the murder to the Southward and are Likely to Continue so unless the Virginia people will reconsile the affair with them which they Expect they will do — II The people in the Senekes Country write us that one of their 244 A principle Sachims is gone to Ottawawa to desire them Indians not to go a Hunting But to Stay at Home...

At a Meetg. of the Commissioners of
Indian Affairs at Albany 18 April 1743

Present
Philip Livingston
Abraham Cuyler
Nicolaes Bleecker
Capt. John Rutherford
Myndt. Schuyler
John Lansingh
Rutger Bleecker

May It please your Honour

We recd. your Honrs. Letter of the 5th. Instant with the Copies of Collo. Goodins and Colo. Pattons Letters Concerning the Skirmish and murder at the back of Virginia. The demand your Honour mentions of some of the Six Nations to some Lands in Virginia is We conceive Only Imaginary, having never heard of Any Such thing from them, and had Any such thing been they would doubtless have mentioned it since

But a good Understanding between the two Branches of the Legislature, is not alone what I aim at. It is my hearty Desire that all Party Animosities may be laid aside, that all Differences on this Account between one Man & another may Cease, and that all may Unite in promoting the true Interests of the Country."

Then the Assembly withdrew.

At a Council held at the Philadelphia, Febry. 14, 1742-3.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr. Lieut. Governor.

Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Abraham Taylor, Esqrs.
Robert Strettel,

The Minutes of the preceeding Council being read and approv'd, the Governor inform'd the Board that Mr. Baird, finding him self in a declining State of Health, had desired Liberty to resign his Offices of Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council, which, as well as that of his private Secretary, he must do the Doctor the Justice to say he had discharged with strict Probity and greatly to his Satisfaction. And all the Members expressing the same Sentiments with Regard to Mr. Baird's Diligence and Exactness in the Discharge of his Duty, Mr. Baird return'd thanks to his Honour and the Board for their kind Acceptance of his Services, and deliver'd up the Governor the Lesser Seal of the Province, the Chancery Seal, and His Honour's Seal at Arms.

The Governor then signified to the Board his Inclination to appoint Mr. Richard Peters to succeed Mr. Baird in those Offices, if they had no Objection; and they unanimously approving of him, he was admitted, and received the Seals from the Governor, with Directions to prepare the Usual Bond for the just Performance of his Duty, that the same might be executed and he take the Qualifications the next Council. And Mr. Till and Mr. Strettel were appointed to see the Delivery of the Council Books and Papers, &ca. and that a List of them should be made out and interchangeably sign'd by the Late and Present Secretary in their Presence, to remain as a Record in the Secretary's Office.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 5th, 1743.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr. Lieut. Governor.

Clement Plumsted, Samuel Hasell,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettel, Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council being read and approved, the present Secretary took the Oaths and delivered in a Bond to the Governor for the safe keeping of the Records, &ca.

His Honour told the Council that as the Place of Chief Justice was Vacant by the Death of Mr. Langhorne, and it would be of very great Advantage to the Province that one of the Profession of the Law presided in the Supream Court, he had made an Offer of it to Mr. Kinsey, a gentleman well Known to them, and that as the Place of third Judge was likewise become Vacant by the Resignation of Mr. Thomas Griffitts, he had offer'd it to Mr. Till, who had been for many Years at the Head of the Supream Court of the Lower Counties, and both these Gentlemen having accepted, he would proceed to Commissionate them if they had no Objection.

The Board express'd great Satisfaction in what the Governor had done, and approving of these Gentlemen as every way Qualified, His Honour signed separate Commissions to Mr. Kinsey, Mr. Grœme, and Mr. Till, and likewise the usual Commission of Oyer and Terminer & General Goal Delivery directed to the three or any two of them.

The Governor then informed the Board that having wrote a Letter to the Governor of Virginia, agreeable to the Address of the House of Representatives, he had received an Answer thereto with two Depositions inclosed, wherein the Indians are said to have been the Occasion of the late Skirmish, and that he had likewise received a Letter from Conrad Weiser, who was returned from Shamokin with a particular detail of his Transactions there, whereby it appear'd that the Indians concerned in the Engagement had represented it to their Brethren at Shamokin in a Light very Different from the Depositions sent by Col. Gooch, and had actually charged the Virginians with being the Agressors, and firing upon them as they were beginning their March with their Bundles upon their Backs.

All which were Read, and the Secretary was order'd to lay them up amongst the Papers of his Office.

"Conrad Weiser's Report of his Journey to Shamokin, in Obedience to the Governor's Letter of the 26th Jany. last:

"On the 30th of January, 1742–3, in the Evening, I received the Governer's Order, together with the Deposition of Thomas McKee, and set out next Morning in Company with the said McKee for Shamokin, over Backstone, where we arrived on the first Day of ffebruary. That same Day the said McKee's two Men arrived with two Canoes loaden with Skins from Chiniotte. They inform'd us that they met ten Warriors who asked them for a little Provision, which they (the Indian Traders) gave them—The Indians being very civil to them, but told nothing of what had happen'd in Virginia. We were also informed by white People there, that four Shawono Indians had been there as Scouts, sent by the Shawonoes to get Intelligence what the white People were a doing. On the third Day of ffebruary we overtook the said Shawonoes about 25

Miles this side Shamokin at an Indian Trader's House, they ran into the House when they see Us come, And sat down in the same Corner of the House where their Arms were; every one of them had a Cutlass besides their Guns, and one of them, who was a Brother of Checkaqueton, had a Pistol. The Indian Trader's Wife told Us, while we lighted from our Horses, that these Shawonese had ill Designs and talk'd very unfriendly. I went into the House first & shook Hands with them; their Hands trembled, and none of them hardly looked to my face till I sat down and began to talk with them in the Mohawks' Language; they said they could not understand me; By that Time McKee and one John ——— (who was pleased to accompany me to Shamokin from Backstone) came in. I desired them to tell the Shawonese that I was sent by the Governor of Pensilvania with a Message both to the Indians at Shamokin and thereabout as also to the six Nations, about the unhappy accident that happen'd lately in Virginia. They seemed to be well pleased with that. They never saw me before neither had I seen them before, but understood by my Companions, who could both talk Shawono, that the oldest of them was Missemediqueety, a Captain of War, and a very noted Man among the Shawonese; the English call him the great Huminy; they accompanied us to Shamokin, where we arrived that Day after sun Set; Shikellimo and Olumapies were very glad to see me. They informed Us that there were several Indians at Shamokin from several Places waiting for me with News from the Governor of Pensilvania. I told them that next Day they should hear the Message from the Governor. On the 4th they met at Shikellimo's House about 25 Men, the noted persons beside Shikellimo were Saghsidowa, a Chief of the Tuscarora (who was present at the Last Treaty in Philadelphia), Olumapies and Lapapeton of the Delawares, the aforesaid Shawonese, with several more of the said Nation, and Andrew, the Son of Madam Montour, who served for Interpreter to the Delawares; And because Shikellimo was Mourning for his Cousin killed by the Virginians lately, I directed my Speech first to him, according to the Custom of the 6 Nations, And in Order to Comfort him, in behalf of the Governor told him:

"Brother Shikellimo, You have just Cause to Mourn for the Loss of your Cousin killed in Virginia lately; I also am sensible of the grievous Accident, but as the Public Welfare calls for Your aid at this Time, I have been sent to Comfort you and to wipe of the Tears from Your Eyes, and, in short, to put your Heart at Ease, for which purpose I present you with these two Shrowds.* Then I spoke to the whole Company:

"Brethren: according to the Treaty betwixt the Government of Pennsilvania and the 6 Nations, which has been renewed Last Sum-

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*Note—*Indians never meddle with Publick Affairs whilst they are in Mourning.*

mer, there is an Establis'd Road from Philadelphia to the 6 Nations, on which at any Time Conrad Weiser and Shikellimo may travel and carry Messages from one to the other; According to that Establishment I have sent Conrad Weiser to acquaint you with what follows:

(hereupon I laid down a String of Wampum.)

"Brethren: I my self and the People of Pennsilvania are sensible of the unhappy Accident that happened in Virginia betwixt the white People and Your Warriours. We mourn for it because not only the white People are our Brethren, and belong to the same great King on the other side of the great Lake, to whom we belong, but we also are become one People with the 6 Nations, of one Body, one Heart, and one Mind; I therefore desire that Imediately Shikellimo and one or two more may forthwith proceed to Onondago to acquaint the Council of the 6 Nations with the Steps taken by me since I heard first of the unhappy Accident. To press this upon You this String of Wampum is laid before You.

"Brethren: I have acquainted the Old and Wise Men in Pennsylvania, who are now sitting and holding Council, with what I heard by Thomas M'Kee, and informed them of every Particular, as the Ten warriours had told the Story to the Indians living on or near the Great Island. I had also heard some uncertain Stories before, but had received no Letter as Yet from the Governor of Virginia. The aforesaid Old and Wise Men desired me to become Mediator, and to use my Endeavours to bring both the Governor of Virginia and the six Nations to a better Understanding then they have been hitherto. I therefore earnestly require of you, my Brethren the six Nations, to have no recourse to Arms, but rather Accomodate the Matter with the Governor of Virginia in an Amicable Way. I have sent to the Governor of Virginia to acquaint him with what is agreed upon by me and my Council, And as the Governor of Maryland sent for You last fall to come to Anapolis in order to settle every thing about the Land, and the Governor of Virginia joined with him to accommodate all Old Quarrels with you about the Land, if possible, I am very sure that this unhappy accident will be accomodated then also, since it was done only by People of ill Conduct, and no ways by the Governor of Virginia's Order. I must put you in Mind of the Treaty of ffriendship subsisting between Us, and by Virtue of that I earnestly press upon you with this Belt of Wampum to accomodate the matter amicably. Here I laid down a large Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren: as that foresaid unhappy Accident gave some Disturbance to the Trade, and may give more if early Measures are not taken to prevent it, I desire You to return the Goods again which some of You, the Shawonese in particular, have taken from the Traders. I desire you will imediately send to every Place where the Traders of Pennsilvania are in their favour. It would be violating the Treaty of ffriendship if they should suffer by you; And if in case you do not like their Stages amongst you, send them home regular and unmolested. I laid down a String of Wampum. Dixi, I have no more to Say."

Olumapies, in behalf of the whole Company, made Answer and Said:

"Brother, the Governor of Pennsilvania: I long expected to see Conrad Weiser, your Messenger, with Your advice at this Dangerous Time, and I have now heard Your Speech to Us and do like it very well, and give you thanks for Your so Doing. I do not Doubt it will be taken well by the Council of the Six Nations.

"The string of Wampum concerning the Trade was delivered to the Shawonese; They took upon them to send imediately to the Great Island and Allegany in favour of the Traders.

"I had been informed before Council that Wapymagan, a Shawono Indian from Woyumoth, came to the Great Island and told the Shawonese there that, according to Caykawachykee's Order, they must open the Trader's Store and divide the Goods amongst themselves, which they did accordingly, and Robbed Thomas McKee's Store. Shikellimy after he heard that, sent his Son to the Great Island to get the Goods returned, since Cayhkawaychykees, the Shawono Chief, never gave such Order as Shikellimy was credibly informed.

"I sent a Strowd Match Coat to Cayhkawachykee by the foresaid four Shawonese, and let him know that I always remember what he said to me when I first paid him a Visit at his own fire at Woyumok, and that I hoped he would always be of the same Mind, as he lived about half Way from Philadelphia to the Six Nations, to take Care of the Chain of Friendship betwixt the six Nations and Pennsilvania, and never do nor suffer any of his People to do an injury to the said Chain of ffriendship, and always observe the good Counsel of the six Nations and the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"Next Day Olumapies held a Council of Delawares; he sent for me and Shikellimo and Saghsidowa. He told Us in Council that he had no Wampam, and they were very dear, so that he could not do as he would have done if he had been able; Yet he sends that String of Wampam (which he then hath in his Hand) jointly with his Brother, the Governor, to Onondago, to assist him like or as a token of his Approbation.

"I had made Olumapis a present before of a Strowd Match Coat from the Governor, and told him that as he had been always a good friend and observer of Treaties, the Governor sent this to him to cover his old Body.

"Made Sagsidowa a present of a Strowd Match Coat to make him shoes to travel to Onandago with Shikellimo and his Son. They were to set out the 9th Instant, and stay at Onondago till the

Council was Summoned, and attend it and not come away without a full answer both to this Affair and the Message of the Governor of Maryland sent to them last ffall.

"The following is the Narrative of one who calls Shikellimo his Grandfather. He was present in the Engagement in Virginia, and was strictly examined by Shikellimo and exhorted to tell the Truth. Shikellimo and Sagsidowa told me that I might assure their Brother the Governor that it was the Truth of the Story as follows:

"The Young Man told Shikellimo his Grandfather, that when they (22 Onondagoe Indians and 7 Oneidoes) got over Potomack River no body would give them a mouthful of Victuals. They wanted to go to some Justice to have their Pass renewed, but could find none. They travell'd along in great want of Victuals. There was no more Deer to be killed, and they had been Starved to Death if they not killed a Hog now and then, which they did at Jonontore. On the other side of the said Hills they laid down their Bundles and sent three of them to look for the Road they must go. These three Men were met by two White Men, who asked them many Questions till a third Person of the white came up, then they all at once took hold of the Indians' Guns, but the Indians would not let them go out their Hands. One of the Indians took out his Knife and threatned to Stabb the white Men, upon which they let go the Guns and went their Way, and the Indians returned to their Company and told what had happen'd to them. The Indian Captain Onodagoe told them that it was some foolish People, only not worth while to be taken notice of. They laid there that Night. Next Day they met with no Interruption. But on the following Day after this, One white Man came up with them, soon after another with a Hay ffork, and so more and more, till by and by, their Number increased to about Ten. They stopped every now and then, when one of the Indians went on one side of the Road to make Water, and told the Indians to make hast and come along. Some while after they came to a big House, the Indians observed a great Number of People in the House; they were invited to come in, the main Body staid out some Distance from the House. Some of the oldest went in, but more & more white People gathering, the Indians without Door called to their ffriends to come away. The white People would not permit them to go, but sent out a Captain, with a Sword on his side, to bring the others in, which they refused. In the Mean time, those that were in the House thought proper to show their Pass which they obtained in Pennsylvania, but the white Men told them they must not go any farther; upon which the Indians went out of the House; the man with the Sword endeavoured to Stop them by force and drew his Sword; when the others saw the naked Sword they made a field Cry and took up their Arms in order to defend themselves, but were Commanded by their Captain to be quiet till they were hurt, and to let the white People begin Violence. The Indians did not mind the Man with the naked Sword, but went away and took up their Bundles and travelled all night. They went on one side of the Road towards the Hills a Good way, and Lodged there two Nights, consulting what to do, and some hunted for Deer. They resolved to proceed on their Journey, and set out in the Morning and travelled all Day peaceably; and at Night went again toward the Hills for Lodging. Next morning early, a white Man came to their ffires and counted them all; They asked where he was going, he said a hunting; they mistrusted him very much, when he went off toward the Hills; after he got over a little Ridge of a Hill he went the other way and ran as fast as he could, which one of the Indians, that went after him as a Spy, saw. The Indians hasted away, and when they got into the Road again, two Boys that were in the Rear heard a great Talk, & Noise of Horses, and looked about and saw a Great number of white Men on horseback, and they called to the foremost that there was the white Men a coming, who order'd them to come up; then the Boys ran and the white Men fired at them but missed them. The Captain of the Indians seeing the Boys receiv'd no hurt, and a white Colour flying, told the Indians to be quiet for that a white Colour was allways a token of Peace with the white Men. Whilst the Indians were laying down their Bundles, and their Captain talk'd to them not to fire till the white Men had hurt them, the white Men alighted from their Horses just by and fired the second Time and Killed two upon the Spott, one of which was Shikellimo's Cousin. The Indians then made a field Cry and were commanded by their Captain to fight for Life, who after he had fired off his Gun took to his Hatchett and exhorted the Stoutest to follow him, and they ran in amongst the white People and did Execution with their Hatchetts, which put the white Men to flight immediately. But the Captain would not Suffer them to pursue them; Told them they did not come to fight white Men, but the Cawtabaws; Upon which the Indians took up their Dead and wounded and went off about two Miles, where they gave Physick to the wounded, one of which died there, and there remained four more wounded, three of them not very dangerously, but the fourth was very bad; they missed one out of their number; A relation of him ran and looked for him; he was seen to pursue the white Men farther than the Rest; he was found shot through one of his ffeet and was brought up to the rest and is like to do well. He said that he saw two white Men drop down not far from him and rise up again, and drop down again and so on; That he had shot several Arrows into the white Man's back before he received that Shot. Next morning the Captain sent some of the Indians to the Place where they had been engaged; they found Eight white Men upon the spot whom they stripped, and several Horses, with some Provision, grazing there abouts; they sat down for the sake of the Provision, for which they stood in great Want. The Indian Captⁿ dispatched

Ten of his Men to Onondagoe—himself, with the Rest and wounded, went up along the River unto the Mountains to come home that Way. The Action happen'd near the River called by the Indians Galudoghson. These ten Men mett the two Men of McKee in the Woods, asked them for a Share of their Provisions, which the Men gave them, but they told nothing of what had happened.

"I left Shamokin the 6th ffebruary, & came the same Way back again, where I arrived the 9th at Night.

"CONRAD WEISER."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 22d, 1743.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton,	William Till,	
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	

The Speaker of the Assembly and several Magistrates.

The Governor inform'd the Board that Col. Gooch, in a Letter of the 8th ffeb$^{ry.}$ had accepted his Mediation, and express'd a hearty inclination to make up the matter of the Late Skirmish in an Amicable Way, & that thereupon he had dispatched Conrad Weiser a second time to Shamokin, who return'd last Night and was waiting at the Council Door along with Shikellimo & Sachsidowa, who were charg'd with a Message to the Government; Whereupon they were called in, and Conrad deliver'd a Journal of what he had done in the Affairs of Virginia & Maryland, which was read by the Secretary.

The Report of Conrad Weiser, the Indian Interpreter, of his second Journey to Shamokin on the Affairs of Virginia & Maryland, delivered to the Governor in Council the twenty-first Day of April, 1743:

"The 9th of April, 1743, I arrived at Shamokin by order of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to acquaint the neighboring Indians and those on Wyomink that the Governor of Virginia was well pleased with his Mediation, & was willing to come to an Agreement with the six Nations about the Land his People were settled upon, if it was that they contended for, and to make up the Matter of the late unhappy Skirmish in an Amicable way.

"That same Day Shikellimo, (a) his Son, and Sachsidowa, who had been sent to the six Nations with an Offer of the Governor's

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(a). Shikellimo, one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations residing at Shamokin for Pennsylvania Affairs.

The first.

Gg. 79.

To the Right Hon^{ble}. the Lords Commissioners of his Majestys Treasury

The Humble Memorial of George Clinton Esquire your Majesties Governor of your Province of New York

Sheweth

That the Six Nations of Indians that Border on New York are the most powerful and Warlike of the Ancient Natives of that part of America, and have alway been true and faithful Allies to the English.

That these Nations of Indians lie between New York and the French Settlements, and the French (in time of Warr especially) have always used their utmost Endeavours to seduce them from the British Interest.

That the method used as most effectual to keep them steady to the British Interest, has always been by making presents to them, which has not only secured them in the Interest of this Kingdom in opposition to the French; but has been also a great Inducement to introduce and open a considerable Trade for British manufactures not only with these Six Nations but with many other Nations and Tribes of Indians that lye behind them, and far remote from New York; and which Trade we never could have had but from the Encouragement given to it by these Warlike Tribes.

That it has been usual for the Crown on the appointing a Governor of New York to make presents to these Six Indian Nations consisting of Goods bought for that purpose amounting in value to 8 or 900 £

Therefore and as it is probable the French may at this Critical Conjunctu be using every Stratagem in their power to bring these Nations over to their Interest,

Your Memorialist in all Humble manner Submitts the premisses to your Lordships consideration, and most humbly prays your Lordships that you would be pleased to move his Majesty to Give the proper Orders for Issueing such a sum of money to your memorialist as his Majesty shall please to direct, to be invested in the purchase of such Goods as are proper for that purpose, to be presented to the said Six Nations of Indians, agreeable to former Presidents, an Estimate of which your Memorialist hath hereunto annexed for your Lordships Consideration.

And your Memorialist shall Ever Pray.

G: Clinton

Whitehall Treasury Chamrs 13th April 1743.

The Right Honble the Lords Commrs of his Majestys Treasury are pleased to refer this Memorial to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who are desired to Consider the same, and Report to their Lordships their Opinion thereupon; as also what has been usually done in the like Cases

J Scrope

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Govr. Clinton - to Lords of Trade.

An Estimate of a Parcell of Goods intended as a present from his Majesty to the Indians at New York

No			£ s d
1	Five peices Stroud water Cloth at £10 ⅌ piece		50 .. ..
2	Five Ditto Blew 10 ⅌ piece		50 .. ..
	Dying the white Blew		10. 15. .
	Raining pressing Buckram Filletting and making up the Packs with Cords		8. 10. .
3	Four peices Blew Duffels q^t. 192 yards at 2/9	26 .. 8.	39 .. 12. .
	Two Red ditto 96 yards a 2/9	13 .. 4 ..	
4.	Six Striped Blanketts a 4/18		29. 8 –
	Folding and making up the Packs with Cords		1 .. 16 –
5	580 Ells of Garlix for Shirts at 15^d ⅌ Ell	36 .. 5 . –	
	making Linnen 200 Shirts at 6	5	
	Lace	.. 10.	41 .. 15 –
6 & 7.	60 Brass Kettles q^t. 180 at 1/6	13 .. 10.	
	2 Casks	6.	13 .. 16 –
8.	4 Dozen looking Glasses & 4⅓ Gross Knives	7 .. 10	
	Case	6	7. 16
9	12 Dozen Hatchets at 10	7. 4 –	
	Cask	3 –	7. 7.
10.	36 Laced Hatts a 7	12. 12 –	
	Case	5 –	12. 17 –
11	400 pair of Stockings a 1/6	30	
	Trunk and Canvas	12 –	30. 12 –
	Custom Officers Fees charges of Wharfage and Carriage Shipping and incident charges		6. 15 –
	Freight and Primage paid the Captain		18 .. –
	Commission at 2½ ⅌ Cent. of 328 .. 19		8 .. 4 .. 4
	400 Fusills at 18 in Chests	360 .. –	
	30 Barrells of Powder at 3 : 5	97 .. 10.	
	10000 .. Flints 10	5	
	1½ Tun of Lead in small Barrs of Cwt.	18	
	Freight of 42 Tons at £ 3	42	
	Custom with Charge of Shipping	9 .. 4.	
	Commission at 2½ ⅌ Cent	13. 5. 6	544 : 19
	For Rum and Tobacco		16. –
	£		898 .. 2. 1

244 R

The following Letter was wrote to his Honour the Lieut. Govern.r

May It please your Honour

Since our Last to your Honour of the 21. Feb.y We have not rec.d Any of your Hon.rs favour. We have thought proper as your Hon.r will perceive by the Inclosed Minutes, to send the Interpreter to Onondaga being informed by the Mohawks That a Generall Meeting of the Six Nations was to be Held there at the desire of Some people from Philadelphia We have Inclosed the Minutes of the Interpreters orders from us and their Answer he brings us to which We beg leave to refer. It seems the Indians are in Generall Very uneasy about the Murder to the Southward and are Likely to Continue so unless the Virginia people will reconcile the Affair with them which they Expect they will do — II 244 A The people in the Sinnekes Country write us that one of their principle Sachims is gone to Ottawawa to desire them Indians Not to go a Hunting But to Stay at Home. —

Att a Meet.g of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany 18 Apl. 1743

Present
Philip Livingston
Abraham Cuyler
Nicolaes Bleeker
Capt. John Rutherford
Myndt. Schuyler
John Lansingh
Rutger Bleeker

May It please your Honour

We rec.d your Hon.rs Letter of the 5th Instant with the Copies of Coll.o Gooch's and Coll.o Pattons Letters Concerning the Skirmish and Murder at the back of Virginia. The demand your Honour mentions of some of the Six Nations to some Lands in Virginia is We conceive Only Imaginary, having never heard of Any Such thing from them, and had Any such thing been they Would doubtless have mentioned it since

This Affair has happened, but Nothing of that sort has ever been in the Least Hinted at by them; and should We Now send the Interpreter to know from them what Lands they Claim in Virginia according to Coll^{o} Gooch's desire we Humbly Conceive it Would be furnishing them with A pretence they have never yet thought of.

What Coll^{o} Gooch mentions of white men they are supposed to Have been with the Indians we take that to be A mistake which has doubtless proceeded from some Mongrel Indians that were in the party.

We wrote your Honour the 20th March and sent Inclosed our Minutes Containing the Answer the Interpreter brought from Onondago which we suppose your Honour had Not received when your Last was wrote. your Honour Will thereby perceive that the Six Nations Are Inclined to Reconcile this Matter with the people from Virginia. We have therefore Deferred sending the Interpreter to the Indian Country till We hear
II
245
further from your Honour, thinking that he would not be able to gett any other Answer from them than we have Already had. We Conceive It would be the best and Cheapest way that Coll^{o} Gooch should desire your Honour to reconcile this Matter, and then your Honour if you shall think proper can Order Us to make It up in such Manner as the Circumstances of the Case shall Admitt of.

If your Honour Approves of this, We think It would be the properest way that we As soon as We perceive your Honours Approbation should send the Interpreter to the Six Nations to desire that One or two of their Sachims Come down here About the time your Hon^{d} Can have An Answer from Coll^{o} Gooch Concerning this Matter, which we hope Will be As soon As possible, for if A french War Should in the meantime break out It would be more difficult to Adjust this Matt

We Doubt Not but Coll.o Goode Will be Very ready to pay us the Charges We Shall be at in this Affair —

We have severall Accounts That the Six Nations have sent to the far Indians in Covenant with them to be at home and ready to Assist them in Case of Need, the french also are continually using all Arts and means to foment and widen ~~they~~ differences of that sort so that should this — Matter not be made up in an Amicable manner but hostilities renewed & Continued the consequences might be very Terrible — However we submitt all to your Honours Judgement —

We have sent the Interpreter to the Mohawks to send from thence an Indian to the Six Nations to desire the Sachims to Stay at Home and to renew to them the repeated promises they Have Made to keep home their people and Not to suffer them to go a fighting and to inform them that the Interpreter will be with them in About Twenty Days —— in which time we hope to Have further orders from your Honr

II
245 A.

We remain &c —

Ten of his Men to Onondagoe—himself, with the Rest and wounded, went up along the River unto the Mountains to come home that Way. The Action happen'd near the River called by the Indians Galudoghson. These ten Men mett the two Men of McKee in the Woods, asked them for a Share of their Provisions, which the Men gave them, but they told nothing of what had happened.

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mediation to them, returned from Onondago, and the next Day they in open Council deliver'd the following Message directing their Speech in behalf of the six Nations to the Governor of Pennsylvania, according to what was agreed upon by the Council of the said Indians in Onondago:

"'Brother (a) Onas:

"'At this Critical Time we received a kind Message from You, the result of the good friendship subsisting between You and us; ffor such Purposes a Road was cleared from our Country to yours, in which at any time Conrad Weiser & Shikellimo may travell. We open our Doors with Cheerfulness to your Messengers, and are glad to hear from You.'

"He laid down two Strings of Wampum.

"'Brother Onas:

"'We thank You for the Concern you shew for the misfortune that befell our Warriours in Virginia. We take it as a Particular mark of ffriendship. We assure you that notwithstanding the unjust Treatment our Warriours met with in Virginia, we did not allow our Heads to be giddy nor to resent it as it deserved, which might have occasioned a Violation of Treaties and the destruction of many.'

"He laid down four Strings of Wampum.

"'Brother Onas:

"'We thank you very kindly for the early Steps you made in calling your old & wise Men together to consult with them. It was a very prudent and good Advice they gave You to become Mediator betwixt Us your Brethren, and the Virginians your Neighbours. We thank them for such good Advice, and we Assure You we will accordingly come to an Amicable Accomodation with the Governor of Virginia if he will come to reasonable Terms. And if a War should break out between us & him you will be Convinced of his being the Author of it.

"'ffor when in former Times we received a deadly Blow, we never returned it if it was ever so dangerous; we always judg'd it to be given by disorderly people, and we used always peaceable means to make it up; but when received the second Blow we judg'd that War was intended against Us, and then we rose and knock'd down our Enemies with one Blow, and we are still able to do the same; but we leave now our Case to you. We have order'd our Warriours with the strongest Words to sit down and not to revenge themselves. Therefore, Brother Onas, go on with Courage in your Mediation. We assure You we will not violate or do anything contrary to your Mediation. We desire you and the Old and Wise Men of Pennsylvania not to believe anything to the Contrary, let it come from whom it will, till you receive Messages from Us; we will do the same on our side.

(a). The Indian Name for the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"'In confirmation of what we say we lay down this Belt of Wampum before You.'

"Then the Speech was directed to the Governor of Maryland.

"'Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"'You have invited Us to come to your Town, and you Offer'd to treat with Us concerning the Messages we sent to you by our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, and to establish good ffriendship with Us. We are very glad You did so, and we thank You for your Kind invitation.

"'Brother:

"'We have a great deal of Business and things of moment under our Deliberation, & it will take Us the best of the Day (this Summer) before we can finish them. We, therefore, desire you will set your Heart at Ease, and think on nothing but what is good; we will come and treat with you at *Canataquamy to-Morrow Morning (next Spring), since you live so near the Sea and at such a Great distance from Us. We accept kindly of your invitation. Our Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, recommended Your Message to Us, which he would not have done if he had not been Satisfied your intention was good; we, therefore, promise You by these Strings of Wampum to come and treat with You at the aforesaid Place.'

"The Speaker laid down four Strings of Wampum.

"Then the Speaker directed his Speech to the Governor of Pennsylvania again and said:

"'Brother Onas:

"'The Dutchman on Scokooniady (Juniata) claims a Right to the Land meerly because he gave a little Victuals to our Warriours, who stand very often in need of it. This String of Wampum serves (the Speaker then took two Strings of Wampum in his Hands) to take the Dutchman by the Arm and to throw him over the big Mountains within your Borders. We have given the River Scokooniady (Juniata) for a hunting place to our Cousins the Delawares, and our Brethren the Shawonese, and we our Selves hunt there some times. We, therefore, desire you will imediately by force remove all those that live on the said River of Scokooniady.'

"Here he laid down two Strings of Wampum.

"Then the Speaker in behalf of Cachawatsiky, the Shawonese Chief at Wyomink, and of Nochetouna, the Shawonese Chief at Ohio, related their Answers to two Messages that were sent with some Strings of Wampum by the Council held at Shamokin the

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* A Place near Harris' Ferry on Sasquehannah.

first Time Conrad Weiser was there. He began with Nochecouna's Answer directed to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"'Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"'I live upon this River of Ohio harmless like a little Child. I can do nothing; I am but weak, and I don't so much as intend Mischief. I have nothing to say, and do, therefore, send these Strings of Wampum to Cachawatsiky, the Chief Man, again. He will Answer your Message, as he is the older and Greater Man.'

"Then Sachsidowa took up the Strings of Wampum and spoke in behalf of Cachawatsiky as follows:

"'Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"'The Place where I live and the Neighbouring Country has been overshadow'd of late by a very dark Cloud. I looked with a pitiful Eye upon the poor Women and Children, and then looked upon the Ground all along for Sorrow in a Miserable Condition, because of the poor Women and Children. In all that Dark Time a Message from You found the Way to Shamokin, and when it was deliver'd to Us the Dark cloud was dispersed and the sun imediately began to Shine, and I could see at a great Distance, and saw your good Will and kind Love to the Indians & the white People. I thank you, therefore, Brother Onas, for your kind Message; I am now able to Comfort the poor Women & Children.'

"Here the Speaker laid down four Strings of Wampum.

"Then the Speaker took up two Strings of Wampum and directed his Discourse to the Delaware Indians, the Shawonese, and to Onas:

"'Cousins, the Delawares: We are informed you can talk a little English, by which you Pretend to have heard many things amongst white people, and you frequently bring Lies amongst the Indians, and you have very little Knowledge and Regard for Treaties of ffriendship; you give your tongues too much Liberty. This String of Wampum serves to tie your Tongues and to forewarn You from Lies.

"'Brethren, the Shawonese:

"'You believe too many Lies, and are too forward in action. You shall not pretend to Revenge our People that have been killed in Virginia. We are the Chief of all the Indians. Let your Ears and Eyes be open towards us, and order your Warriours to stay at home as we did ours.

"'Brother Onas:

"'Your Back Inhabitants are People given to Lies and raising false Stories. Stop up their Mouths; you can do it with one word. Let no false Stories be told; it is dangerous to the Chain of ffriendship.'

"The Strings of Wampum were delivered to the Delawares.

"After the Speaker had finished, a handsome Indian Dinner was given to all that were present by Shikellimo's people. After Dinner, I deliver'd my Message to them, and presented the Company with two Rolls of Tobacco, about 3l. each Roll, to smoke whilst they were in Company together, to talk about the good News they had heard that day, according to the Custom of the Indians.

"Shikellimo told me, by way of Discourse, that they (the Council of Onondago) had sent Strings of Wampum by him to all the Indians upon the River Sasquehannah to tell them to use their Endeavours to stop all their Warriors and not permit them to go to fight with the People of Virginia & to acquaint them of what was agreed upon in Onondago, which was accepted of in every Town.

"I enquired what Business of Moment the six Nations had under Deliberation that prevented their coming down to treat with the Governor of Maryland. Shikellimo ask'd whether I could not Guess at it. I told him No. Then he said how should come down with a Hatchet Struck in their Head; the Governor of Virginia must wash off the Blood first, and take the Hatchet out of their Head and Dress the Wound (according to Custom he that Struck first must do it), and the Council of the six Nations will speak to him & be reconciled to him, and bury that affair in the ground that it never may be seen nor heard of any more so long as the World stands. But if the Virginians would not come to do that, he (Shikellimo) believed there would be a War. But I might assure the Governor of Pennsylvania the Warriours would not come then within the inhabited part of Pennsylvania, but direct their Course directly to Virginia, over the big Island in the North West Branch of Sasquehannah.

"CONRAD WEISER."

Sachsidowa having a Message from Olumapics, Chief of the Delaware Indians, he was desir'd to deliver it, and taking a Belt of Wampum in his Hand he address'd himself to the Governor in the following Manner:

"Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"This Belt is sent by Olumapics, Chief of the Delawares, in Testimony of his Joy that the Differences between the Inhabitants of Virginia & the six Nations are likely, by your Mediation, to come to a good Conclusion. He lives in the midway between the one and the other, and as both must pass thro' the place of his residence, a State of War would be very disagreeable to him; he therefore sends this Belt of Wampum to Strengthen your hands to hold fast the Chain of ffriendship, and not to let it slip thro' you ffingers. He prays you may go on with Courage in your Mediation, and finish it to the common Advantage of both Parties. He is extreamly glad to hear there is a good Disposition in the Governor of Virginia to accomodate Matters, and that their Offers of Peace have been accepted by his Uncles the six Nations. When we first heard the news, all was dark about Shamokin, we could not see at the Least Distance from Us, and our Hearts were filled with many Apprehensions; but when Conrad arriv'd with your Message, the Clouds were dispell'd, the Darkness ceased, and we now see as clearly and as well as ever, and return you our hearty Thanks for your kind interposition. In Testimony whereof, we give you this Belt consisting of nine Rows of Wampum."

The Governor appointed the next Day to give his Answer.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 23d, 1743.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell,
Ralph Assheton, Abraham Taylor, Esqrs.
William Till, Robert Strettel,

The Speaker of the Assembly.

The two Indian Messengers and Conrad Weiser.

The Governor told Shikellimo & Sachsidowa that he would first Speak to them in Answer to what the six Nations had said, as reported by Conrad Weiser, & then he would Answer Olumapies, the Delaware Chief.

"Brethren:

"I am well pleased with the Answer my Brethren the Council of the six Nations sent to me from Onondago. I return them Thanks for the Confidence they put in me, and I will continue to use my good Offices according to their Request; And I do not in the least doubt but their Answer will be agreeable to the Governor of Virginia, to whom I will send a Copy of it with all Expedition.

"Brother Olumapies, the Delaware Chief:

"You that keep your ffire at Shamokin, what you said to me Yesterday concerning my Message to your Uncles the six Nations, my Brethren, and their Answer to it is very true, and I am glad that you seem to rejoice at our good Understanding. I take your Message kindly, and thank you for it, and I will continue my Mediation till every thing concerning your Uncles & the Virginians be brought to a good Understanding; And I will, with the People of Pennsylvania, always take Care of the Chain of ffriendship subsisting between Us & the six Nations. I am sorry that your Uncles have occasion to find fault with your or our back Inhabitants' behaviour in spreading false Stories amongst the Indians, and I hope you will take good Notice of what they said to you about it in my Presence.

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In return of Yours, and in Confirmation of what I here say, I give you this Belt of Wampum."

The Governor then told the Indians that the Council was going to Consider what to give them, upon which they withdrew; and on a Conference with the Speaker it was resolved to make the following Present, Vizt:

To Shikellimo ten Pounds; to Sachsidowa five Pounds; to Shikellimo's two Sons six Pounds; which, with the Expences in Entertaining them while here, was order'd to be paid by the Treasurer.

The Board recommended it to the Governor to send a Copy of Conrad Weiser's Report as well to the Governor of Maryland as to the Governor of Virginia, And to write to both Governors in such Manner as he should think proper on the Occasion.

May 2d, 1743.

MEMORANDUM.

The Assembly, by two of their Members, acquainted the Governor that they had met according to their Adjournment and were ready to receive any thing he might have to lay before them. To which the Governor answer'd that if he had any thing to Communicate to the House he would do it by a Message, and if the House had any thing to lay before him he should be ready to receive it.

May 4th.

Two Members of the Assembly waited upon the Governor & acquainted him that the House was inclined to adjourn to the first Day of August next, unless he had something to lay before them that might require them longer stay. To which the Governor answer'd that he had nothing to Lay before the House at this Time, nor had he any objection to the Time proposed.

At a Council held at Philada., June 6th, 1743.

PRESENT:

The Honble **GEORGE THOMAS**, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Preston, Clement Plumsted,
Thomas Laurence, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Robert Strettell, Esqrs.

After reading the Minutes of the preceeding Council, which were

approv'd, the Governor order'd the secretary to read the Draught of his Letter to Col. Gooch, in which he inclosed Conrad Weiser's Report of his second Journey to Shamokin.

"Philada., April 25th, 1743.

"Sr.:

"As I made an Offer of my Mediation to the Indians of the six Nations imediately after I was inform'd of their unhappy Skirmish with some of the Inhabitants of the back parts of your Government, and you have been since pleased, in your Letter of the 8th of ffebruary Last, to signify to me that my good Offices would be acceptable, I now transmit by a special Messenger a Copy of the Report made by our Indian Interpreter (who is a Man of great probity and a thorough Knowledge in Indian Affairs), on the several Matters he was charged with. Shikellimo came down with him to this Town & confirm'd the whole by word of Mouth, before the Council here, and as he is a person of Consequence, & Indians always expect to be well rewarded for their Trouble, I have taken care to send him & his fellow Travellers home well Satisfied. As the Answer of the six Nations, in what relates to Virginia, is very far from breathing a Spirit of Revenge, I cannot but promise my self that it will prove satisfactory to you, and consequently that I shall have the pleasure of having been in some Degree instrumental as well in preventing a further Effusion of Blood, as in restoring a ffriendship which the policy of his Majestie's Colonies in this part of his Dominions has at all Times cultivated with great Care and Expence, and seems to me more particularly necessary in this Critical Juncture; ffrom the Interpreter's private Conversation with Shikellimo, you will observe that the six Nations insist upon the Virginians having been the Agressors; And to be plain, from all the Circumstances I have been able to Collect, I am of that Opinion. Had Mr. Pattin been himself in the Action, his Letter, from the Character you give him, would have had greater weight with me, tho' there are some Things in it that upon a Strict Examination appear inconsistent & improbable; but as he received his information from others who found it necessary to lay the Blame on the Indians to excuse their own Rashness, his Veracity is no ways concerned, And if the Inhabitants of the back parts of Virginia have no more Truth and Honesty than some of ours, I should make no Scruple to prefer an Iroquois' Testimony to their's. The Indians own that they kill'd some Hoggs to asswage their Hunger, which, joined to their Threats last year in Case they were not paid for their Lands, seems to me to have been the fatal Cause of the Skirmish. Had they design'd Hostilities, it is not probable they would have trusted themselves in any of the white Inhabitants' Houses, as some of them did upon their Invitation, tho' only with a design to secure them. I shall not enter into a more particular Examination of the ffacts, as I can-

At a Councill held at the Councill
in the City of New York
the 27d 1743

Present
The Honble George Clarke Esq His Majesties
Mr Kennedy
Mr Chief Justice
Mr Lane
Mr Horsmanden

His Honour Communicated to the Board a Ltre
from the Honble Colo Wm Gooch Lieut Governo
of Virginia to his Honr with a Letter from Colo Patton to
the Colo Gooch Inclosed giving an Accot that a
Parcell of Indians appeared in a hostile mann
among the people of Augusta County in Decr
last killing & Carrying off Horses &c & that
Captn John Buchanan & Captn John McDowell
came up with them ye 18th of ye sd Month & sent a
Man with a Signal of Peace to them which
Man they killed on the Spot & fired on the
People of Virginia which was returnd with
Bravery & that the Indians in about 45 Min
leaving 8 or 10 of their Men dead on the Spot &
11 of the Virginians among which was Capt McDow
& sundry wounded. That Colo Patton had summon
the people of Augusta County together to prevent
them doing further Mischief & to repel them
& that ye sd Patton had an Accot of many
on the Frontiers, & that some white Men
to be French were among them

That as the Murther Committed
Skirmish happened at the Time
Government of Virginia & Mary
send Commissioners to treat with
Order to Settle & Satisfye in
their demands they were

Especially as there were White Men among them supposed to be French who must be incited by other Motives than an Equivalent for Land and In such hard and desperate Circumstances the people being daily exposed to the like Cruel Usage it was not Convenient to wait for the Annual Meeting of the Sachems

And therefore the s.d Col.o Gooch desired the Interposition and good Offices of his Honour to discover to what Nation that Party of Indians belonged and to Inquire of the Chiefs what part of the Governm of Virginia it is they dispute or where the Land lyes they pretend to Claim & what Sum they Expect in Exchange & to procure their Explicit Answer For that they were willing upon reasonable Terms to purchase their Safety & free themselves from such desperate Attempts for the future & desiring a speedy Answer to the premises.

Which Letters having been read his Honour informed the Board that he had on receipt thereof dispatched ~~Messengers~~ a Letter to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs with Copyes of the afs.d Letters Inclosed acquainting them that by the Col.o Gooch's Letter His Honour perceives there is something of a Demand from the Indians (probably part of the Six Nations) for Lands which the Governm.t of Virginia & Mary land intended to send Commissioners to treat w.th them about in Order to Satisfy them That if that be the Indians pretence they ought to have writ for an Answer from those Governments if they made any Demand as they did on the Governm.t of Maryland by their Treaty with the Gov.r of Pensylvania last Year but the Governm.t of Virginia was not mentioned by them in hat Treaty & yet the Hostility committed was on e people of Virginia & that he Could not See how uld Excuse it However His Honour desired d give the Interpreter Orders to go to them & Expostulate with them on

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their unwarrantable Conduct to know
White Men were who were with that pr
Indians and to know from them what par
Virginia it is they dispute and where the
lyes that they pretend to and what Sum of
or Goods they Expect in Exchange and to gi
his Honour a full plain and direct Answ
with which he will acquaint the Gov of Virgi
And that they would direct the Interpreter to let
them know that he is amazed at their barbarous
treacherous proceeding that if they had any such
demand on these Governments or any Grievance to
Complain of they ought to have acquainted him wi
it And his Honour would have negotiated the
Matter and have Endeavoured to have made it a
in an amicable manner, That he Expected they
would keep their people at Home and if they
send him their Demands for the Lands that they
would wait patiently for an Answer which
Considering the Distance of their Country to
this place and from hence to Virginia would
take up A Considerable time to adjust the
Matter

That His Honour was informed the Indians
took away from Oswego the two Indians the
Cond.r had sent to reside there in Order to bring them
Intelligence of any Extraordinary Occurrences
was a piece of Conduct he was surprized at An
Expected they should give him an Accompt
That they should be full & particular in
Instructions to the Interpreter that their An
might be so too, and Represented to them
Consequence of it was of that these thing
be adjusted to mutual Satisfaction

His Honour also Commun
a Letter from the Commissioners
with the Minutes of their pro
20th March last, with & which
had received his Honour

And Acquainting him that they had thought prop tosend the Interpreter to Onondage Being informed by the Mohawks That a Generall Meeting of the Six Nations was tobe held at Onondage At the desire of some people from Philadelphia & that they Inclosed the Orders they gave to the Interpreter & the Answer he brought them back to which they referred, That the Indians were very uneasy in Generall about the Affair at Virginia That the people from the Sinnekaes Country write them that one of their principall Sachems is sent to Ottawawe to desire those Indians not to go a Hunting But to stay at Home to take Care of their Castles And that his Honour would perceive best by the Run of the whole Affair in what Humour the Six Nations are at present

The Minutes in the said Letter Inclosed are as follows—

At a Meeting of the Commissioners
of Indian Affairs at Albany 7th
March 1742/3—

Present
Capt Rutherford
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Hendrick Ten Eyck
Peter Winne
Rutger Bleeker
Nicolaes Bleeker
John De Peyster

A Mohawk Indian came wth Seven Hands of Wampum to Acquaint this Board That the Interpreter & two other Men from Philadelphia were Come to Onondage to speak wth the Six Nations, That the Mohawks therefore desire our Interpreter may be sent up with them to hear what shall pass at that Meeting

This Board resolved that the Interpreter go to Onondage and that he observe the following Orders.

Mr Jacobus Bleeker

You are to go to Onondage where we that some people from philadelphia are ed to treat with the Six Nations And when they there You are to Inform Yourself what they

people shall propose to the Sachims o
Nations and what Answer will be given
You are to tell the Sachims of the Six N
at Onondage That we are sorry such a sorro
Accident has happened at the Back of Virg
Between some English & a Party of their peo
That We have not yet got a Certain Acc.t of that
matter and know nothing of it but by Common
report That as soon as we shall know the Certainty
thereof We will acquaint them therewith and that we
hope it will not be the Occasion of a Breach in the
Treatyes between them and any of his Majesties
English Subjects But that upon the whole we desire
that they will not be uneasy about it nor take any
resolutions without the Advise or Consent of us thei
Brethren Whereupon You are to give them this Belt of
Wampum

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian
Affairs the 20.th March 1742/3

Present
Nicholas Bleeker
Corn.s Cuyler
Myn.dt Schuyler
Dirck Ten Broek
Henr.k Ten Eyck
John Lansingh
Rutger Bleeker
Jn.o De Peyster

The Interpreter being returnd
from Onondage brings the followi
Acc.t

That according to his Instructions
he went up to Onondage But that th
people from Philadelphia had n
been there, But had sent a Message to Onondage t
speak with the Six Nations Upon which Acc.t the
meeting had been called which was broke up befo
he came there That as soon as Came he called the
Sachims together & according to his Orders inqu
from them what had been proposed to them by th
Government of Pensylvania and what Answ
made thereto to which they Answered

That the Pensylvania People h
the Traders of their province migh
as usual unmolested for the Six

That the Six Nations th

has from them or which they are not yet paid

They desired that the Affair with the Virginia people should not be any Occasion of any Breach in their Covenant Chain for that they had no hand in it And did not know from whence it proceeded But that assoon as knew it they would Inform the Six Nations

And that they had given them the following Answer

That they will treat their people kindly wherever they meet them And that they will not in any wise molest them And that they Could not this year Go to Philad.a By reason of the Misfortune to the Southward But that the next year they would Go. And that they will not be the Occasion of a Breach in the Covenant Chain but that they will do their part to preserve the same Entire

That then he the Interpreter Communicated to the Sachims the Remainder of what he was ordered

To which they Answered

That they thanked their Brethren for what had been say'd And do not doubt But their Brethren would use their Endeavour to make up the Breach between them and the Virginia people Which they had concluded in their Generall Meeting to do if the Virginia people are so Inclined that it shall not be wanting on their Side And that they will not make themselves uneasy about it till farther News from Virginia We Expect our Brethren will Inform us what the Gov.r of Virginia intends to do assoon as they shall know it And as to the Covenant Chain they promise to keep it Inviolable and that ~~the~~ no Intrigues of the Devil himself shall induce them to Break it Nor will they suffer any of their people to go a fighting Nor Even to go from home on any Acc.t But to stay at home to take Care of their Castles & families

The Interpreter Informs this Board that as th
ns told the Story of the fight to the Southward
lish fir'd first upon them and that four Indians
that the other 26 are all [illegible]

their party having Consisted of 30 Tha
English were killed and two much Wound
Computed the English to have been about

His Honour also ~~acquainted~~ communicated to the Boa
a Letter from the Comrs of Indian Affairs a
18.th Aprill in Answer to that which his Hono
had sent them on the Subject of the afsd Skirmish
Setting forth that they Conceive the Demand of
of the Nations for some Land in Virginia is onl
As mentioned in Col.o Gooch's & his Honours Lett
is only Imaginary having never heard any such thi
from them And had any such thing been they woul
doubtless have mentioned it since this Affair
happened but that nothing of that Sort had ever
been in the least hinted at by them And that sho
they now send the Interpreter to them to know from
them what Land they Claim in Virginia According t
Col.o Gooch's desire they Conceived it would be furnish
them with a pretence & Excuse they have never ye
thought of. That What Col.o Gooch mentions of
white Men supposed to have been with the Indian
they took to be a Mistake which no doubt proce
from some Mongrill Indians that were in ye Party

That the Six Nations were Inclined to reconcil
the Matter with the people of Virginia that the
therefore deferred sending the Interpreter to ye India
till they had received his Honours further Orders
thinking he Could get no other Answer from the
than what the Comissioners already had

That they had severall Accts that the Six N
had sent to the far Indians in Covenant wi
to desire them to be at Home & ready to a
in Case of Need That the French also a
Arts & Means to foment & widen diffe
Sort So that should not this Matter b
Amicable manner But Hostili
the Consequences might be very t

That they had sent the Interpreter to the Mohawks to send from thence an Indian to the Six Nations to desire the Sachims to stay at home & to renew to them the repeated promises they have made to keep home their fighting Men And to inform them that the Interpreter will be at Onondage in about 20 Days & that they hoped in the mean time to have his Honours further Orders.

Which Letters & Minutes having been read & Considered of His Honour communicated to the Board the Draught of a Letter to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for their approbation and Which is as follows-

Gentlemen. New York Aprill 27° 1743.

Yesterday I received Your Letter of the 18d Instant and although You are of Opinion that the Six Nations lay no Claim to any Lands in Virginia And that the mentioning such a thing to them may furnish them with a pretence; Yet if You had sent the Interpreter and instructed him to have demanded the Cause of the March & Hostilities committed by their Young Men he would have collected from their Answer whether they make any such Claim or no If they do not he might then have Expostulated with them on their killing the Cattle & Horses & afterwards killing the Man whom Captn Buchanan & Captn McDowel sent to ye Indians with a Signal of Peace afterwards firing on ye party & killing many of them from whence it is Evident that the Indians were the aggressors that this is a notorious Breach of the Covenant Chain which includes all his Majesties Subjects of whatsoever Province they are that if they pretend their Men went to make Warr or to molest any Indians to ye Southward that is an Infraction of ye Union made in 1740 firmed by the Six Nations last Year for which ght to punish those Indians that the

Governour

to the Southward & their Indians de
on the faith of that Union resolving on
part to observe it inviolably & am mu
Surprized that the 6 Nations should a
in that treacherous Manner to disolve it,
however if the 6 Nations disclaim their
knowledge and express their abhorrence of y
Action the Governm.t of Virginia I hope will
come to such a temper as may heal the broa
especially if the 6 Nations will for the future
Restrain their Youth from such Unwarrantable
Actions & Excursions upon this foot I would
C. and should have hopes of Success in interposing
my good Offices to appease the just resentm.t
of the Governm.t of Virginia and till this be
done I know not what to Write to Governour
Gooch ~~of the~~ it is therefore still Necessary
that you send the Interpreter so instructed to
the 6 Nations that I may know what to say

You will perceive that Coll.o Gooch
does but just hint at the Indians pretending
to claim some lands in that Country but thi
certain that the Indians did last year at
Philadelphia complain that some people
to the Westward of that province did settle
on some of their Lands without making any
purchase of them, Governour Thomas —
understood they meant the people of Maryla
by his telling them he would write to the Gover
of that province about it wherefore till the
matter be cleared up the seeds of discontent
Remain & If I knew certainly where the
lands lie I could then write to the Go
about them you may perceive that the
of Virginia is disposed if the
any just Claim to those La
~~matter but~~ as for the Ho

Determined to do themselves Justice however I
would fain make up all Matters between them
to which end it is absolutely necessary that
the Interpreter be sent that I may know more
fully the Indians pretences their ~~Settlements~~ Sentiments of
this insult & their future Intentions Such
treacherous Hostilities are not to be suffered
& if this Business be not made up and the
Indians do not for the future desist from ye
Like the Consequences will be very bad And you
will instruct the Interpreter to represent
things to the 6 Nations in such a Manner as
may make them Sensible that that Hostility
Committed by them, at a time when all the
Governm^ts & the Indian Nations depending on
them, looked upon themselves & the 6 Nations as
Inviolably united in the Covenant Chain, was an
Act of the highest Treachery & breach of faith,
I could not nor can I hardly yet bring my self to
believe that the Sachims were Consenting or privy
to that Excursion, if they are not, they ought
openly & Explicitly to disclaim it, to punish
the Offenders and by all means to prevent the
like for the future, which in my Opinion can
only be done by forbidding the ffrench to come
into their Country.

Upon the Whole you will perceive that
the Governm^t of Virginia has a Sharp resentm^t
the injury and if the Indians do not (as
btedly they were the Aggressors) make
ment for it in a Suitable Manner, it may

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I fear produce very ill Consequences
wherein this & all the provinces may
Wherefore I would have you use your
Endeavours to effect it & that Speedily
the Governor of Virginia desiring an Ans
as soon as may be

If the Interpreter finds they claim an
Lands in Virginia and Maryland he
to know what they are, where they lie
and what they demand for them as in
Governor Gooches Letter he should likewise
inform himself whether there were any
White men in that party & who they are

If the Indians upon Conference with
the Interpreter upon the Matters mentioned
will depute some of their Sachims to
treat with you about them at Albany
I shall like it very well I am

Gentlemen &c

Which Draught having been read was appro
of by the Board

At a Council held at the Councill
Chamber in the City of New York
ye 28th day of Aprill 1748.

The Honble George Clarke Esqr his Majesty

Mr Kennedy
Mr Chief Justice
Mr Cortlandt
Mr Lane
Mr Horsmanden

Minute of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

[New-York Bundle, Gg., p. 87. No. 7.]

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs the 2d of May 1743 at the City of Albany.

PRESENT—		
	Myndert Schyler	Reyer Gerritse
	Rutger Bleeker	Abraham Cuyler
	John De Peyster	John Rutherford
	Cornelis Cuyler	John Lansingh.
	Dirck Ten Brook.	

This Board sent the Interpreter to Onondage with the following Message to the Sachims of the six Nations of Indians

Brethren

According to the promise the Commissrs of Indian Affairs made to the Sachims of the Mohawks who came to Albany in February last, in the name of the six Nations, with a Belt of Wampum, to speak with them concerning the unhappy affairs between some of His Majesties English Subjects and a party of your people at the back of Virginia, I am now sent to inform you that your Brother our Governour has received a letter from the Governor of Virginia with another from a Colonel who was but a few miles from the place where that affair happened and who doubtless was well informed thereof. He says that a party of Indians of the Six Nations appeared upon their frontiers in a hostile manner and killed and carried away horses &ca upon which the Inhabitants of that neighbourhood went with their arms for their own security to know from those Indians what might be the meaning or reason of their thus treating the English, with whom you had so lately entered into a more strict alliance than ever by the Treaty made at Albany with our Governour in 1740, And accordingly when they came up with them, on the 18th of December they sent a man with a signal of peace to them, who they killed upon the spott and then fired upon the other English without any manner of provocation, whereupon the people of Virginia, out of a principle of self preservation were obliged to return the fire, Now we have performed our promise in giving you a true and exact account of this affair.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

The Commissioners of Indian affairs have further ordered me to tell you That they think you can't but be ashamed and confused when you hear that among those people who so lately and so solemnly took into the Covenant Chain all His Majesties subjects to the Southward, and unite yourselves with them so as to become one flesh and blood, there should yet be such false, treacherous base wretches as those are who have committed this horrid barbarous murder, And that they are confident this affair will be resented by you the Sachims, Who we doubt not but were ignorant of this matter, But that now you must certainly believe that all what those Indians have said about the English attacking them first is notoriously false, for that they killed the man who was sent to speak with them with a token of peace in his hand, And people who will be guilty of such cruel actions, can not certainly be believed a word they say, for as cruel as they are, there is yet so much shame left as would make them blush to own it.

The Governour of Virginia has desired our Governor that he would demand of you the reasons of this Transaction and that he would let him know as soon as possible what your answer is, for that he is amazed at such treatment and does not know what to think of it, That he can't think of any reason that has been given you to use his people in such a manner especially since all the Governments to the Southward had so lately entered into a a more strict alliance with you than ever, by the Treaty of Union in 1740, Which they all have and always would have observed inviolable.

If you had any reason to be disgusted at the people of Virginia, you should have acquainted us therewith that we might in a peaceable manner have obtained satisfaction for you, and if you have any thing as yet to say against them, We desire you will let us know what it is.

It is your indispensable duty to express your abhorrence of this affair, and to keep your men for the future at home, which we also expect you will do. You know very well that your people broke the Covenant Chain in going to fight to the Southward whether they intended it against English or Indians, So that you ought to desire our Governour to intercede for you and to make up this breach with the Governor of Virginia, which we doubt not but he will do upon the intercession of our Governor.

Mr Bleecker

If you can hear from the Sachims that they claim any lands to the Southward, you are to enquire where they lie and what they demand for them in satisfaction. And also enquire whether any white people were among the party.

The Interpreter being returned from Onondage Reports to this Board that he had said to the Sachims there as he was ordered. And that they answered him as follows.

Brethren

We the Sachims of the Six Nations have now according to our Desire of you heard what has come to your Ears of the sorrowfull accident between some of our Brethren of Virginia and some of our people, You tell us that you are informed that our people were the aggressors, That our men came in a hostile manner and killed their Cattle and that our Men killed the man sent by our brethren with a Token of Peace in his hand, and that then the Virginia people were obliged to defend themselves. If these things are so, then we are certainly greatly to blame. But on the contrary our men say That they have been very hardly used by our Brethren of Virginia, who took some days time to get themselves ready to destroy us, which the event proves they would have done had it been in their power, and that only for killing a few cattle, which we do not deny to have done for our subsistance, And that all we did kill one Hog, one Calf and one Horse and we took away one Cask Syder, this is all the damage of which the Virginia people so much complain to have been done before the Engagement. When we passed thro' Pensylvania we were treated very kindly by the Inhabitants, but as soon as we entered into Virginia Government we observed a different behaviour from the first house to the last, And when we had passed them we were overtaken by this party who first fired upon us, so that most certainly we can't be the Occasion of this mischief.

The Governour of Virginia demands from us the reason of using his people thus ill, he having never given us any reason for such usage, We say that we have no reason to be disgusted at him or his people or for using them ill, and if we had any pretensions upon him any way, we would have made it known to our Brother the Governor of New York, We have now told you all the mischief we have done, and how we have been used for killing a few cattle.

We the Sachims do acknowledge that our men ought not to have gone there, and do declare that we have used all our skill and authority that none should go a fighting and that those that went did go without our knowledge or consent which is all that we can say or do.

We are inclined to make up this breach in the Covenant Chain and are willing to come to Albany for that purpose whenever we shall have notice of the time that shall be most convenient. But we would be very glad that the Governor of Virginia was himself present, when we should have opportunity face to face to talk more fully of this matter & to reconcile more effectually.

Gave a Belt.

The Indians told the Interpreter that there were not any white people in the party, but that a young fellow who is half Indian & half Christian was with them who had blue eyes which was the occasion of the mistake.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs to Lieutenant-Governor Clarke.

[New-York Bundle Gg., p. [illegible], No. 8.]

No. 8.

Albany 30, May 1743.

May it please your Honor

We have rec'd. your Honoures letter of the 27th of last month and have according to your Honor's orders sent the Interpreter up to Onondage with instructions conformable to your Honor's directions, which are here inclosed and also the Answer which the Sachims of the Six Nations made thereto, your Honor will perceive thereby that the six Nations do not make any pretence on any lands in the Government of Virginia, But on the contrary declare that they had not any reason to abuse the people there, or to be any ways displeased with them. And that after using their utmost endeavours, it was not in their power to stop their people from going to fight to the Southward. But yet it seems by their Answer that they think the Virginia people used their men very ill in following them in a hostile manner only for killing a few cattle and in firing upon them thrice, as they say, before they returned it, they say farther that the Officer which is left alive knows what they say to be truth, and that he could not deny it in their presence. But upon the whole the Sachims are inclined to make up the breach and to come to Albany for that purpose at any time that shall be fixed upon. But desire earnestly that the Governor of Virginia may be present.

It is certainly of the greatest consequence to all the Northern colonies that this affair should some way or other be reconciled, and that [illegible] a very short time, which way to bring it about we do not know. But think it would be best that Collo. Gooch should either come himself or send a deputy here (which your Honour knows is the only place where our Indians will treat of publick affairs) in order to a reconciliation and at the same time we imagine that if a few of

Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of
Affairs at Albany the 2d May

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Rutg.s Bleeker
John DePeyster
Cornelius Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse
Abraham Cuyler
John Rutherford
John Lansingh

This board received a Letter from his Hon.r the Lieu
Governour whereupon they Sent the Interpreter to
Onondage With the following Message to the Sach
of the Six Nations –

Brethren

According to Our promise made to the Mohawks who
Came in Feb.y Last with a belt of Wampum in the Name
the Six Nations, to Speak with us Concerning the Skirmi
between a party of your people and some of his majesties E
subjects at the back of Virginia, we Now send up the Inte
-ter to Inform you that your Brother Corlaer Our Governo
Has rec.d a Letter from the Gover.r of Virginia with Another
II 248 from a Coll.o who was but a few Miles distant from the plac
where that Affair Happened and who doubtless was well –
Informed thereof. He says that a party of Indians of the Si
Nations Appeared upon their frontiers in a Hostile Manner
Killing and Carying away Horses &c. upon which the Inhabi-
-tants of the Neighbourhood went with their Arms for their own
security to Know from those Indians what Might be the
Meaning or their reason for thus Treating the English with –
whom they had so Lately Entered Into a More strict Allianc
than Ever by the Treaty at Albany with the Gov.r of New York,
And Accordingly when they Came up with them on the 18th Day
of December they Sent a Man with a signall of peace in his hand
to them whom they killed on the Spot and then fired upon the
other English without Any provocation, whereupon the English
out of a principle of Self preservation were Obliged to return –
the fire, Now we Have performed our promise and hav

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Given An Exact Account of this whole Affair Whereon We give
A Belt —

Brethren You Must Certainly be Ashamed and Amazed that among — you who so Lately and so Solemnly took into the Covenant Chain All His Majty^s. Subjects to the Southward both English and Indians there should yet be such false base Treacherous Wretches as those are who have Committed this Horrid Murder at the back of Virginia; We Are Confident that this affair will be resented By the Indians, who We Doubt Not but were Ignorant of this Matter, and Must Certainly now believe that All that those Indians have said About the English Attacking them first is Notoriously false for that they killed the man that was sent to speak with them with a — Signal of peace in his Hand And people who will be guilty of such Base Barbarous and Cruel Actions, Cannot, ought not to Be Believed A Word they say about it, For bad as they Are, So much Shame is Left as Would make them blush to own It —

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A
The Govern^r. of Virginia has desired our Gov^r. to Enquire of you the reason of this Usage and to Lett him know As soon As possible, for that he is Amazed At such Treatment And Does Not know What to think of It. that he Cant think of Any manner of reason that has been given to by his people in this — Manner; Especially Since the Govern^mts to the Southward and their Indians depended upon the faith of the Treaty you made here in 1740. With our Govern^r. in their behalf, which they Intend to observe Inviolably.

If you had Any reasons to be disgusted At the people of Virginia you — should have made them known to Us that we might in A peaceable manner have obtained Satisfaction for you — — and If you have yet Any thing to Alledge Against them, We desire that you will Inform the Interpreter thereof. It is your Indispensable Duty to Express your Abhorrence of this Affair And to Keep your Young Men At home for the future —

You know Very Well that your people broke the Covenant Chain in going — to fight to the Southward Whether they Intended it against English or — Indians, so that you ought to desire our Governour to Intercede and

Make up this Breach for you with the Governour of Virginia which we Doubt but upon his Intercession he will do. —

This board Desires the Interpreter to Enquire whether Any white people were Among the party of Indians and Also If he Should Hear that the Sachims Claimed Any Lands to the Southward to Know where they Lye and what they Ask in Satisfaction for them

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At A Meeting of the Comissioners of Indian Affairs At Albany 30th May 1743. —

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Nicolaes Bleecker
John Lansingh
Rutg.r Bleecker
Philip Schuyler
Peter Winne

The following Letter was wrote to his Hon.r the Lieu.t Governour —

May it please your Hon.r

We have rec.d your Honours Letter of the 27th Last Mo. And have According to your Hon.rs orders sent the Interpreter up to Onondage with Instructions Conformable to your Honours directions which are here Inclosed and Also the Answer which the Sachims of the Six Nations made thereto. Your Hon.r will perceive thereby that the Sachims do not make Any pretence on Any Lands in the Governm.t of Virginia, but on the contrary declare that they had not Any reason to Abuse the people there. And that after using their Utmost Endeav.rs it was not in their power to Stop their people from going to fight to the Southward. But yett it seems by their Answer that they think the people of Virginia used their men very Ill in following them in a Hostile manner only for Killing a few Cattle and that when they overtook them they fired upon them thrice before it was returned by their people. They say farther that the Officer which is left Alive knows very well that what they say is

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His Excellency acquainted the Board that he has received a Letter from Lieut. Lindesay at Oswego and the Commissioners for Indian Affairs Complaining of one George Swan for his abusive behaviour to the Commanding Officer at Oswego & the said Commissioners And also to the Indians And of that he threatned to Go over to the French And assist them in the taking of Oswego

The Board taking the same into Consideration And the Distance of Oswego And that there was no Fond to defray the Expence of bringing him from thence did Advise his Excellency to Order Letters to be wrote to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs directing them to apprehend the said George Swan & bind him Over to his good behaviour as soon as ever he Comes to Albany & direct them to write to the Commissary at Oswego in the mean time to oversee him and if he does not amend his Conduct to bind him over there & in Case he does not give very good security to send him prisoner to Albany.

This far Minutes of Council sent Home.

At a Council Held ~~the~~ at the Council Chamber in the City of New York the 11th May 1744

Present
His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Esqr

Mr Kennedy Mr Lane
Mr Ch: Justice
Mr Cortlandt Mr Horsmanden

The following Warrants having been read as Usual were signed by his Excellency. Vizt

his Excelly for Presents to be made to the Ind. £
two Years from the 13 June 1742 to the 13 instant. 800.
for his Voyage & Expences in going to Albany 150.
Moore for Money paid by him on Acct
prosecution of a Counterfeiter of
of Credit of this Colony —— £26:2

Ph Livingston &c

The petition of Philip Livingston Junr.
Henry Holland praying his Majesty's
Letters patent for four thousand acres
of a certain Tract of Land by them pu
of the Native Indian proprietors there
situate lying & being in the County of Al
on a Branch of Hudsons River above
Saraghtoge Bounded Westerly by the L
purchased by John Rutger Bleeker, Jacob
Rutger Bleeker & Jacob Mase Beginning
the North East Line of said Lands on the
West Bank of the River where the said Line
crosses the River Thence North fifty two
Degrees thirty Minutes West One hundred
and eighty one Chains Then North twenty
nine Degrees thirty Minutes East two
hundred and sixty three Chains then South
fifty two Degrees thirty Minutes East two
hundred and forty two Chains then South
twenty nine Degrees thirty Minutes West
two hundred and sixty three Chains, then
North fifty two Degrees thirty Minutes
West to the place where begun the said
Tract Containing upwards of six thousand
Acres. Was presented to the Board & Read

The petition of John Baptist Van
Renselaer in behalf of himself Ja
Yates and others praying his Exc
grant to them the said John Bap
Renselaer and Joseph Yates
Licence to purchase in his
of the Native Indian pro

Quantity of 16000 Acres of a parcel of vacant Land lying in the County of Albany, in Order to enable them to obtain his Majesty's Letters patent for twelve thousand Acres thereof. Was presented to the Board & Read—

Ordered that the said petitions be referred to the Gentlemen of the Council or any five of them.

His Excellency withdrawing the Gentn of the Council Resolved themselves into a Committee to Consider of the said petitions.

The Committee having duely weighed & Considered of the said petitions and being ready to make their Report thereon And his Excellency acquainted therewith ./—

His Excellency returned to the Council Chamber and took his Seat ——

Ordered that the said Report be made immediately.

Then Mr Hornanden Chairman of the Committee to whom the said petitions were referred In his place Reported that the Committee had duely weighed & Considered the said petitions and were of Opinion that his Excellency might grant the prayer thereof

Which Report on the Question being put was agreed to & approved of

And the Board did humbly advise his Excellency to grant to the Petitioners Philip Livingston Junr and Henry Holland his Majestys Letters patent for the Lands prayed for in their said petitions; and to John Baptist Renselaer and Joseph Yates a Licence to purchase Lands described in their said Petition ——

Present
Capt Rutherford
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Hendk Ten Eyck
Peter Winne
Rutger Bleker
Nicholas Bleeker
John Depeyster

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany 2th March 1742/3.

A Mohawk Indian came with seven hands of Wampum to Acquaint this Board that the Interpreter & two other Men from Philadelphia were come to Onondage to Speak with the Six Nations That the Mohawks therefore desire our Interpreter may be sent up with them to hear what shall pass at that meeting—

This Board resolved that the Interpreter go to Onondage, & that he observe the following orders

Mr Jacobus Bleeker

You are to go to Onondage, where we hea that some People from Philadelphia are arived to treat with the Six Nations, & when you come there you are to inform your self what those people shall propose to the Sachims of the Six Nations & what Answer will be given them

You are to tell the Sachims of the Six Nations at Onondage, that we are Sorry that such a Sorrowfull Accident has happened at the Back of Virginia, between some English & a party of their people, that we have not yet got a certain Account of that matter, & know nothing of it but by common Report, that as soon as we shall know ye certainty thereof, we will acquaint ym therewith, And that we hope it Will not be the Occasion of a breach in the Treaties between them, & any of his Majesties English Subjects, But that upon the Whole, we desire that they wou not be uneasy about it, nor take any Resolution without the advice & consent us their Brethren, Whereupon you are to give them this Belt of Wampum

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany 20th March 1742/3

Present
Nicholas Bleeker
Cornelius Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Hend.k Ten Eyck
John Lansingh
Rutger Bleeker
John De Peyster

The Interpreter being returned from Onondage brings the following Account.

That According to his Instructions he went up to Onondage, but that the People from Philadelphia had not been there, but had sent a Message to Onondage to Speak with the Six Nations, upon which account this meeting had been called, which was broak up before he came there, that as soon as came he called all the Sachims together, & According to his orders enquired from them what had been proposed to them by the Government of Pensilvania, & what Answer they had made thereto, To which they Answer'd.

That the Pensilvania People had desired that the Traders of their province might go & come & Trade as usual unmolested of the Six Nations. And

That the Six Nations should come to Philadelphia to Receive payment of some Land, which the Proprietor has from them for which they are not yet paid

That they desire that the affair with the Virginia People should not be any Occasion of any breach in their Covenant Chain, for that they had no hand in it, And did not know from whence it proceeded, but that as soon as knew it they would inform the Six Nations

And that they had given them the following Answer That they will Treat their People kindly wherever they meet them, And that they will not in anywise molest them, And that they could not this year go to Philadelphia by Reason of the Misfortune to the Southward, but that the next year they would go, And that they will not be the Occasion of a breach in the Covenant Chain but that they will do their part to Preserve the same entire.

That then he the Interpreter Communicated to the Sachims the Remainder of what he was Ordered

To which they Answered.

That they thanked their Brethren for what had been said, & do not doubt but their Brethren would use their Indeavour to make up the breach between them & the Virginia People, which they had concluded in their General Meeting to do, if the Virginia People are so inclined, that it shall not be wanting of their Side, And that they will not make themselves uneasy about it, till farther News from Virginia. We expect our Brethren will inform us what the Governour of Virginia intends to do, Assoon as they shall know it, And as to the Covenant Chain, they promise to keep it Inviolable, & that no Intriegues of the Devil himself shall induce them to break it, Nor will they suffer any of their People to go a fighting nor even to go from home, on any Account but to Stay at Home, to take care of their Castles & Families.

The Interpreter informs this Board that as the Indians tell the Story of the Fight to the Southward, the English fired first upon them & that four Indians were killed, & that the other twenty Six are all returned home, their party having Consisted of 30, that eight English were killed, And two much Wounded, they Computed the English to have been about forty in all.

Exd

No. 3.
March 20: 1742/3.

Copy Letter from the Comrs for Indian Affairs to Lieut Gov Clarke with Copy of their Minutes relating to a Conference with the Indians relating to the Skirmish in Virginia
Sent before No. 2 was received

Albany 30th May 1743

May it please your Honour

We have received your Honours Letter of the 27th of last Month, and have according to your Honours Order sent the Interpreter up to Onondage with Instructions conformable to your Honours Directions, which are here inclosed and also the Answer which the Sachims of the six Nations made thereto, Your Honour will perceive thereby that the six Nations do not make any pretence on any Lands in the Government of Virginia, But on the contrary declare that they had not any Reason to abuse the People there or to be any ways displeased with them And that after using their utmost Endeavours, it was not in their power to stop their people from going to fight to the Southward. But yet it seems by their Answer that they think the Virginia People used their Men very ill in following them in a hostile manner only for killing a few Cattle and in firing upon them thrice as they say before they returned it They say farther that the Officer which is left alive knows what they say to be truth and that he could not deny it in their Presence But upon the whole the Sachims are inclined to make up the Breach and to come to Albany for that purpose at any time that shall be fixed upon But desire earnestly that the Governor of Virginia may be present.

It is certainly of the greatest Consequence to all the Northern Colonies that this Affair should some way or other be reconciled and that in a very short time, which Way to bring it about we do not know. but think it would be best that Coll.o Gooch should either come himself or send a Deputy here (which your Honour knows is the only place where our Indians will treat of publick Affairs) in order to a Reconciliation. & at the same time we imagine that if a few of those — — Southern Indians were brought along against whom our Indians have so long warred, that it would induce our Indians to have a stricter Regard to the Treaty of peace made with your Honour in their behalf in 1740 If this Affair be not settled in a short time we are very apprehensive some barbarous faithless Indians living scattering from their Castles will again go & murder upon the frontiers of Virginia which is not in our power to prevent. We have already had certain Information that a party of seven such Rascals living near Schaweno have lately been upon the March but were stopped by a Castle of Cayouges who lived that way. We have sent a Message by two Indians who were here upon their own Business to desire the Sachims about Shaweno to stop any party of Indians who may be so wicked as to go that way which we believe they will very readily do.

What we have said we submit to your Honours wiser Judgment and can say no more but express our earnest desire that this unhappy Affair may be brought to speedy issue by some means or other Which if it be not done will prove the greatest Evil to this Land that it ever yet felt.

We are your Honours most
humble & most obedient
Servants

Myndert Schuyler
Jn' De Peyster
Johannis Lansing Junr.
Nicolaes Bleeker
Rutger Bleeker
Stevanis Groesbeek

The Honble Geo Clarke

N° 8

May 30.^{d} 1743-

Copy Letter from the Com^{rs}
of Indian Affairs, concerning
their Message to & proceedings with
the Indians. in the Affair of the
Skirmish at Virginia.

in M^{r} Clarke's of June 19. 1743.

Makeing this Breach for you with the Governour of Virginia which we doubt but upon his Intercession he will do. —

This board desires the Interpreter to Enquire whether any white people were among the party of Indians and also if he should hear that the sachims Claim'd any Lands to the Southward to the where they Live and what they ask in satisfaction for them

Att a Meeting of the Commissioners o
Indian Affairs At Albany 30th. Ma
1743. —

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Nicolaes Bleeker
John Lansingh
Rutg. Bleeker
Philip Schuyler
Peter Winne

The following Letter was Wrote to his Hon.r the Lieut. Governour —.

May it please your Hon.r

We have rec.d your Honours Letter of the 27th. Last ins And have According to your Hon.rs orders sent the Interpreter up to Onondage with Instructions Conformable to you Honours directions which are here Inclosed and Also the Answer which the sachims of the Six Nations made thereon. Your Hon.r will perceive thereby that the sachims do not make any pretence on any Lands in the Governm.t of Virginia; but on the contrary declare that they had not any reason to Abuse the People there. And that after useing their Uttmost Endeav.rs it was not in their power to stop their people from going to fight to the Southward. But yett it seems by their Answer that they think the people of Virginia Used their men very Ill in following them in a Hostile manner only for killing a few Cattle and that when they overtook them they fired upon them thrice before it was returned by their people. They say farther that the Officer which is left alive knows very well that what they say is

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Truth: But upon the whole It seems the Sachims are —
Inclined to make up the breach and to come to Albany
for that purpose at any time that shall be fixed upon
but desire that the Gov.r of Virginia be present ——

It is Certainly of Great Consequence to this and All the
Neighbouring provinces that this Affair should Some way
or Other be reconciled and in a very Short time, which —
way to bring It About we do not know But think It would be
Best that Coll.o Gooch Should Come himself or at least send
a Deputy here; which your Hon.r knows is the only place —
where our Indians will treat of publick Affairs in order to
a Reconciliation whereto the Indians are really Inclined
And we Imagine that If a few of the Southern Indians were
brought with Him that it would Induce our Indians to Have a
Stricter regard to the peace made with your Honour in their
behalf in the year 1746. If it be not made up we are Apprehen-
II -sive some vagabonds Living at some distance from their —
249f Castles will again go and Murder the people upon the frontiers
of Virginia. We have Already had Certain Informations
that Seven Indians living near Shawano have already been
upon the March, But were Stoped by a Castle of Cayouges who
Live to the Southward.

We have sent a message by two Indians who Live to the
Southward to Desire the Sachims About Shawano to Stop Any
party of Indians that May be so wicked as to go against
the Inclinations of the Sachims to renew Hostilities against
his Maj.ts Subjects which we Believe they will readily do.
We Can say no more But Express Our Earnest Desire that
this Affair be By some means or other made up — We are

The Interpreter being returned from Onondago brings
following report of his Message

That Pursuant to his Instructions of the 2d Instant he ha
been to Onondago where He Mett the Sachims of the Six
Nations and Told them what he was directed, whereto
the Sachims Ansd. As follows.

Brethren We the Six Nations Have now Heard According to Our
desire What account you have of the Affair to the Southwar
by which We are Certainly greatly in fault, and have been
the Aggressors in this Melancholy Accident between us and Ou
Brethren of Virginia; you Say Also that Our young Men Came
upon the Confines of that Government in A Hostile Manner
and that when the party of English overtook them, they Sent
A Man with a token of Peace in his Hand and that our People
Shot him without any provocation and that then the English
II 250 were obliged to fire in their own Defence. If these things are
so Brethren, We are greatly to Blame. But our people who
were in the Action Absolutely Deny it. and Say that they have
been Very Ill used by the Brethren of Virginia who prepared
themselves three or four Days to fall upon us and Destroy us
and that only for killing our Hogs, our Calf and Our young —
Horse, We were well used by the people of Pensilvania
but no sooner did we Come into the Government of Virginia
But we perceived a Change of Conduct and they Sought
from the first House we Came too, to the Last to destroy
us and after we had passed them Severall Miles they —
followed us and Overtook us and then fired upon us without
any provocation but what is Above said, and It is absolutely
false that any of our people fired till they Were fired upon
by them So that they are the Occasion of this unhappy
Affair and not We — Gave a Belt —

250 R

Brethren We acknowledge our people ought not to have gone there but it was not in our power to prevent them for which we always used our utmost Endeavours and more Especially since the Last peace made with the S^{o} Indians —

The Govern^{r} of Virginia desires you to ask us what reason we had to use his people in this manner, we acknowledge that we have not any Reason to use his people ill and have not done it. and if we had had any thing against him we would ~~Long~~ Immediately have Informed you thereof that it might Be redressed in a friendly manner.

Brethren We the Six Nations are Inclined to make up the breach in the Covenant Chain and are willing to come to Albany for that purpose at any time that shall be appointed

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We desire that the Gov^{r} of Virginia may be then present that we may have an opportunity to speak with Each other — George Cloet

The Interpreter says that the Indians who were in the action told him that no white people had been with them

At a Meeting of the Com^{rs} of Indian Affairs 12th June 1748.

Present
Myndt. Schuyler
Cornelius Cuyler
Reyr. Gerritse
Hend^{k} Ten Eyck
Ed. Holling
Nicol. Bleeker
Abra. Cuyler
Jere. V. Rensselaer
Rut. Bleeker

Eedras a Sachim of the Mohawks says that four of the Cherikees are come in the Senecas Country who say — That 100 men more of that Nation are upon the Way to come there to confirm the peace and that he is sent by the Mohawks to Inform the Com^{rs} thereof. —

The Governor then told the Indians that the Council was going to Consider what to give them upon which they withdrew and on a Conference with the Speaker it was resolved to make the following Present Viz:—

To Shikellimo ten Pounds to Sachsidora five Pounds to Shikellimos two Sons six Pounds which with the Expences in Entertaining them while here was order'd to be paid by the Treasurer

The Board recommended it to the Governor to send a Copy of Conrad Weisers Report as well to the Governor of Maryland as to the Governor of Virginia and to write to both Governors in such Manner as he should think proper on the Occasion

Memorandum. May 3d: 1743.

The Assembly by two of their Members acquainted the Governor that they had met according to their Adjournment and were ready to receive any thing he might have to lay before them To which the Governor answer'd that if he had any thing to Communicate to the House he would do it by a Message and if the House had any thing to lay before him he should be ready to receive it

May 4th. — Two Members of the Assembly waited upon the Governor & acquainted him that the House was inclined to adjourn to the first Day of August next unless he had something to lay before them that might require their longer Stay To which the Governor answer'd that he had nothing to lay before the House at this Time nor had he any objection to the Time proposed

At a Council held at Philada. June 6th. 1743.

Present:

The Honble George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor
Samuel Preston — Clement Plumsted
Thomas Lawrence — Samuel Hasell } Esqrs.
William Till — Robert Strettell

After reading the Minutes of the preceding Council which were approv'd the Governor order'd the Secretary to read the Draught of his Letter to Col. Gooch in which he inclosed Conrad Weisers Report of his second Journey to Shamokin —

Philada. April 25th. 1743 —

As I made an Offer of my Mediation to the Indians of the six Nations imediately after I was informed of their unhappy Skirmish with some of the Inhabitants of the back parts of your Government and you have been since pleased in your Letter of the 8th of February last to signify to me that my good Offices would be acceptable I now transmit by a special Messenger a Copy of the Report made by our Indian Interpreter (who is a Man of great Probity and a thorough Knowledge in Indian affairs) on the several Matters he was charged with Shikellimo came down with him to this Town & confirmed the whole by word of Mouth before the Council here And as he is a person of Consequence & Indians always expect to be well rewarded for their Trouble I have taken care to send him & his fellow Travellers home well satisfied As the Answer of the six Nations in what relates to Virginia is very far from breathing a Spirit of Revenge I cannot but promise my self that it will prove satisfactory to you and consequently that I shall have the pleasure of having been in some Degree instrumental as well in preventing a further Effusion of Blood as in restoring a friendship which the Policy of his Majesties Colonies in this part of his Dominions had at all Times cultivated with great Care and Expence and seems to me more particularly necessary in this Critical Juncture From the Interpreters private Conversation with Shikellimo you will observe that the six Nations insist upon the Virginians having been the Agressors And to be plain from all the Circumstances I have been able to Collect I am of that Opinion Had Mr. Pattin been himself in the Action his Letter from the Character you give him would have had greater weight with me tho' there are some Things in it that upon a Strict Examination appear inconsistent & improbable but as he received his information from others who found it necessary to lay the Blame on the Indians to excuse their own Rashness his Veracity is no ways concerned And if the Inhabitants of the back parts of Virginia have no more Truth and Honesty than some of ours I should make no scruple to prefer an Iroquois Testimony to theirs The Indians own that they kill'd some Hoggs to asswage their Hunger which joined to their Threats last year in Case they were not paid for their Lands seems to me to have been the fatal Cause of the Skirmish, Had they designed Hostilities it is not probable they would have trusted themselves in any of the white Inhabitants Houses as some of them did upon their Invitation tho' only with a design to scare them I shall not enter into a more particular Examination of the Facts as I cannot Doubt but you have been since —

been since very fully inform'd of them Nothing now remains but to take the Hatchet out of their Heads that is I suppose to send Commissioners to Albany to declare your Concern for the rashness of your remote Inhabitants and at the same time to make them a present This done they will enter into a friendly Treaty with You about the Land when they Treat with the Governor of Maryland at Harris's ffery on Sasquehanna which will be next Spring Whatsoever measures you shall think fit to take I am sure & Confident they will be the most prudent and equitable but you will give me Leave to insist, that as the six Nations have suspended their Resentments & have order'd their ffriends to lay aside their Arms at my request, you will be pleas'd to take the most effectual Measures on your part to prevent Hostilities from being exercised against them until you shall have signified your Resolutions to me The Messenger is order'd to wait your own Time for an Answer which I shall not fail to transmit forwith to Shamokin in Order to its being Convey'd to the Indian Council at Onondago If it shall be thought that I can be further serviceable You may use the Greatest freedom in laying Your Commands upon me as I am &c.

Then the Secretary read Col. Gooch's Answer which was likewise order'd to be transcribed into the Council Book and is as follows —

Sr/

the Service you have done the Publick in Mediating so successfully for Virginia and bringing the Indians after our Late unhappy Skirmish to a Sense of Humanity is a very Sensible Pleasure to me I laid your Letter before the Council who beg you to accept their most gratefull Acknowledgements tho' as is commonly the Lot of good natur'd Men at the same Time we thank you for what is past we are the occasion of fresh Trouble by by pleading for the Continuance of your good Offices A journey to Albany at this Season to take the Hatchet out of their Heads is a Concession we would willingly avoid And therefore we request that You will be pleas'd to send your honest Interpreter once more to the Indian Chiefs and if possible prevail with them to accept through Your Hands a present from Us of £100 Sterg value in such Goods as you think proper as a token of our sincere Disposition to preserve Peace and friendship with them And as an Earnest that we will not fail to send Commissioners next Spring at the Time and to the place that shall be agreed upon to treat with them concerning the Lands in Dispute — If what the six Nations insist upon, be true, that we were the Aggressors the matter has been greatly misrepresented to me and I should be much concerned But since by your kind interposition the Cure for past injuries and the Preservative against future ones is applied I shan't controvert the ffact and You may depend upon it no fresh Hostilities shall be Exercised against them Had I known of the good Understanding and how firmly the ffriendship between Your Province and the Indians is Establish'd I should not have Troubled the Governor of New York on this Subject —

I am very sincerely and with much respect

Sr Your most Obedient Humble Servt.

May 7th. 1743.

William Gooch.

It was the Opinion of the Board that Conrad Weiser should be sent for imediatly and dispatch'd to Onondago with the following Instructions

Instructions for Conrad Weiser Esqr. Interpreter for the Government of Pennsylvania with the Indians of the six Nations

You are forthwith to proceed for Onondago and there You are to acquaint the Chiefs of the six Nations met in Council —

That the Governor & Council of Virginia have express'd an intire Satisfaction in my Mediation and have very thankfully acknowledg'd my Services in healing the Breach occasion'd by the Late unhappy Skirmish between some of their back Inhabitants and some Indians of those Nations —

That they have given me the strongest assurances that no fresh Hostilities shall be exercised agt. them

That they have requested the Continuance of my good offices and that I would send You as being a person in whom I can confide to desire them to receive through my Hands a Present from that Governmt. Of one hundred Pounds Sterling Value in such Goods as I think proper as a token of their sincere Disposition to preserve Peace and ffriendship with them and as an earnest that they will not fail to send Commissioners next Spring at the Time and to the Place that shall be agreed upon to treat with them concerning the Lands in Dispute —

That the said one hundred Pounds Sterling is already lodged by the Governor of Virginia in my —

Lands for that Purpoſe and ſhall be laid out in ſuch Goods as ſhall be most agreeable to them —

And Lastly after you are perfectly well Satisfied of the like good Diſpoſitions in the Indians of the ſix Nations and they have Consented to accept of the preſent offerd you are to agree with them upon the Time and place of meeting next Spring for treating with the Government of Virginia concerning the Lands in Diſpute —

Given under my Hand & the Leſser Seal of the Province of Penſylvania this 18th. Day of June 1743.

Then the Governor informed the Board that Robert Dunning John Canon & Esther Harris were waiting at the Council Door in order to lay before them a Depoſition made before Justice Hogg by one James Hendricks ſervant to an Indian Trader at Allegheny who had depoſed that he had ſeen the Indians there in purſuit of some of the Traders And that he had heard the discharge of two or more Guns from whence he verily believed that the purſued Traders were murderd and at the ſame Time declared his apprehenſions that the Indians deſigned to cutt off all the Traders in those parts which had alarmed the Inhabitants of Lancaster County to that Degree that ſeveral had left their Habitations And that they were diſpatch'd as Meſsengers to inform the Government of this and to receive Directions what to do Whereupon they were called in and Hendricks Depoſition was read and likewiſe two other Depoſitions made by two other Indian Traders who depoſed that they were deſired by some Indians ffriends of theirs to make the best of their Way out of the Indian Country to avoid their being murderd by the Indians who were come to a Resolution to cut off all the white People —

After which Dunning and the others were Examin'd but related no other Particulars than what were contained in the said Depoſitions except some groundleſs inſinuations of one Peter Chartier an Indian Trader — Whereupon the Governor entred into a Detail of the ſeveral Transactions that had lately past between this Government and the ſix Nations from whence he concluded that they might be aſsured there was no Diſpoſition in the Indians to begin a War and that the Informations given by Hendricks and the rest were the Effect of fear & Chartiers Villanous Reports and adviſed them to return imediately to their own Homes and to prevail on their Neighbours to diſperse and remain quiet But they inſisting that it would not be in their power to Satisfy the Minds of the people unleſs some Persons of Credit were to be sent by the Governor, And the Secretary informing the Board that William Parſons and himſelf were to go up to Lancaſter County next week upon ſome buſineſs of the Proprietors, The Governor gave directions to Mr. Peters to inform himſelf in the best Manner he could of the Truth of what had been depoſed and to ſend him ſpeedy intelligence of it And if he found there was no just Grounds for the Peoples fears as he was almost confident there was not that he would uſe his utmoſt endeavours to quiet them and to perſwade the People to return to their Habitations particularly by ſhewing them a Copy of the Meſsages that had paſsed between him & the Indians of the ſix Nations and by putting them in Mind that those Indians had at all Times preſerved their Treaties inviolably with this Government and that from thence & many other Circumstances there is not at this time the least reaſon to apprehend any Treachery from them —

The Governor laid before the Board the following Letter which was wrote by Mr. Cookson at the Inſtance of the Conoy Indians —

May it pleaſe your Honour.

The Indians of the Conoy Town on the East side Sasquehanna in the begining of April Last sent me a Meſsage ſignifying their having something to Communicate to your Honour by me and deſired me to be at Home the 11th. of the same Month on which Day they came down to the Number of 14. I invited them into my Houſe and after ſome time Old Sacks (who is the Chief of that Town) ſpoke to the following Purpoſe. — We deſire you to acquaint our Brother the Governor that our fforefathers came from Piscatua to an Island in Potowmeck and from thence down to Philadelphia in Old Proprietor Penns Time in Order to ſhew their ffriendſhip to the Proprietor That after their return they brought down all their Brothers from Potowmeck to Conejohela on the East ſide Sasquehanna and built a Town there

That the Indians of the ſix Nations told 'em there was Land enough they might chuſe their place of Settlement any where about Sasquehanna

That accordingly they thought fit to remove higher up Sasquehanna to the Conoy Town where they now live And on their first ſettling the Indians of the ſix Nations came down & made their ffire and all the great Men declared the fire of their kindling in token of their Approbation of their ſettling there But that now the Lands all around them being ſettled by white People their hunting is ſpoild And they have been long adviſed by the ſix Nations to leave the place and go higher up the River and ſettle either at the Mouth of Conodoguinett Chiniotta or up at Shamokin —

That now they are come to a Reſolution to remove up to Shamokin and therefore according to their Cuſtom they deſire to acquaint their Brother the Governor therewith that he may know certainly where to find them upon any occaſion, that they will be down at Philadelphia in one Year and then they hope the Governor or ſome Gentlemen at Philadelphia will give them ſomething for their old ffields and in order to ſatisfy your Honour that this Meſsage was ſent down at their inſtance they deſired the String of Wampum herewith ſent to be delivered —

Upon hearing that the Stragling Indians were call'd into their Towns upon Account of the late Skirmiſh in Virginia I told them I hoped they were under no Apprehenſion of ſtaying amongſt the white People eſpecially of this Province for that they might be well aſsured they might remain very ſecure in their Treaty with this Government ſo long as they behav'd agreeably to it To which the Old Man anſwer'd that what had happened in Virginia was no motive at all to their removal That they were under no fear or Apprehenſion of our Peoples uſing them ill And that the ſole reaſon was to be ſettled a little from the Inhabitants for the ſake of their Hunting —

As they obſerved to me form in the thing I thought it would be expected that I ſhould be particular or ſhould have reduc'd it to the neceſsary parts —

I am Yor. Honrs. moſt obedt: Humble Servt.

Lancaster 1st May 1743.

Tho: Cookson —

August 1st. 1743.

The Aſsembly by two of their Members acquainted the Governor that they were met purſuant to their adjournment and if the Governor had any thing to Say before them they were ready to receive it To which the Governor anſwer'd that he had prepared a Meſsage and would ſend it to the Houſe to Morrow —

August 2. the Governor ſent his Secretary with the following written Meſsage and the ſeveral Papers refer'd to Vizt. —

Gentlemen

I have now the pleaſure to tell you that my Mediation between the Government of Virginia & the Indians of the ſix Nations has been ſo far attended with Succeſs that nothing ſeems wanting but the fform of a treaty to reconcile their Differences as well on Account of the late unhappy Skirmiſh as of the Lands claimed by thoſe Indians which both Parties are deſirous ſhould be held next Spring and have given me the ſtrongeſt Aſsurances that no Acts of Hoſtility ſhall be committed in the mean Time The Governor of Mary=land has likewiſe promiſed that Satisfaction ſhall be made them for their Lands ſettled by the People under his Government I can truly ſay that I have ſpared no Pains for no Pains can be too great to accompliſh ſo deſir=able a work as that of Peace and I aſsure my ſelf from thence of Your and every Man's Approbation that has any Sentiments of Humanity or knows how to Value the Reputation or Security that will attend this Government from it's becoming the Reconciler of our Neighbours Quarrels. To avoid Prolixity and for your more particular Information & Satisfaction I have order'd Copies of the moſt material Tranſactions in this Affair to be laid before You —

As this has generally been the Seaſon for finiſhing the Buſineſs of the Year it may not be improper to put you in mind that there are ſtill ſome things undone which imediately concern the Intereſts of the publick: I for my part ſhall be glad of this and every other opportunity of demonſtrating my willingneſs to do every thing that can reaſonably be expected of me —

Aug: 2: 1743.

Geo: Thomas —

August 6th. two members of Aſsembly waited on the Governor & delivered the following anſwer to his Meſsage Vizt. —

May it pleaſe the Governor

We receive with great Satisfaction the account the Governor is pleaſed to give Us that his Mediation between the Government of Virginia & the Indians of the ſix Nations is attended with Succeſs The late unhappy Skirmiſh between ſome of the Inhabitants of that Colony and a party of the ſix Nations to ſuch as Conſidered the diſmal Conſequences that might have attended afforded but a melancholy proſpect —

And as we now find that by the Governor's Care and Diligence the Scene is happily changed the Obſtacles to future Peace removed it merits not only "ours & every mans Approbation" but excites our Gratitude in the return of our hearty thanks. —

This has generally been the Seaſon for finiſhing the buſineſs of the Year, ſuch as appears to Us neceſsary now to be done we have now under our Conſideration and the part which lies before Us we hope in a little Time to compleat And we acknowledge the Obligation we are under for the kind Declaration the Governor is pleaſed to make "of his being glad of this and every other Opportunity of demonſtrating his willingneſs to do every thing that can reaſonably be expected of him."

August 11th. two Members of the aſsembly waited on the Governor and preſented a Bill for removing the Truſtees of the Loan Office and appointing others to execute the ſaid Truſt.

August 13th two of the aſsembly waited on the Governor and inform'd him that ſeveral of their Members being ſick and unable to attend the Houſe was inclinable to riſe aſsoon as poſsible and was therefore deſirous to know his Sentiments on the Bill now before him. To which the Governor anſwer'd that he was ſorry for the Indiſpoſition of the Members and that he was not himſelf very well, but that he had conſider'd the Bill and had it ſtill under Conſideration. —

Eodem Die two Members waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the Houſe propoſes to adjourn this Day to the 30th. of September next if he had nothing to lay before them that might require their longer Stay, to which the Governor anſwer'd That he had no Objection to the Adjournment.

August the 13th. — Conrad Weiſers Report of his Journey to Onondago on the affairs of Virginia in Obedience to the Orders of the Governor in Council 13 June 1743 deliver'd to the Governor the 1st. September

On the 21st. we arrived at Cachiadachse the firſt Town of the Onondagoes about noon I heard that the Meſsenger I had ſent from Oswego had miſsed his Way and did not arrive there I therefore imediately ſent a Meſsenger from this place to the Chief Town about five Miles off to acquaint the Chiefs of that Nation of my coming with a Meſsage from Onas on behalf of Aſsaryquoa They diſpatched Meſsengers that Day to Summon the Council of the ſix Nations my Meſsenger came back & inform'd me that the Houſe of Annwarogon was appointed for our Lodging we ſet out and arriv'd there at three a Clock in the Afternoon after we had eat ſome dry'd Eels boiled in Homony and ſome Matts had been ſpread for Us to lye upon Canaſsatego & Caheshcarowano two of the Chiefs with ſeveral more came to ſee Us & receiv'd Us very kindly They asked how their Brethren did in Philadelphia and in particular the Governor & whether Onas was arrived I anſwer'd that their Brethren in Philadelphia were all well & in the ſame Diſpoſition of Mind as they had left them in Last Year and in particular the Governor their Brother was ſo who according to the Truſt repoſed in him by Onas when he left Philadelphia was always engaged for the good of the Publick — We ſmoaked a Pipe of Philadelphia Tobacco together & had ſome further Diſcourſe on things of no Conſequence —— the 22. early in the Morning Tocanontie (otherwiſe called the black Prince of Onondago) came to ſee Us with Caxhayion and expreſsed their Satiſfaction at my coming to Onondago ſaying You never come without good News from our Brethren in Philadelphia I ſmiled & told him it was enough to kill a Man to come ſuch a Long & bad Road over Hills Rocks Old Trees and Rivers and to fight through a Cloud of Vermine and all kind of Poiſon'd Worms and Creeping things beſides being Loaded with a diſagreeable Meſsage upon which they laugh'd and Tocanontie told me that he was extreamly glad laſt Night to hear I was come to Onondago Canaſsatego and Caheshcarowano with ſeveral more came to ſee Us again and ſpent the Day with Us We had for our Subject of Converſation the Occurrences of our Journey & general News —— the twenty third it was good weather I with Shikellimo viſited Canaſsatego deſired him to meet Us in the Buſhes to have a private Diſcourſe, which he approved of We met a little way diſtant from the Town I brought with me my Inſtructions and the Wampums I had and told him that as he was our particular Friend and well acquainted both with Indian & white Peoples affairs & Cuſtoms I would tell him all my Buſineſs and beg his advice how to ſpeak to every thing when the Council ſhould be met he aſsured me of his good will and affection to the Governor of Penſilvania and all his People and that he would do for me what lay in his Power I then explained my Inſtructions to him and ſhewed him the Wampum he told us that what he had heard of me was very good he muſt firſt go and acquaint Caheshcarowano with it and they would then both ſend for me and Shikellimo and put us in the Way we broke up imediately and Canaſsatego went directly to Caheshcarowano and we to our Lodging in the Afternoon they ſent for me & Shikellimo to the Houſe of Caheshcarowano and I was deſired to bring my Inſtructions and my Wampums with me I went along with the Meſsenger to the Houſe of the ſaid Chief —

Chief where I found to my Surprize all the Chiefs of Onondago met in Council Tocanontie spoke to me after this Manner Brother the Chiefs of Onondago are all of one Body and Soul and of one Mind therefore Canaſsatego and Caheshcarowano have acquainted us with the whole of what had paſsed betwixt You and Canaſsatego in the Bushes you have done very well and prudent to inform the Onondagoes of your Meſsage before the rest of the Counsellors meet since it Concerns chiefly the Onondagoes and it will altogether be left to Us by the Council of the united Nations to answer your Meſsage be therefore not surprized in seeing Us all Met in Council unexpectedly and explain the Paper to Us you have from our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania which I did accordingly and acquainted them with the whole Meſsage they seemed to be very well pleased and promised they would put every thing in such Posture that when the Council of the united Nations arrive I should have an Answer soon and such an one as they did not doubt would be satisfactory to the Governor of Pennsylvania and Aſsaryquoa that they had always so much regard for Onas & his People that they would do any thing for them in their Power and they looked upon the Person that kept House for Onas (meaning the Governor) as if Onas was there himself — I thanked them for their good will and Left them for this Time knowing they had something to do amongst themselves Tocanontie was Speaker ——— The 24th the Council of the Onondagoes sat again Jonnhaty the Captain of the Unhappy Company that had the Skirmish last Winter in Virginia was sent for with two More of his Companions he was desired to tell the Story from the begining how every thing happend which he did he seemd to be a very thoughtful and honest Man and took a deal of Time in telling the Story after he had done I told him I would write it down before I left Onondago. in his Presence to which he agreed and desired that some of the Chiefs might be present when he was to rehearse it again In the Evening the Cajuga Deputies arrived ——— the 25th Visited Caheshcarowano this Morning and Caxhayion in the afternoon Jonnhaty gave a ffeast to which Aſsaryquoa whom I represented and Onas whom Shikellimo represented was invited with the Chiefs of the Town about 18 in number the ffeast Consisted of a Cask of Rum of about two Gallons several Songs were sung before the ffeast begun in which they thanked Aſsaryquoa for visiting them they also thanked Onas (the Governor of Pennsilvania) for conducting Aſsaryquoa and Showing him the Way to Onondago) the Sun was praised for having given Light and for dispelling the Clouds then the Cask was opend & a Cup of about 3/4. of a Gill was filld for Canaſsatego who drank to the Health of Aſsaryquoa next him drank Caheshcarowano to the Health of the Governor of Pennsilvania and after this Manner we drank round the next Time the first Cup was reached to me by Jonnhaty who attended the ffeast I wished long Life to the wise Councellors of the united Nations and drank my Cup so did Shikellimo & the rest after that the Kettle was handed round with a wooden Spoon in it every one took so much as he pleased Whilst we were drinking & smoaking news came that a Deputation of the Nanticoke Indians arrived at Cachiadachse from Maryland the House of Canaſsatego was ordaind for them since the Town House was taken up by Onas & Aſsaryquoa after all the Rum was drunk the usual thanks was given from every Nation or Deputy with the usual sound of Jo=haa and we parted ——— the 26th in the Morning I went to see the Nantikokes there was six in Number none could speak a word of the Language of the united Nations I found there beside Canaſsatego his Brother Zila Woolien and others they desired me to stand Interpreter for the Nanticokes (they heard us talk English together) to which I consented no Deputies were yet arrived from any other Nation I desired Canaſsatego to send again to have at least the Oneidos there as they were concerned in the Late Skirmish which was done imediately ——— the 27th no Business was done to day ——— the 28th the Deputies from the Oneidos and Tuscaroros arrived Aquoyiota an old acquaintance of mine came with them he is a Man of about 70 Years of age a Native & a Chief of the Oneidos ——— the 29th the Onondago's held another private Council and sent for me and Shikellimo every thing was discoursed over again and we agreed that Canaſsatego should speak in behalf of the Government of Virginia and the Wampums were divided into so many parts as there were Articles to be spoken of and the Goods were to be divided between the familys in Mourning and the Publick Council of the united Nations A Meſsenger was sent to hasten the Mohawks away from the Oneider Lake where it was supposed they tarried they arrived five in Number ——— the 30th about noon the Council then met at our Lodging and declared themselves compleat and a deal of Ceremonies paſsed ffirst the Onondagoes rehearsed the begining of the Union of the five Nations praised their Grandfathers Wisdom in establishing this Union or alliance by which they became a formidable Body that they (now living) were but ffools to their wise ffathers yet protected and accompanied by their ffathers Spirit and then the discourse was directed to the Deputies of the several Nations and to the Meſsengers from Onas and Aſsaryquoa then to the Nanticokes to welcome them all to the Councilfire which was now kindled A String of Wampum was given by Tocanontie

in behalf of the Onondagoes to wipe off the Sweat from their (the Deputies & Meſsengers) Bodies and God who had
protected them all against the Evil Spirits in the Woods who were always doing mischief to people travelling to —
Onondago, was praiſed All this was done by way of a Song the Speaker walking up & down in the Houſe
After this the Deputies & Meſsengers held a Conference by themſelves and appointed Aquoyiota to return thanks
for their kind reception with another String of Wampum Aquoyiota repeated all that was said in a Singing way
walking up and down in the Houſe added more in praiſe of their wiſe ffathers and of the happy union repeated all
the Names of those Antient Chiefs that eſtabliſhed it, they no Doubt said he are now God's and dwell in heaven
then Proclamation was made that the Council was now Opened and Aſaryquoa was to speak next morning —
in the ſame Houſe and due attendance should be given All these Indian Ceremonies took up that afternoon —
Jo=haas from every Nation was given —— the 31st: about Ten of the Clock the Council of the united Nation
met and Zila Woolien gave me Notice that they were now ready to hear Onas and Aſaryquoa Speak I called —
Canaſsatego and deſired him to speak for me in Open Council as I would tell him Article by Article (according to
what was first agreed upon) which he proclaim'd to the Council and they approv'd of it because they know it —
required ſome Ceremonies with which I was not acquainted the Speaker then begun and made the following —
Narrative Brethren the United Nations you Togarg'Hogon our Brother Nittarimtaquaa our Son
also Sonnawantowano and Tuscaroro our Younger Sons you also our abſent Brother Onughkarrydawy —
Dionen Horarrawe Know Ye. that what was tranſacted last Winter at this ffire by Us and our Brother Onas
on behalf of our Brother the Governor of Virginia known to Us by the Name of Aſaryquoa was all carefully —
put down in Writing and ſent to Aſaryquo our Brother by our Brother Onas upon the Receipt whereof —
our Brother Aſaryquoa wrote again to our Brother Onas and thank'd him kindly for his Mediation in —
healing the Breach occaſion'd by the late unhappy Skirmiſh and requested the Continuance of our Brother —
Onas's good Offices and that the Interpreter might be ſent to Sagogsaanagechtheyky with ſuch Instructions as
Onas our Brother (who knowing the Nature Customs and the very Heart of his Brethren) shall think fit
this is all what I have to say about what is past Now you will hear our Brother Aſaryquoa himſelf who
has been, brought to our ffire by our Brother Onas — Then I took up a Belt of Wampum and told the Speaker
Canaſsatego a few Words and he proceeded and Spoke in behalf of the Governor of Virginia as follows —
— 1. — Brethren the United Nations now met in Council at Sagoghsaanagechtheyky when I heard of the late
unhappy Skirmiſh that happen'd in my Country between ſome of your Warriours and my People I was Surprized
I could not account for it to my ſelf why such a thing should happen between Brethren this Belt of Wampum
therefore I give to the ffamilys in Mourning amongst You my Brethren at Sagoghsaanagechtheyky to —
condole with them and moderate their Grief the Belt was given and the usual Sound of Approbation was —
returned by the whole House —— 2 — then I handed another Belt to the Speaker and spoke to him he spoke
much the same as before and desired that that Belt might be given to the ffamilys in Mourning at —
Niharuntaquoa or the Oneidos for the ſame Use Thanks was given again by the whole Aſsembly with the
usual Sound then I handed a large Belt to the Speaker —— 3 — Brethren of the united Nations the —
Sun kept back his Beams from Us and a dark Cloud overshadow'd us when the Late unhappy Skirmish happen'd —
between my People and your Warriours My People are charged with having begun Hostilities I will not Dispute
with You about it It is most certain that an Evil Spirit which governs in Darkneſs has been the promoter of it for —
Brethren will never fall out without giving Ear to such Evil Spirits I and the Old and wiſe People of my Country —
highly Disapproved the action I therefore came here to your ffire to fetch home the Hatchet from an apprehension
that it might have been unadviſedly made Use of by my People and I aſsure You by this Belt of Wampum —
that there shall be no more uſe made of it for the future but it shall be buried In Confirmation of what I say I give
You this Belt of Wampum The solemn Cry by way of thanksgiving & Joy was repeated as many Times as there
were Nations Present Then the Speaker proceeded —— 4 — Brethren the united Nations this String of
Wampum serves to bury all that unhappy accident under the Ground and to lay a heavy stone upon it to keep it
under for Ever He laid down some Strings of Wampum The usual Cry was given — 5 — Brethren the united
Nations these Strings of Wampum serve to dispell the dark Cloud that overshadowed Us for ſome Time that the
Sun may shine again and we may be able to see one another with Pleaſure He laid down ſome Strings of —
Wampum The usual Cry by way of Approbation & Thanks was given The Speaker proceeded —— 6 ——
Brethren the united Nations these Strings of Wampum serve to take away the Bitterneſs of your Spirit &
to purge You from the abundance & overflow of your Gall all wiſe People judge it to be a dangerous Distemper —
when Men have too much of that it gives an Open Door to evil Spirits to enter in and I cannot help believing
that my Brethren the united Nations are often sick of that Distemper he laid down four Rows of Wampum

the uſual Cry was given by way of Approbation. the Speaker proceeded — 7 — Brethren the united Nations this String of Wampum ſerves to mend the Chain of Friendſhip again which was lately hurt and was in danger of being broke Let good underſtanding & true Friendſhip be reſtord and ſubsist among us for ever Layd four Rows of Wampum the uſual Cry of Approbation was given and the Speaker proceeded — 8 — Brethren the United Nation The old and wiſe People of my Country joined with me and we Lodged a fine preſent in the hands of your Brother Onas for your Uſe as a token of my own and my Peoples ſincere Diſpoſition to preſerve Peace and Friendſhip with You We will ſend Commiſsioners to you next Spring to treat with You about the Land now in Diſpute and in the Poſseſsion of my People Let the place and Time be appointed for certain that we may not miſs one another Layd ſome ſtrings of Wampum The uſual Cry by every Nation in Particular was given by way of thanksgiving & Joy. the Speaker concluded & said Brethren I have no more to say at preſent but only deſire You to give me a Speedy Anſwer I have been here many days. ——

All the Wampum were hung over a Stick laid acroſs the Houſe about six Foot from the Ground ſeveral Kettles of Homini boild Indian Corn & Bread was brought in by the Women the biggest of which was ſet before Aſariquoa by the Divider all Dined together there was about ſixty People After Dinner they walked out every Nations Deputies by themſelves and ſoon came in again and ſat together for about two hours then Zilla Woolie proclaimed that Aſaryquoa was to have an Anſwer now imediately Upon which all the men in Town gathered again and the Houſe was full and many ſtood out of Door (so it was in the forenoon when the Meſsage was delivered to them) Zilla Woolie deſired Aſaryquoa to give Ear Tocanuntie being appointed for their Speaker Spoke to the following Purpoſe. 1 —

Brother Aſaryquoa the unhappy Skirmiſh which happened last Winter betwixt your People and ſome of our Warriours was not leſs ſurprizing to us than to You we were very ſorry to hear it all amongst us were ſurprized a Smoke aroſe from the bottomleſs Pitt and a dark Cloud overſhadowd us the Chain of Friendſhip was indangerd & diſappeard and all was in a Confuſion We the Chiefs of the united Nations took hold of the Chain with all our Strength we were reſolved not to let it slip before we received a deadly Blow But to our great Satisfaction in the darkest Time our Brother Onas enterd our Door and Offerd his Mediation He judged very right to become Mediator betwixt us We were drunk on both ſides and the overflow of our Galls and the Blood that was ſhed had corrupted our Hearts both Yours & ours You did very well to come to our Fire and Comfort the Mourning Families We thank You this Belt ſhall ſerve for the ſame Purpoſe to Comfort the Familys in Mourning amongst You Laid a Belt of Wampum —— After I thankd them their Speaker proceeded — 2 — Brother Aſaryquoa you have healed the Wounds of the Hearts of those Familys in Mourning both here & at Niharuntaquoa We thank you kindly for your ſo doing Let this Belt of Wampum have the ſame Effect upon your People to heal the Wounds and Comfort them as yours had upon ours Laid a Belt of Wampum the uſual thanks was given & the Speaker proceeded — 3 — Brother Aſaryquoa you judged very right in ſaying that an evil Spirit was the promoter of the late unhappy Skirmiſh We do not doubt but you have by this Time full Satisfaction from your own People beſides what You had from Us that your People had begun Hoſtilities but let have begun who will we aſsure You it was the Spirit that dwells amongst the Catabaws and by which they are ruled that did it for Brethren will never treat one another after this Manner without an Evil Spirit enters them we agree with you and your Counſellors the old and wiſe People of your Country and diſapprove the Action highly we thank You. Brother Aſaryquoa for removing your Hatchet and for burying it under a heavy Stone Let this Belt of Wampum ſerve to remove our Hatchet from You and not only bury it but we will fling it into the Bottomleſs Pitt into the Ocean there ſhall be no more Uſe made of it In confirmation of what we ſay we give You this Belt of Wampum after the uſual Approbation was given the Speaker proceeded — 4 — Brother Aſaryquoa let this String of Wampum ſerve to heal the very marks of the Wounds ſo that nothing may be ſeen of it after this Day for it was done betwixt Brethren let no more mention be made of it hereafter for ever in publick or private Layd down four Strings of Wampum The uſual Cry by way of Approbation was given and the Speaker proceeded — 5 — Brother Aſaryquoa this String of Wampum ſerves to return you our Thanks for diſpelling the dark Cloud that overſhadowd us for ſome Time Let the Sun ſhine again let us look upon one another with Pleaſure and Joy Layd ſome Strings of Wampum The uſual Approbation was given and the Speaker proceeded — 6 — Brother Aſaryquo you have taken away the bitterneſs of our Spirit and purged us from the abundance and —

overflow of our Gall We judge with all the reſt of the wiſe People that when Men have too much of that it is like a dangerous Diſtemper but it is not only your Brethren the united Nations that have too much Gall but the Europeans labour likewiſe under that Diſtemper in particular your back Inhabitants you did very well in taking away the overflow of Gall Let this String of Wampum ſerve to purge your People also from the overflow of their Gall and to remove the bitterneſs of their Spirit also we own it to be very neceſsary on both ſides We thank you for the good Advice Said four Rows of Wampum the uſual Approbation was given and the Speaker proceeded — 7. — Brother Aſsaryquoa this String of Wampum ſerves to thank you for mending the Chain of Friendship which was lately hurt and in Danger we agree with you very readily Let good understanding & true Friendship be reſtored and ſubſiſt among us for ever Said four Rows of Wampum The uſual Approbation was given and the Speaker proceeded — 8 — Brother Aſsaryquoa we thank you kindly for the preſent you and the Old and wiſe Men of your Country lodged in the Hands of our Brother Onas your good Friend as a token of your ſincere Diſpoſition to preſerve Peace and Friendship with Us Let this String of Wampum ſerve to aſsure you of the like good Diſposition towards you and your People and as an Aſsurance that we will come down within the Borders of Pennſylvania to a place called Canadaqueany next Spring and we will be very glad of ſeeing your Commiſsioners there we will treat with them as becomes Brethren with good Chear and Pleaſure we will ſet out from our ſeveral Towns after eight Moons are paſt by when the ninth just is to be ſeen this preſent Moon which is almoſt expired not to be reckoned Upon which You may depend in Confirmation whereof we give you this String of Wampum The uſual Approbation being given the Speaker proceeded — Brother Aſsaryquoa we have no more to say at preſent but we will not permit you to Leave Us yet but stay a Day or two Longer with Us We have just now received Intelligence that the Jonontowas are on the Road with ſome of the Cherikees Deputies in order to ſtrike up a peace with Us they the Cherikees hindred the Jonontowas from coming ſooner And you will then hear the Particulars — Then the Speaker directed his Diſcourse to the Deputies of the Nanticokes who had been there all along preſent and ſaid Brethren the Nanticokes we deſire you will prepare for to morrow and deliver your Meſsage to us and as you have neither the united Nations their Tongue nor Ear we have thought fit to hear you speak with our English Ear and to speak to you with our English Tongue. There is the Man (pointing to me) who is the Guardian of all the Indians — I was deſired to acquaint the Nanticokes with it which I did and they were well pleaſed they could talk ſome English but not one word of the united Nations Language — The 1st of August the Nanticokes spoke and had their Anſwer the same Day the whole Day was spent about it — The 2d: the Council of the united Nation met again and Tillawoolie deſired me to give my Attendance and take Notice of what should be said to put it down in Writing imediately and with particular Care he spoke as follows —

Brother Onas Aſsaryquoa and the Governor of Maryland we are ingaged — in a Warr with the Catabaws which will last to the End of the World for they moleſt Us and ſpeak contemptuouſly of Us which our Warriours will not bear and they will ſoon go to War againſt them again it will be in vain for Us to diſswade them from it we deſire you by this String of Wampum to publiſh it amongst your back Inhabitants to be of good behaviour to our Warriours and look upon them as their Brethren that we may never have ſuch a Dangerous Breach hereafter We give you the ſtrongest Aſsurance that we will uſe our best Endeavour to perswade and charge them to be of good Behaviour every where amongst our Brethren the English with whom we are one body and Soul one Heart and one Head for what has happened is no more to be ſeen and no token or mark remains thereof Let the Spirit of the Catabaws be baniſhed away from Us which will ſet Brethren to fall out Let Treaties of Friendship be obſerved and believe no Lies Our Brother Onas knows very well that some Years ago we made a new Road on the outſide of your Inhabitants tho' they had ſeated themſelves down upon our Land now your People ſeated themſelves down again upon the new Road and ſhut it up and there is no more room for a new Road becauſe of the Terrible Mountains full of Stones and no game there ſo that the Road cannot be removed To inforce this upon You we give you this String of Wampum which ſerves likewiſe for an Aſsurance that we will obſerve Treaties of Friendship with You and believe no Lies and will perswade our Warriours to behave well every where amongst your People our Brethren — Said a String of Wampum of three Rows they deſired that this might be ſent to Maryland and Virginia imediately from Philadelphia — Brother Onas this String of Wampum ſerves to return you our Hearty thanks for your kind Mediation We thank our Brother Aſsaryquoa for the kind viſit Let good Friendſhip and Peace be amongſt us to the end of the World — After all was over according to the Ancient

Cuſtom

overflow of our Gall We judge with all the rest of the wiſe People that when Men have too much of that it is like a dangerous Diſtemper but it is not only your Brethren the united Nations that have too much Gall but the Europeans labour likewiſe under that Diſtemper in particular your back Inhabitants you did very well in taking away the overflow of Gall Let this String of Wampum ſerve to purge your People also from the overflow of their Gall and to remove the bitterneſs of their Spirit also we own it to be very neceſsary on both ſides We thank you for the good Advice Said four Rows of Wampum the uſual Approbation was given and the Speaker proceeded — 7. — Brother Aſsaryquoa this String of Wampum ſerves to thank you for mending the Chain of Friendship which was lately hurt and in Danger we agree with you very readily Let good understanding & true Friendship be restored and ſubsist among us for ever Said four Rows of Wampum The uſual Approbation was given and the Speaker proceeded — 8 — Brother Aſsarquoa we thank you kindly for the present you and the old and wise Men of your Country lodged in the Hands of our Brother Onas your good Friend as a token of your ſincere Diſpoſition to preserve Peace and Friendship with Us Let this String of Wampum ſerve to aſsure you of the like good Diſposition towards you and your People and as an Aſsurance that we will come down within the Borders of Pennsylvania to a place called Canadaqueany next Spring and we will be very glad of ſeeing your Commiſsioners there we will treat with them as becomes Brethren with good Chear and Pleaſure we will ſet out from our ſeveral Towns after eight Moons are paſt by when the ninth just is to be seen this present Moon which is almoſt expired not to be reckoned Upon which You may depend in Confirmation whereof we give you this String of Wampum The uſual Approbation being given the Speaker proceeded — Brother Aſsaryquoa we have no more to say at present but we will not permit you to Leave Us yet but stay a Day or two longer with Us We have just now received Intelligence that the Jonontowas are on the Road with ſome of the Cherikees Deputies in order to ſtrike up a peace with Us they the Cherikees hindred the Jonontowas from coming ſooner and you will then hear the Particulars — Then the Speaker directed his Discourse to the Deputies of the Nanticokes who had been there all along present and ſaid Brethren the Nanticokes we desire you will prepare for to morrow and deliver your Meſsage to us and as you have neither the united Nations their Tongue nor Ear we have thought fit to hear you speak with our English Ear and to speak to you with our English Tongue. Here is the Man (pointing to me) who is the Guardian of all the Indians — I was deſired to acquaint the Nanticokes with it which I did and they were well pleaſed they could talk some English but not one word of the united Nations Language — The 1st of August the Nanticokes spoke and had their Anſwer the same Day the whole Day was spent about it — The 2d: the Council of the united Nation met again and Tillawoolie desired me to give my Attendance and take Notice of what should be said to put it down in Writing imediately and with particular Care he spoke as follows — Brother Onas Aſsaryquoa and the Governor of Maryland we are ingaged — in a Warr with the Catabaws which will last to the End of the World for they molest Us and ſpeak contemptuously of Us which our Warriours will not bear and they will ſoon go to War againſt them again it will be in vain for Us to diſswade them from it we desire you by this String of Wampum to publish it amongst your back Inhabitants to be of good behaviour to our Warriours and look upon them as their Brethren that we may never have ſuch a Dangerous Breach hereafter We give you the ſtrongest Aſsurance that we will uſe our best Endeavour to perswade and charge them to be of good Behaviour every where — amongst our Brethren the English with whom we are one body and Soul one Heart and one Head for what had happened is no more to be ſeen and no token or mark remains thereof Let the Spirit of the Catabaws be baniſhed away from Us which will ſet Brethren to fall out Let Treaties of Friendship be obſerved and believe no Lies Our Brother Onas knows very well that some Years ago we made a new Road on the outſide of your Inhabitants tho' they had seated themſelves down upon our Land now your People ſeated themſelves down again upon the new Road and ſhut it up and there is no more room for a new Road becauſe of the Terrible Mountains full of Stones and no game there ſo that the Road cannot be removed To inforce this upon You we give you this String of Wampum which ſerves likewiſe for an Aſsurance that we will obſerve Treaties of Friendship with You and believe no Lies and will perswade our Warriours to behave well every where amongst your People our Brethren — Laid a String of Wampum of three Rows they desired that this might be ſent to Maryland and Virginia imediately from Philadelphia — Brother Onas this String of Wampum ſerves to return you our Hearty thanks for your kind Mediation We thank our Brother Aſsaryquoa for the kind viſit Let good Friendſhip and Peace be amongſt us to the end of the World — After all was over according to the ancient

Custom of that Fire a Song of Friendſhip and Joy was ſung by the Chiefs after this the Council Fire on their Side was put out I with the same Ceremonies put out the Fire on behalf of Aſsaryquo & Onas and they departed —— The 3d. of August I put down in the Morning the Speech of the Nanticokes and viſited Tocanuntie All the Chiefs of the Onondagoes came to see Us took my Leave of them ſet out about nine and departed from Onondago They deſired to be remembred to their Brethren in Philadelphia in Particular to the Governor and James Logan —— The time that We ſtaid at Onondago we were well entertained with Hominy Veniſon Dryed Eels Squashes and Indian Corn bread They gave Us proviſion on the Road homeward ſo much as we wanted We paſsed Cajadachse took my Leave there of Zillawoolie and I arrived that Day on the first Branch of Sasquehannah

Memorandum October 4th. 1743 The Returns of Sheriffs and Coroners for all the Counties being presented to the Governour A Council was summoned but no Members attending his Honour ſigned the following Commiſsions

To John Hyat as Sheriff
To Henry Pratt as Coroner } of Philadelphia County and City

To John Owen as Sheriff ..
To Thomas Morgan as Coroner } of the County of Chester

To John Hart as Sheriff --
To Joseph Chapman as Coroner } of the County of Bucks

To James Galbreith as Sheriff
To John Morris as Coroner } of the County of Lancaster

E. R. B.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 17th. of October 1743.

Preſent

The Honourable George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor
Clement Plumſted
Thomas Lawrence
William Till
Samuel Haſell
Ralph Aſheton
Abraham Taylor } Esqrs.

The Representatives of the Freemen choſen to ſerve in Aſsembly this Year waited on the Governor at the Time by him appointed And John Kinſey Esqr. being choſen their Speaker and presented to the Governour His Honour was pleaſed to say "He did not Doubt but that the Speaker would behave himſelf so as to merit the Aſsembly's Choice and his approbation and truſted that all the Gentlemen of the Houſe would so Conduct themſelves as to Establiſh the good Agreement that was now begun between the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature — Whereupon the Speaker prayed the Governor

That the Houſe during the Time of their ſitting in Aſsembly may enjoy Freedom of Speech in all their Propoſitions and Debates

That the better to diſcharge the Buſineſs of the Publick they may at all Seaſonable Times have free Acceſs to the Governor

That their Perſons and Eſtates may be protected from all Arreſts and Moleſtations during the Time of Priviledge accuſtomed

That the Governor would be pleaſed not to hearken to any Report that may be made to him touching any matter debated in the Houſe until ſuch Time as it ſhall have paſsed into a Reſolve nor give any Credit to ſuch Report

That if the Speaker in Reporting any thing to the Governor as the Senſe of the Houſe chance to be miſtaken ſuch miſtake may not be imputed to the Houſe but that he may have Liberty to reſort to them for their true intent and meaning and that the miſtake be Excuſed —

All which the Speaker requeſted as the juſt Rights and Privileges of the People of Pennſylvania derived and confirmed to them by their Charter of Privileges and the Laws of the Province

The

In return of Yours, and in Confirmation of what I here say, I give you this Belt of Wampum."

The Governor then told the Indians that the Council was going to Consider what to give them, upon which they withdrew; and on a Conference with the Speaker it was resolved to make the following Present, Vizt.:

To Shikellimo ten Pounds; to Sachsidowa five Pounds; to Shikellimo's two Sons six Pounds; which, with the Expences in Entertaining them while here, was order'd to be paid by the Treasurer.

The Board recommended it to the Governor to send a Copy of Conrad Weiser's Report as well to the Governor of Maryland as to the Governor of Virginia, And to write to both Governors in such Manner as he should think proper on the Occasion.

May 2d, 1743.

MEMORANDUM.

The Assembly, by two of their Members, acquainted the Governor that they had met according to their Adjournment and were ready to receive any thing he might have to lay before them. To which the Governor answer'd that if he had any thing to Communicate to the House he would do it by a Message, and if the House had any thing to lay before him he should be ready to receive it.

May 4th.

Two Members of the Assembly waited upon the Governor & acquainted him that the House was inclined to adjourn to the first Day of August next, unless he had something to lay before them that might require them longer stay. To which the Governor answer'd that he had nothing to lay before the House at this Time, nor had he any objection to the Time proposed.

At a Council held at Philada., June 6th, 1743.

PRESENT:

The Honble GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Preston, Clement Plumsted, Esqrs.
Thomas Laurence, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Robert Strettell,

After reading the Minutes of the preceeding Council, which were approv'd, the Governor order'd the secretary to read the Draught of his Letter to Col. Gooch, in which he inclosed Conrad Weiser's Report of his second Journey to Shamokin.

"Philada., April 25th, 1743.

"Sr.:

"As I made an Offer of my Mediation to the Indians of the six Nations imediately after I was inform'd of their unhappy Skirmish with some of the Inhabitants of the back parts of your Government, and you have been since pleased, in your Letter of the 8th of ffebruary Last, to signify to me that my good Offices would be acceptable, I now transmit by a special Messenger a Copy of the Report made by our Indian Interpreter (who is a Man of great probity and a thorough Knowledge in Indian Affairs), on the several Matters he was charged with. Shikellimo came down with him to this Town & confirm'd the whole by word of Mouth, before the Council here, and as he is a person of Consequence, & Indians always expect to be well rewarded for their Trouble, I have taken care to send him & his fellow Travellers home well Satisfied. As the Answer of the six Nations, in what relates to Virginia, is very far from breathing a Spirit of Revenge, I cannot but promise my self that it will prove satisfactory to you, and consequently that I shall have the pleasure of having been in some Degree instrumental as well in preventing a further Effusion of Blood, as in restoring a ffriendship which the policy of his Majestie's Colonies in this part of his Dominions has at all Times cultivated with great Care and Expence, and seems to me more particularly necessary in this Critical Juncture; ffrom the Interpreter's private Conversation with Shikellimo, you will observe that the six Nations insist upon the Virginians having been the Agressors; And to be plain, from all the Circumstances I have been able to Collect, I am of that Opinion. Had Mr. Pattin been himself in the Action, his Letter, from the Character you give him, would have had greater weight with me, tho' there are some Things in it that upon a Strict Examination appear inconsistent & improbable; but as he received his information from others who found it necessary to lay the Blame on the Indians to excuse their own Rashness, his Veracity is no ways concerned, And if the Inhabitants of the back parts of Virginia have no more Truth and Honesty than some of ours, I should make no Scruple to prefer an Iroquois' Testimony to their's. The Indians own that they kill'd some Hoggs to asswage their Hunger, which, joined to their Threats last year in Case they were not paid for their Lands, seems to me to have been the fatal Cause of the Skirmish. Had they design'd Hostilities, it is not probable they would have trusted themselves in any of the white Inhabitants' Houses, as some of them did upon their Invitation, tho' only with a design to secure them. I shall not enter into a more particular Examination of the ffacts, as I cannot Doubt but you have been since very fully inform'd of them. Nothing now remains but to take the Hatchet out of their Heads—that is, I suppose, to send Commissioners to Albany to declare your Concern for the rashness of your remote Inhabitants, and at the same time to make them a present. This done, they will enter into a friendly Treaty with you about the Land when they Treat with the Governor of Maryland at Harris' fferry on Sasquehannah, which will be next Spring. Whatsoever measures you shall think fit to take, I am sure & Confident they will be the most prudent and equitable, but you will give me Leave to insist that as the six Nations have suspended their Resentment & have order'd their ffriends to lay aside their Arms at my request, you will be pleas'd to take the most effectual Measures on your part to prevent Hostilities from being exercised against them until you shall have signified your Resolutions to me. The Messenger is order'd to wait your own Time for an Answer, which I shall not fail to Transmit forthwith to Shamokin in Order to its being Convey'd to the Indian Council at Onondago. If it shall be thought that I can be further serviceable, you may use the Greatest freedom in laying Your Commands upon me as I am, &t."

Then the Secretary read Col. Gooch's Answer, which was likewise order'd to be transcribed into the Council Book, and is as follows:

"S^{r}:

"The Service you have done the Publick in Mediating so successfully for Virginia, and bringing the Indians, after our Late unhappy Skirmish, to a Sense of Humanity, is a very Sensible Pleasure to me. I laid your Letter before the Council, who beg you to accept their most grateful Acknowledgements, tho', as is commonly the Lot of good natur'd Men, at the same Time we thank You for what is past; We are the occasion of fresh Trouble, by pleading for the Continuance of your good Offices. A journey to Albany at this Season, to take the Hatchet out of their Heads, is a Concession we would willingly avoid, And therefore we request that You will be pleas'd to send your honest Interpreter once more to the Indian Chiefs, and if Possible prevail with them to accept through Your Hands a present from Us of £100 Sterl. value in such Goods as you think pr0per, as a token of our sincere Disposition to preserve Peace and friendship with them, And as an Earnest that we will not fail to send Comissioners next Spring, at the Time and to the place that shall be agreed upon, to treat with them concerning the Lands in Dispute. If what the six Nations insist upon be true, that we were the aggressors, the matter has been greatly misrepresented to me, and I should be much concerned. But since, by your kind interposition, the Cure for past injuries and the Preservative against future ones is applied, I shan't controvert the ffact, and You may depend upon it no fresh Hostilities shall be Exercised against them. Had I known of the good Understanding, and how firmly the ffriendship between Your Province and the Indians is establish'd, I should not have Troubled the Governor of New York on this Subject.

"I am very sincerely and with much respect,

"Sr. Your most Obedient Humble Servt.

"WILLIAM GOOCH.

"May 7th, 1743."

It was the Opinion of the Board that Conrad Weiser should be sent for immediately, and dispatch'd to Onondago with the following Instructions:

"Instructions for Conrad Weiser, Esqr., Interpreter for the Government of Pennsylvania, with the Indians of the six Nations.

"You are forthwith to proceed for Onondago, and there You are to acquaint the Chiefs of the six Nations met in Council,

"That the Governor & Council of Virginia have express'd an intire Satisfaction in my Mediation, and have very thankfully acknowledg'd my Services in healing the Breach occasion'd by the late unhappy Skirmish between some of their back Inhabitants and some Indians of those Nations;

"That they have given me the Strongest Assurances that no fresh Hostilities shall be exercised agt. them;

"That they have requested the Continuance of my good offices, and that I would send You, as being a Person in whom I can confide, to desire them to receive through my Hands a Present from that Governmt. Of one hundred Pounds Sterling Value in such Goods as I think proper, as a token of their sincere Disposition to preserve Peace and ffriendship with them, and as an earnest that they will not fail to send Commissioners next Spring at the Time and to the Place that shall be agreed upon to treat with them concerning the Lands in Dispute;

"That the said one hundred Pounds Sterling is already lodged by the Governor of Virginia in my Hands for that Purpose, and shall be laid out in such Goods as shall be most agreeable to them;

"And Lastly, after you are perfectly well Satisfied of the like good Dispositions in the Indians of the six Nations, and they have Consented to accept of the present Offer'd, You are to agree with them upon the Time and Place of meeting next Spring for treating with the Government of Virginia concerning the Lands in Dispute.

"Given under my Hand & the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, this 18th Day of June, 1743."

Then the Governor informed the Board that Robert Dunning, John Canon, & Esther Harris, were waiting at the Council Door, in Order to lay before them a Deposition made before Justice Hogg by one James Hendricks, servant to an Indian Trader at Alligheny, who had deposed that he had seen the Indians there in pursuit of some of the Traders, And that he had heard the discharge of two or more Guns, from whence he verily believ'd that the pursued Traders were murder'd, and at the same Time declared his Apprehensions that the Indians designed to cut off all the Traders in those parts, which had alarmed the Inhabitants of Lancaster County to that Degree that several had left their Habitations; And that they were dispatch'd as Messengers to inform the Government of this, and to receive Directions what to do. Whereupon they were called in and Hendricks' Deposition was read, and likewise two other Depositions made by two other Indian Traders, who deposed that they were desired by some Indian ffriends of theirs to make the best of their Way out of the Indian Country, to avoid their being murder'd by the Indians, who were come to a Resolution to cut off all the white People.

After which s$^{d.}$ Dunning and the others were Examin'd, but related to no other Particulars than what were contained in the said Depositions, except some groundless insinuations of one Peter Chartier, an Indian Trader; Whereupon the Governor entred into a Detail of the several Transactions that had lately past between this Government and the six Nations, from whence he concluded that they might be assured there was no Disposition in the Indians to begin a War, and that the Informations given by Hendrick's and the rest were the Effect of fear & Chartier's Villanous Reports, and advised them to return immediately to their own Homes and to prevail on their Neighbours to disperse and remain quiet. But they insisting that it would not be in their power to Satisfy the Minds of the people unless some Persons of Credit were to be sent by the Governor, And the Secretary informing the Board that William Parsons and himself were to go up to Lancaster County next week upon some business of the Proprietor's, The Governor gave directions to Mr. Peters to inform himself in the best Manner he could of the Truth of what had been deposed, and to send him speedy intelligence of it, And if he found there was no just Grounds for the People's fears, as he was almost confident there was not, that he would use his utmost endeavours to quiet them and to perswade the People to return to their Habitations, particularly by shewing them a Copy of the Messages that had passed between him & the Indians of the six Nations, and by putting them in Mind that those Indians had at all Times preserved their Treaties inviolably with this Government, and that from thence & many other Circumstances there is not at this Time the least reason to apprehend any Treachery from them.

The Governor laid before the Board the following Letter, which was wrote by Mr. Cookson at the Instance of the Conoy Indians:

"May it please your Honour—

"The Indians of the Conoy Town, on the East side Sasquehanna, in the beginning of April Last sent me a Message, signifying their having some thing to Communicate to your Honour by me, and desired me to be at Home the 11th of the same Month, on which Day they came down to the Number of 14. I invited them into my House, and after some time Old Sack (who is the Chief of that Town) spoke to the following purpose: 'We desire you to acquaint our Brother the Governor, that our fforefathers came from Piscatua to an Island in Potowmeck, and from thence down to Philadelphia in Old Proprietor Penn's Time, in Order to shew their ffriendship to the Proprietor; That after their return they brought down all their Brothers from Potowmeck to Conejoholo, on the East side Sasquehannah, and built a town there.

"'That the Indians of the six Nations told 'em there was Land enough, they might chuse their place of Settlement any where about Sasquehannah.

"'That accordingly they thought fit to remove higher up Sasquehannah to the Conoy Town, where they now live; And on their first settling, the Indians of the six Nations came down & made their ffire, and all the great Men declared the fire of their Kindling in token of their approbation of their settling there; But that now the Lands all around them being settled by white People, their hunting is spoiled And they have been long advised by the six Nations to leave the place and go higher up the River and settle either at the Mouth of Conodogwinnet, Chiniotta, or up at Shamokin.

"'That now they are come to a Resolution to remove up to Shamokin; And, therefore, according to their Custom, they desire to acquaint their Brother, the Governor, therewith, that he may know certainly where to find them upon any occasion; that they will be down at Philadelphia in one Year, and then they hope the Governor or some Gentlemen of Philadelphia will give them something for their old ffields.' And in order to satisfy your Honour that this Message was sent down at their instance, they desired the String of Wampum herewith sent to be delivered.

"Upon hearing that the Stragling Indians were call'd into their Towns upon Account of the late Skirmish in Virginia, I told them I hoped they were under no Apprehension of Staying amongst the white People, especially of this Province, for that they might be well assured they might remain very secure in their Treaty with this Government so long as they behav'd agreeably to it. To which the Old Man answer'd, that what had happened in Virginia was no motive at all to their removal; That they were under no fear or Apprehension of our People's using them ill, And that the sole reason was to be settled a little from the Inhabitants for the sake of their Hunting.

"As they observed to me form in the thing, I thought it would be expected that I should be particular, or should have reduc'd it to the necessary parts.

"I am Yo^{r} Hon^{ble} most obed^{t} Humble serv^{t}

"THO. COOKSON.

"Lancaster, 1st May, 1743."

August 1st, 1743.

The Assembly, by two of their Members, acquainted the Governor that they were met pursuant to their Adjournment, and if the Governor had any thing to Lay before them they were ready to receive it. To which the Governor Answer'd that he had prepared a Message, and would send it to the House to-Morrow.

August 2d.

The Governor sent his Secretary with the following written Message, and the several Papers referred to, Viz^{t}:

"Gentlemen:

"I have now the Pleasure to tell You that my Mediation between the Government of Virginia & the Indians of the six Nations has been so far attended with Success that nothing seems wanting but the fform of a treaty to reconcile their Differences, as well on Account of the Late unhappy Skirmish as of the Lands claimed by those Indians, which both parties are desirous should be held next Spring, and have given me the strongest Assurances that no Acts of Hostility shall be committed in the Mean time. The Governor of Maryland has likewise promised that Satisfaction shall be made them for their Lands settled by the People under his Government. I can truly say that I have spared no Pains, for no Pains can be too great to accomplish so desireable a work as that of Peace, and I assure my self from thence of Your and every Man's Approbation that has any Sentiments of Humanity or knows how to Value the Reputation or Security that will attend this Government from its becoming the Reconciler of our Neighbour's Quarrels. To avoid prolixity and for your more particular Information & Satisfaction, I have order'd Copies of the most material Transactions in this Affair to be laid before You.

"As this has generally been the Season for finishing the Business of the Year, it may not be improper to put you in mind that there are still some things undone which immediately concern the Interests of the Publick: I for my Part shall be glad of this and every other

1743
12 June

M. de Beaucours to the French Minister of Marine, about rupture in relations between the English and the Iroquois. (In French.) LES ARCHIVES NATIONALES, PARIS, FRANCE, $C^{11}A$, VOL. 80, FOL. 290-290v.

Canada
1743

M de Beaucours 290

12. Juin 1743.

Monseigneur

rupture entre les Anglois et les Iroquois.

[illegible]

Monseigneur nous avons apris par des Sauvages dès cet hiver que les Anglois de la Caroline avoient ataqués un parti de trente Iroquois de differens Villages d'en haut passent par leurs Contrées pour aller à la guerre sur les Têtes plattes. sur ce que quelque nation sauvage avoient tués des Anglois dont ils en trouvèrent un la chevelure levée et un autre vivant qui étoit auprès du Mort.

Les Anglois voiant le parti d'Iroquois les accuserent d'avoir fait ce coup et firent feu sur eux, les jeunes guerriers voulurent tirer aussi sur les Anglois mais un chef les arrêta pour s'éclaircir de la chose mais on ne les écouta pas et ils se batirent. il y eut dix Anglois tués sur la place plusieurs blessés et les Iroquois ne perdirent que trois hommes et enleverent un drapeau

Tous les Iroquois sont dans le dessein de vanger le coup et envoient chez

1743
12 June

M. de Beaucours to the French Minister of Marine, about rupture in relations between the English and the Iroquois. (In French.) LES ARCHIVES NATIONALES, PARIS, FRANCE, C^{11}A, VOL. 80, FOL. 290-290v.

Leurs amis et alliés les inviter a se joindre a eux, et meme leurs
de la prière qui sont nos sauvages du saut et ceux du lac. qui paroissent
disposés à les suivre

il se tint un Conseil il y a quelques jours chez monsieur le Général ou
chez du saut en presence de monsieur l'Intendant dirent que leurs Guerriers f
des partis pour aller sur les Côtes, p lettes. Monsieur le Général leurs barre le
par deux branches de Porcelaine pour les arrêter affin que si leurs frer
Iroquois des Cinq nations d'en haut leurs demendoient secours ils fussent en le
pouvoir marcher avec eux—

un jeune homme qui avoit vu des Iroquois venus de la [illegible] des Anglo
qui avoit vu le drapeau et que les Anglois devoient venir attaquer l
villages des Cinq nations Iroquoises quand le bled d'Inde seroit à moitié d
crû ce qui peut être vers la Ste Anne.

Un Joncaire Interprette à Niagara a tué un sauvage saoul qui le
couroit avec un fusil. il quitta son fusil pour se servir d'une hache avec laquelle
manqua le Joncaire; mais ce dernier armé seulement d'un bâton en déchargea
un coup sur la tête du sauvage dont il mourut la nuit.

Brother and friend the Governor of Maryland

We and our Brothers the six Nations Indians having so time last Winter received a Letter and Message by some of our Indians from Capt. Cresap wherein he tell us that he was imp you to come to us early in the Spring to let us know your on in treating with us and fixing the time and place for a Treaty brighten the Chain & Covenant of friendship that should subsist be us and likewise the good disposition of the Governor of Virginia to same purpose said Cresap likewise informed us that he had your Letter with a Belt of Wampom to lay before us to prove the truth thereof But his not comming according to his Letter caused us to doubt the truth thereof Uppon Which We are appointed by the rest of our Brothe the heads of the five Nations to come down to the House of said Cresap but upon the Road We met with your Letter and Wampom which w carried by Tite Hancoy an Indian Messenger from said Cresap w was received by Nikolimo Which is a full testimony of your being disposed for a treaty with us. We are likewise informed by said Cre that the Governour of Virginia is enclined to Joyn in the same Treaty which we are willing to Joyn with him also notwithstanding the Hostilities that has been committed by the Scotch Irish upon us who call's themselves Virginians But the truth we believe as Capt. Cresap Informs Us they are a People that has removed themselves from Pensilvania and other Provinces for their own advantag and settled there with out obtaining Patents for their Land from the Government of Virginia. And that he the said Cresap tells us that the battle that happened with them and the Indians was ma without any knowledge or command of the Governor of Virginia

As for the incrochment that has been made upon our Lands and other matters of Complaint on our side shall be referred till the Treaty which we desire may be the latter end of next April or t first of May when the leafes comes out at the House of Capt. Cre Notwithstanding the many false reports that has been brough us from Shawna's Tuskaroras and Scotch Irish, as they are a p of lying Rogues we shall have no regard to what they Say. and We desire all that has any English blood in them to do the same

As for the Indians last mentioned — If any outrages that hath bee or for the future may be committed We will severally Punish them According to their deserts upon Information made to us — as they live remote from us we cannot have timely Notice of their actions & we

(Turn)

think it hard to be blamed for their misbehaviour.

We have been there several times solicited, to joyn with the French against the English but in as much as we have lived in Amity hitherto we desire still so to do — and if any difference should happen between us and the French We hope that you will assist us, And We will do the same by you

We shall send to Captn Cresap some time before the Treaty to let him know that there is some of our old Councillors that is not able to Travil — that a Waggon might be sent to Harrises ferry to bring them down

We desire Captn Cresap may deliver this Message to you and We remain Brother your friends & Brothers

We desire Brother that you will let the Governor of Virginia our Brother know that we labour under very great hardships that we cannot pass by for the back inhabitants of this Province going to War with the South Indians without danger of being killed We desire a safe conduct & we shall take care to send two or three of our Company before to apprize the Inhabitants of our coming

Sconohode King of the Keyoukas
or Sinnacas
John Hance Captn
Oshoughin Captn

The above Writing was Interpreted by Michal Webster in the Delawar Tongue at the House of Capt. Thomas Cresap the 15th Day of June 1743.

Instructions for Conrad Weiser Esquire Interpreter for the Goverment of Penſylvania with the Indians of the Six Nations

You are to proceed forthwith to Onontago, and there you are to acquaint the Cheifs of the Six Nations met in Council

That the Governour and Council of Virginia have expreſs an intire Satiſfaction in my Mediation, and have very thankfully acknowledged my Service, in healing the Breach, occaſion'd by the late unhappy Skirmiſh between ſome of their back Inhabitants and ſome Indians of these Nations

That they have given me the ſtrongest Aſsurances, that no fresh Hoſtilities shall be exercised against them

That they have requested the continuance of my good Offices, and that I would ſend you, as being a Perſon in whom I can confide, to deſire them to receive, through my Hands, a Preſent from that Government of One Hundred Pounds Sterling Value, in ſuch Goods as I think proper, as a Token of their ſincere Diſposition to preſerve Peace and Friendſhip with them, and as an Earnest, that they will not fail to send Commiſsioners next Spring at the Time and to the Place that ſhall be agreed upon, to treat with them concerning the Lands in Dispute

That the said One Hundred Pounds Sterling is already lodged by the Governour of Virginia in my hands for that purpoſe, and ſhall be laid out in ſuch Goods, as ſhall be most agreable to them

And lastly after you are perfectly well ſatisfied of the like good Diſpoſitions in the Indians of the Six Nations, and they have conſented to accept of the Present offered, You are to agree with them upon the Time and Place of Meeting next Spring, for treating with the Government of Virginia concerning the Lands in Dispute

Given under my Hand and the leſser Seal of the Province of Penſylvania this Eighteenth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One thousand ſeven hundred and Forty three

Geo: Thomas

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VOLUME 1 PAGE 120

Instruction of Gov.r Thomas dat.d June 18
1743 for Onontago about the skirmish
in Virginia

No 36.

Albany 18th April 1743

May it please your Honour

We received your Honours Letter of the 5th Instant with Copies of Coll.o Goochs and Coll.o Pattons Letters concerning the Skirmish & Murder at the back of Virginia. The Demand your Honour mentions of some of the Nations to some Lands in Virginia, is we conceive only imaginary, having never heard any such thing from them and had any such thing been they would doubtleſs have mentioned it since this Affair happened, but nothing of that Sort has ever been in the Least hinted at by them, and should we now send the Interpreter to know from them what Lands they claim in Virginia, according to Coll.o Gooch's desire, We humbly conceive it would be furnishing them with a pretence and Excuſe they have never yet thought of. What Coll.o Gooch mentions of white Men that are supposed to have been with the Indians, We take that to be a Mistake which has no doubt proceeded from some Mongrel Indians that were in the Party.

We wrote your Honour the 20th March & sent inclosed our Minutes containing the Answer the Interpreter brought from Onondage, which we suppose your Honour had not received when your last to us was wrote. Your Honour will thereby perceive that the six Nations are inclined to reconcile the Matter with the People of Virginia; We have therefore deferred sending the Interpreter to the Indians, till We shall receive your Honours farther Orders thinking that he would not get any other Answer from them than we have already had, We conceive it would the best and cheapest Way that Coll.o Gooch desire your Honour to reconcile the Matter, and then your Honour, if you shall think proper, can order us to make it up in such a Manner as your Honour shall think fit, which will likewiſe be the leſs troublesome to your Honour. If this receives your Honours Approbation We humbly conceive it would be the most proper way that We, as soon as we receive Notice thereof, should send the Interpreter to the six Nations to desire

The Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r

that one or two of their Sachims come down here about the time your Honour can have an Answer from Coll: Gooch concerning this Matter, which we hope will be as soon as possible, for if a French Warr should in the mean time break out, it would be more difficult to adjust this or any other Difference. We doubt not but Coll: Gooch will repay us the Charges we must necessarily be at herein. We have several Accounts that the six Nations have sent to the far Indians in Covenant with them to desire them to be at home and ready to assist them in case of need. The French also are continually using all Arts and means to foment and widen Differences of this Sort. So that should this Matter not be made up in an amicable manner But Hostilities renewed or continued, the Consequences might be very terrible. However, we submit it all with the greatest Respect to your Honour. We have sent the Interpreter to the Mohawks to send from thence an Indian to the six Nations to desire the Sachims to stay at home and to renew to them the repeated Promises they have made to keep at home their fighting Men, and to inform them that the Interpreter will be at Onondage in about 20 Days, in the mean time we hope to have your Honours further Orders, which shall punctually be observed. We have nothing more at present, but that we are

May it please your Honour

your very humble Servants

&c.

Ph: Livingston
John Rutherford
Myndert Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Nicolaes Bleeker
Johannes Lansing Junr.

N.^{o} 4-

Aprill 18^{d}: 1743.

Copy Letter from the Comissioners for Indian Affairs to Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} Clarke on their not sending the Interpreter to the 6 Nations as directed in his Letter of the 6^{d} Aprill about the Skirmish at Virginia

in M^{r} Clarke's of June 19. 1743.

New York Aprill the 27d 1743.

Gentlemen

Yesterday I received Your Letter of the 18d Instant And although You are of Opinion that the Six Nations lay no Claim to any Lands in Virginia, and that the mentioning such a thing to them may furnish them with a pretence Yet if you had send the Interpreter & instructed him to have demanded the Cause of the March and Hostilities committed by their Young Men he would have Collected from their Answer whether they make any such Claim or no, if they do not, he might then have Expostulated with them on their killing the Cattle and Horses and afterwards killing the Man whom Captain Buchanan and Captain Mac Dowell send to the Indians with a Signal of Peace and afterwards firing on the Party and killing many of them from whence it is Evident that the Indians were the Aggressors; That this is a Notorious Breach of the Covenant Chain which includes all his Majesties Subjects of whatsoever province they are; That if they pretend their Men went to make War or to molest any Indians to the Southward That that is an infraction of the Union made in 1740 and Confirmed by the Six Nations last Year for which they ought to punish those Indians — That the Governments to the Southward and their Indians depended on the faith of that Union Resolving on their Part to observe it inviolably and are much Surprised that the Six Nations should attempt in that Treacherous Manner to dissolve it, that however if the Six Nations disclaim their knowledge and Express their Abhorrence of that Action the Government of Virginia I hope will come to such a Temper as may heal the Breach especially if the Six Nations will for the future restrain their Youth from such unwarrantable Actions and Excursions upon this foot I would (and should have hopes of Success) interpose my good Offices to appease the just

Resentment of the Government of Virginia And till this be done I know not what to write to Governour Gooch it is therefore still necessary that You send the Interpreter so Instructed to the Six Nations that I may know what to say

You will perceive that Coll. Gooch does but just hint at the Indians pretending to Claim some Lands in that County but this is Certain that the Indians did last Year at Philadelphia complain that some people to the Westward of that province did settle on some of their Lands without making any purchase of them, Governor Thomas understood they meant the people of Maryland by his telling them he would write to the Governor of that province about it, wherefore till that Matter be Cleared up the Seeds of Discontent will remain, And if I knew certainly where those Lands lie, I could then write to the Governors about them, You may perceive that the Government of Virginia is disposed if the Indians have any just Claim to those Lands, to adjust that Matter but as for the Hostility they seem determined to do themselves Justice however I would fain make up all Matters between them, to which End it is absolutely necessary that the Interpreter be sent that I may know more fully the Indians pretences, their Sentiments of this Insult and their future Intentions such treacherous Hostilities are not to be suffered and if this Business be not made up And the Indians do not for the future desist from the like The Consequences will be very bad And You will instruct the Interpreter to represent things to the Six Nations in such a manner as may make them sensible that that Hostility committed by them at a Time when all the Governments and the Indian Nations depending on them looked upon themselves and the Six Nations as inviolably united in the Covenant Chain was an Act of the highest Treachery and breach of Faith I could not nor Can I hardly Yet bring myself to believe that the Sachims were Consenting or privy to that Excursion if they are not they ought openly and Explicitly to disclaim it to punish the Offenders And by all Means to prevent the like for the future, which in my Opinion can only be done by forbidding the French to come into their Country.

Upon the whole You will perceive that the Government of Virginia has a Sharp resentment of the Injury. And if the Indians do not (as undoubtedly they were the Aggressors) make Attonement for it in a suitable manner it may I fear produce very ill Consequences wherein this and all the provinces may be involved, Wherefore I would have you use Your utmost Endeavours to effect it and that speedily the Governor of Virginia desiring an Answer as soon as may be.

If the Interpreter finds they Claim any Lands in Virginia and Maryland he is to know what they are where they lie and what they demand for them as in Governor Gooch's Letter, he should likewise inform himself whether there were any White Men in that party and who they are

If the Indians upon Conference with the Interpreter upon the Matters mentioned will depute some of their Sachims to treat with You about them at Albany I shall like it very well I am

Exr

Gentlemen &c

Geo Clarke

N° 5.

Aprill the 27 1743.

Copy Letter from Lieut^t. Gov^r.
Clarke to the Comissioners for
Indian Affairs to Send the Interpreter
to the Six Nations on the Affair of
the Hostilities Committed at
Virginia -

in M^r. Clarke's of June 19. 1743.

Dear Sir

New York May the 2d. 1743.

On the 5th of the last Month I had the Honour to receive your Letter of the 3d of January, which I would have acknowledged sooner had I foreseen that it will take more time to get an Answer from the Sachems of the six Nations than I then apprehended; I have ordered the Interpreter to go to them with Instructions what to do in this unhappy Busineſs, and so soon as he returns I will acquaint you with the Negotiation, hoping that Matters may be so managed as to heal the Breach that is made in the Covenant Chain as its called, for it may be very fatal if an open Rupture should ensue and they be thereby driven to the Neceſsity of throwing themselves into the Arms and Power of our natural Enemy the French, who only want the Advantage of such an Event to open an uninterrupted way to annoy all the Colonies and render the Settlements therein very precarious if not to drive the Planters from them into the Shelter of Towns, or under the Cover of Forts; for its very Evident that the six Nations are the present and only Restraint they have, This Consideration I am perswaded will induce you rather to listen to Overtures of Reconciliation than to the sanguine impulses of Revenge, how just soever your Resentment be, You may be aſsured I will do all that lies in my power, to make the Sachims sensible of this treacherous Hostility, intreating you to wait a little longer for the Result, and to be aſsured that I am very sincerely

Dr. Sir &c.

Geo Clarke

The Honourable
Governor Gooch

N^{o} 6.

May 2^{d} 1743.

Copy Letter from Lieu^{t} Governour Clarke to Col^{l}. Gooch acquainting him that he had sent the Interpreter to the 6 Nations about their pretensions and Skirmish

in M^{r} Clarke's of June 19. 1743.

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Rutger Bleeker
John Depeyster
Cornelius Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Ryer Gerritse
Abraham Cuyler
John Rutherford
John Lansingh

At a Meeting of the Com^rs. of Indian affairs
the 2^d. May 1743 - at the City of Albany —

This Board sent the Interpreter to Onondago
with the following Message to the Sachims of
the Six Nations of Indians:

Brethren

According to the promise the Commissioners of Indian affairs made to the Sachims of the Mohawks who came to Albany in February last in the Name of the Six Nations with a belt of Wampum to Speak with them concerning the unhappy affair — between some of his Majesties English Subjects & a party of your people at the back of Virginia I am now sent to inform you that your Brother our Governor has Received a letter from the Governor of Virginia, and another from a Colonel who was but a few Miles from the place where that affair happened and who doubtless was well informed thereof, He sayes that a party of Indians of the Six Nations appeared upon their Frontiers in a Hostile Manner and killed and Carried away Horses &c^a. upon which the Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood went with their Arms for their own Security to know from those Indians what might be the Meaning or Reason of their thus treating of the English, with whom you had so lately entered into a more strict Alliance than ever by the treaty made at Albany with our Governor in 1740 And accordingly when they came up with them on the 18^th. of December they sent a Man with a Signal of peace to them, who they killed upon the Spot, and then fired upon the other English without any manner of Provocation Whereupon the people of Virginia, out of a principle of self preservation were obliged to Return the fire. Now we have performed our — promise in giving you a True and exact account of this affair,

Gave a belt of Wampum

Brethren

The Commissioners of Indian affairs have further Ordered me to tell you, That they think you can't but be ashamed

And Confused when you hear that among these people who so lately and so Solemnly took into the Covenant Chain all his Majesties Subjects to the Southward and United your selves with them So as to become one flesh and blood there should yet be such false Treacherous base Wretches as there are who have Committed this horrid and barbarous Murder And that they are confident this affair will be resented by you the Sachims, who we doubt not but were Ignorant of this Matter, But that now you must certainly believe that all what those Indians have said about the English Attacking them first is Notoriously false for that they killed the Man who was sent to Speake with them with a token of peace in his hand, And people who will be guilty of such Cruel Actions cannot Certainly be Believed a Word they say for as Cruel as they are, there are yet so Much Shame left as would make them blush to own it—

The Governor of Virginia has desired our Governor that he would demand of you the Reasons of this Transaction and that he would Let him know as soon as possible what your Answer is for that he is Amazed at such Treatment And does not know what to think of it that he cant think of any Reason that has been given you to use his people in such a Manner Especially since all the Governmts to the Southward had so Lately entered into a more Strict Alliance with than ever, by the treaty of Union in 1740. which they all have and always would have observed Inviolable.

If you had any Reasons to be disgusted at the people of Virginia you Should have acquainted us therewith that we might in peaceable Manner have obtained Satisfaction for you and if you have any thing as yet to Say against them We desire you will let us know what it is.

It is your Indispensable Duty to express your Abhorrence of this affair and to keep your Men for the future at home, which We Expect you will do, you know very well that your people broak the Covenant Chain in going to fight to ye Southward whether they intended it against English or Indians, So that you ought to desire our Governor to intercede for you and to make this breach with the Governor of Virginia which we doubt not but he will do upon the Intercession of our Governor

Mr Bleeker

If you can hear from the Sachims that they

Claim any lands to the Southward you are to enquire where—
they Lie and what they demand for them in Satisfaction And
Also enquire whether any white people were among the party

The Interpretor being returned from Onondago Reports to this board that he had said to the Sachims there as he was ordered and that they Answered him as followeth

Brethren

We the Sachims of the Six Nations have now according to our desire of you heard what has come to our Ears of ye Sorrowfull Accident between some of our Brethren of Virginia and some of our people. you tell us that you are informed that our people were the Aggressors, that our Men came in a Hostile Manner and killed their Cattle and that our Men killed the Man sent by our Brethren with a token of Peace in his hand that then the Virginia people were obliged to Defend themselves. If these things are so then we are certainly greatly to blame But on the Contrary our Men Say that they have been very hardly used by our Brethren of Virginia who took some days time to get themselves ready to destroy us, which the Event proved they would have done had it been in their power and that only for killing a few Cattle which we do not deny— to have done for our Subsistance, and that all we did kill was only one Hogg. one Calf and one Horse and we took away one Cask Syder this is all the damage of which the Virginia people so much Complain to have been done before the Engagement when we passed through pensilvania we were treated very kindly by the Inhabitants, but as soon as we entered in to Virginia Government we observed a Different behaviour from the first House to the last and when we had passed them we were overtaken by this party who first fired upon us so that most certainly we cant be the Occasion of this mischief

The Governor of Virginia demands from us the reason of using his people thus ill. he having never given us any reason for such Usage. We say that we have no Reason to be disgusted at him or his people or for using them ill and if we had had any pretentions upon him any way we would have made It

Known to our Brother the Governor of New York We have now told you all the Mischief we have done and how we have been used only for killing a few Cattle.

We the Sachims do Acknowledge that our Men ought not to have gone there and do declare that we have used all our Skill & Authority that none Should go a fighting and that those that went did go without our Knowledge or consent which is all that we can say or do

We are inclined to make up this Breach in the Covenant Chain and are willing to come to Albany for that purpose when ever we shall have Notice of the time that shall be most Convenient But we would be very Glad that the Governor of Virginia was himself present When we should have Oppertunity to face to face to talk more fully of this matter and to Reconcile more effectually 6

Gave a Belt

The Indians told the Interpreter that there were not any White people in the party But that a Young fellow who is half Indian and half Christian who was with them who had blew Eyes which was the Occasion of the Mistake

No 7.
May the 2d 1743 -
Copy Minutes of the proceedings of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs with their Message to the Indians & the Indians Answer relating to the Skirmish at Virginia

in Mr. Clarke's of June 19. 1743.

Sir

New York June the 16d 1743.

I have at length, for it has taken up a good deal of time, gotten an Answer from the six Nations, which I now send to you. I will forbear to make many Reflections on it, only thus much I will venture to say, That as it is a Matter of very great Importance I am perswaded you will not be hasty to take any Steps that may lead to widen a Breach that may involve all the Colonies in a War, which in its Consequences may plunge them into inextricable Miseries, and procure to our natural Enemy the French what they are incessantly labouring to accomplish.

The Sachems you see (and I am well assured of it) endeavour all they can to restrain their Youth from these Excursions, but it is next to impossible. The Nations are resolved on their part to preserve the Union I made and will be sorry to see it violated by a sharp Resentment of the Injuries committed by a few of their licentious Youth (and they forced to it by hunger) over whom by the Nature of their Government they have no Coercive Power; Reason and perswasion being their only Authority: Your people and they differ widely in an essential point viz.t who fired first, be that as it will, I hope some amicable End will be made of the Business and next to your treating with them in Person I really think your sending some prudent Person with one or two of each Indian Nation depending on Virginia Carolina and Georgia to Albany there to treat with the six Nations, will have a very happy effect not only in healing this Breach but for preventing the like for the

Future

Governor Gooch

future. We are not I presume to insist on punctilio's — with such people We are to consider them as they are or may be useful or prejudicial to us, and if you look upon them in that light they will appear to be the best — Barrier against Canada, to all the provinces. Wherefore I think we ought to preserve their Friendship by all the means we can, If we lose them and the French gain them, what will become of all the provinces is but too obvious to every one, especially to your Penetration. Wherefore I forbear, to say more and will conclude with aſsuring you that I am

Dear Sir

Esqr.

No 9

June 16th 1743.

Copy Letter from Lieut Gov.
Clarke to Col Gooch with an
Acct. of his Negotiation with the
Indians concerning the Skirmish
at Virginia.

in Mr. Clarke's of June 19. 1743.

Copy —

Tho it has been my Duty to consult in a more particular Manner the Welfare of the province; which I have had the Honour to govern some Years, yet I never took my self to be thereby discharged from carrying my thoughts to things of a more extensive Nature, especially to such whereon the peace and Happiness of the plantations, and the Trade of England, if not the very being of his Majesties Dominion on this Continent depend; I have often reflected on the progress that our natural Enemies the French, have made in their Settlements on the back of us, chiefly since the peace of Utrecht, the vast Increase of their Indian Trade, the Interruption of ours by the power which their Communication between Canada and Messasippi (by means of the Lake Cadaraqui or Ontario) gives them over all the Indian Nations, living on that and all the other Lakes which disembogue into Cadaraqui, and from thence, into the River of St Lawrence, and by what means that Communication may be cut off, and those Indians brought to an absolute Dependance on his Majesties provinces, who will thereby be possest of a very great additional Trade, and (which is principally to be considered) be for ever secured from the Annoyance of the French, and may without danger or Interruption extend their Settlements as far back as they please.

The French had lately three, and have now two sailing Vessells, each of about fifty or sixty Tons, on the Lake Cadaraqui, on the North East End whereof, near the Entrance into the River of St. Lawrence, they have a small Stone Fort called Frontenac, with a Garrison of about thirty, or thirty five Men, and on the South West End near the Fall of Niagara another with the like Garrison, a Trading House under the Cover of it, and are now building there one or two more trading Houses: In those Vessells they carry the Soldiers Artillery Ammunition and provisions, to the Forts and transport to and fro the Goods they sell to, and buy from, the Indians It is through this Lake they pass from Canada to Messasippi and from thence back again to Canada, By means only of their Mastery on that Lake it is that they have acquired and still hold their Power over all the Indian Nations from Canada to Meſsasippi, Except only the Indians who are next adjoining to our Provinces, and have all along been dependant on them, (of which the five Nations or Cantons are the moſt considerable) and in all thoſe, they have of late gotten too great an Influence, eſpecially among the five Nations, Whoſe Youth, being of a martial Spirit, they intice (contrary to the publick Engagements of thoſe Nations) to join them in their Expeditions, againſt the Indian Nations subject to his Majesty, and depending on the Governments of Virginia, the two Carolina's and Georgia, who have it in their Power (by their Situation, if their Strength were equal, as it would be were they united and resolved) to interrupt the March of the French from Niagara to Meſsasippi, this the French know fully well, and fearing that they may some time or other confederate against them for that purpoſe, they seldom fail once a year to attack one of thoſe Nations while they are disjoined thereby to Extirpate, or bring them over to their Interest, and they have gone but too great a Length towards it, none of thoſe Nations daring now to give them any Interruption, and thinking themſelves happy when they are not annoyed by the French. We have a Trading House and a Garrison of twenty Men in it at Oswego, almost oppoſite to Fort Frontenac, Which in our present Situation will inevitably fall into the Hands of the French on the first opening of a War, and with it the five Nations the only Barrier againſt the French, to all the Provinces from this to Georgia, for tho they now intice some of their Youth to join them in their hoſtile Marches, yet the Body of thoſe Nations oppoſe it all they can, and live in a good Intelligence with us, profeſsing to observe inviolably, their Original Allyance (or Covenant Chain as they phraſe it) which has subsisted ever since we first settled this Country, yet if Oswego be taken (as nothing can hinder it while the French are ~~the~~ Masters of the Lake) the five Nations will, and must of Courſe submit to our Enemy, who will oblige them to aſsist them in all their Expeditions, In which Event, every one of our Provinces, may be so attacked, that the Planters, will be obliged for the Security of their Persons, to quit their Settlements; retire into the Towns wherever they are, or under the Cover of Forts, of which we have very few on the whole Continent, or what is worſe leave the Country, to seek a living else where, the Consequences whereof to England are but too obvious. And this the Enemy will more easily do as they have a Line of Forts, from Canada to Meſsasippi.

As a Remedy for these Evils, which are almost as great as can befall the Nation, I propoſe that a Regiment of Eight hundred Men be sent from England (or if half the Number of private Men be sent the other half I believe may be raiſed here) with an Engineer, Artillery and Ammunition, and poſted in the Senecas Country on the Lake Cadaraqui at a proper Harbour for building of Veſsels, there being more than one of sufficient depth of Water, that the Harbour be fortified, and Barracks erected for the Men, that there be then built two or three Veſsels, of superior Force to thoſe of the French on board whereof a few Sailors, and a sufficient number of Soldiers being put, with proper Officers, We may take sink or otherwise destroy the French Veſsels, and then easily take their Forts on the Lake, and forever hinder them from building more on thoſe Shores, or any Veſsels on the Lake, nor (if they should build any in the River of St Lawrence) can they carry them against that Rapid Stream into the Lake, the Consequences whereof will be of the greatest Moment, All our Colonies from this to Georgia will be secure from the Incursions of the French in time of Warr, the Indians depending on the Governments of Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, who are now almost every Year attacked by the French, and their Indians, will live unmolested. All the Indian Nations living on or near the Lakes, and all thoſe over whom the French at present have a very great Power, will no sooner hear of our Conquests than they will submit to, and trade altogether with us, The five Nations will no longer be divided by French Intrigues, but will be absolutely at our Devotion, and the Trade and Influence of our Enemy will be confined to the cold Country of Canada which will scarce be worth keeping and to the Banks of the River Meſsasippi; Nay no sooner will the five Nations see us Masters on the Lake, than they will aſsist us to take the two Forts of Frontenac, and Niagara, for they are now complaisant to the French only thro' fear, knowing them to be a treacherous and enterprising people: It was, I presume to think, a very great Oversight, to suffer the French to build thoſe two Forts, and I am perswaded if it had been strongly and rightly represented by the Governours of this and the other Provinces, a Stop would have been put to it; those Forts being built on the Lands of the five Nations (whose native and Conquered Countries encompass the Lake on the Shore whereon they are built) who by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, are explicitly acknowledged to be Subject, to the Dominion of Great Britain. I am sensible by the same Article it is stipulated, that both the English and French shall have free Intercourse for Trade with all the Indians, and the Indians with them, Let them enjoy it (when We are Masters of the Lake) in the like manner that ours is now carried on Vizt. By Canoes or small rowing Boats, but I am pretty sure, that when the French Yoke is taken of their Necks, the Indians will no longer trade with them, for the English Manufactures are much better, and they prefer them to French Goods, but supposing that they should still trade with them, it will be in a much smaller proportion than they now do, and besides they cannot then march in any Numbers to disturb our Provinces, or the Indians now, and of old depending on them, (an Event of the highest Importance) nor can Canada supply Messasippi, or Messasippi Canada, with Forces or Merchandizes in time of need. Before the French began to build the Fort at Niagara; which is about twenty years ago, they cajoled some few of the young Fellows of the five Nations to give them permission to build a trading House there, but as soon as it reached the Ears of the Sachims or Rulers of those Nations, they resented it, acquainted the Governor of this Province that the French had begun to build, and offered to join any force he should send to demolish the Works, and to drive the French from thence; but this was unhappily neglected; Encouraged by their Success there, they did, about twelve years ago, erect another Fort and much stronger (on the Lands likewise of the five Nations) at a place called the Crown point, about 160. Miles from Albany between that and Canada; In that part of the Country where the Senecas chiefly dwell, and where I propose our Vessells should be built, and the Regiment quartered; the Climate is temperate and the Lands exceeding fertile, So that in three years time from their going thither, provisions of all Kinds (sufficient for the Regiment and Vessells) may be raised, Except

Only Beef, which will require a year or two more; in the mean time Cattle may be drove thither from the County of Albany with as much ease as they now are to the Garriſon at Oswego, and no sooner will the Regiment march towards it, than Farmers will go under their Cover, to settle in that Country, being sure both of Protection and of a Market for what they raise. The five Nations being acknowledged by the Treaty of Utrecht, to be Subject to the Dominion of Great Britain, and the Lake lying in their Country, it being surrounded by their Lands, I humbly submit it whether We have not a Right, Even before a Rupture, to aſsume the Dominion thereof, and to destroy the Forts the French have built in the Country of those Cantons, especially if we have their Concurrence, of which and of their Aſsistance too, I make no doubt when they sees the Regiment among them.

When We have thus vindicated our Right, and established our Dominion on the Lakes, the Regiment may then be employed in the Reduction of the Fort at the Crown Point, wherein if there be need We may, I believe have Aſsistance from the Provinces of the Maſsachusets Bay, and New Hampshire, who have Settlements not far from thence, and who claim the Lands adjoining to it, and one of them even that whereon the Fort is built.

If this or something else (of which I own I can think of nothing so effectual) be not soon done to put a Stop to the French Encroachments, farewell to the English Colonies, and to that most valuable Trade of the Nation.

If ever it be thought adviseable to attempt again to take Canada, the dispoſseſsing the French of their Mastery on the Lake, and of the Fort at the Crown Point, will greatly facilitate the Enterprize; But before we begin that Work, I presume to think We ought to take Cape Breton, a place well fortified, and from whence the French can annoy our Fishery at Newfoundland, and guard their own Navigation to and from Canada; that place is such a Thorn in the sides of the New England People, that its very probable a large Body of Men may be raised there to assist in any such Design, And if proper Officers are sent from England in the Summer, to Exercise them, they may by the ensuing Spring be well disciplined, as all their Youth are Expert in the use of Fire Arms from the unrestrained Liberty of Fowling which obtains in all the provinces, And I conceive the Spring is the most proper Season to attack the place, before the Men of Warr and Fishing Vessells come from France, for in the Winter they have few Men, except the Garrison and Boston being a proper place for our Fleet to harbour in the Winter, We may block up the Harbour of Breton before the Ships from France can come upon the Coast. —

George Clarke

New York 1743. —

George Clarke
New York 1743

Dr Acct G. Clarke 1743.

No. 2.

22

Flushing Aprile the 5th 1743.

Gentlemen

This Minute I received a Letter from the Governor of Virginia, of the 3d of January, with one to him from Collo. Patton of the 18th of December, on the unhappy Skirmiſh between the Indians and some of the people of Virginia, Copies whereof I send you, whereby you will perceive that the Indians were the Aggreſsors, and that the Government of Virginia resent it warmly: By the Governor's Letter I find there is something of a Demand from the Indians (I suppose part of the six Nations) for Lands, which the Goverments of Virginia & Maryland intended to send Commiſsioners to treat with them about, in ~~[illegible]~~ order to satisfy them. If that be the Indians pretence, they ought to have waited for an Answer from those Governments, if they made any Demand, as I find they did on the Government of Maryland by their Treaty with the Governour of Pensilvania last year, but the Government of Virginia is not mentioned by them in that Treaty, and yet the Hostility committed by them is on the people of Virginia, how they will excuse it I cannot see, however I desire you will give the Interpreter Orders to go forthwith to them, giving him Instructions to expostulate with them on this their unwarantable Conduct; to know who those white Men are who were with that Party of Indians, and to know from them, what part of Virginia it is they dispute, and where the Land lies that they pretend to, and what Sum of Money or Goods they expect in Exchange, and to give me a full and plain and direct Answer, which I will acquaint the Governour of Virginia with; You will direct the Interpreter to let them know that I am amazed at their barbarous and treacherous proceeding, That if they had any such demands on those Governments, or any Grievance to complain of, they ought to have acquainted me with it, and I would have negotiated the Matter, and have endeavoured to have made it up in an amicable manner, That I expect they will keep their people at home, and if they send me their Demands for the Lands, that they wait patiently for an Answer, which considering the distance of their Country to this Place and from hence to Virginia will take up a considerable time to adjust the Matter.

I

Commiſsrs. for Indian Affairs

I am informed they took from Oswego the two Indians you send to reside there, in order to bring you Intelligence of any extraordinary Occurrences, this is a piece of Conduct I am surprized at, and expect they will give me an Account of.

You will be full and particular in your Instructions to the Interpreter, that their Answer may be so too. I need not tell you of how much Consequence it is that these things should be adjusted to mutual Satisfaction, you will readily conceive it. I am

Gentlemen &c

LS

Geo: Clarke

No. 3.

Albany 20th March 1742/3,

May it please your Honour

Since our last to your Honour of the 23d of February, We have not been Honoured with any of your Favours, And have now only to inform your Honour that we have thought proper as you will perceive By the inclosed Minutes, to send the Interpreter to Onondage, being informed by the Mohawks, that a General Meeting of the Six Nations was to be held at Onondage, at the desire of some People from Philadelphia; We inclose your Honour the orders we gave to the Interpreter & the Answer he brings us back, to which we beg leave to Refer, it seems the Indians are in General very uneasey about the affair at the back of Virginia, the People from the Senecas Country Write us that one of their principal Sachims is sent to Ottawawe to desire those Indians not go a hunting, but to Stay at home to take care of their Castles, Your Honour will perceive best by the Run of this whole affair, in what Humour the Six Nations are at present, We have nothing in particular to add at present but Remain

Your most humble Servants

Myndert Schuyler
Jno. DePeyster
Johannis Lansing Junr.
Stevanus Groesbeck,
Nicholas Bleecker,
Cornelius Cuyler,
Rutger Bleecker,
Hendk. Ten Eyck,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Ryer Gerritse,
Ed. Collins,

At

New York

N.o 1.] Copy of a Lett.r to Lieut. Gov.r Clarke, from Lieut. Gov.r Gooch, dated ye 3.d of Jan.ry 1742/3, with Copy of Col.o Patton's Lett.r to him inclosed, relating to a Skirmish with the Indians.

N.o 2.] Copy of a Lett.r from Lieut. Gov.r Clarke, to ye Commiss.rs for Indian Affairs, dated 5.th April 1743, about the Action between ye Indians & some of ye Inhabitants of Virg.a

N.o 3.] Copy of a Lett.r from ye Comiss.rs for Indian Affairs, to L.t Gov.r Clarke, dated 20.th March 1742-3, with Copy of their Minutes relating to a Conference with ye Indians concerning ye Skirmish at Virginia.

[Sent, before N.o 2. was rec.d]

Rec.d with M.r Clarke's Lett.r
dated 19.th June 1743.

Rec.d Aug.r ye 5.th }
Read — 23. } 1743.

G. g. 85

(2.)

N.º 4.

Albany 18th April 1743.

May it please your Honour,

We received your Honours Letter of the 5th Instant with Copies of Coll.º Gooch's & Coll.º Patton's Letters, concerning the Skirmish and Murder at the Back of Virginia: The Demand your Honour mentions of some of the Nations to some Lands in Virginia, is we conceive only imaginary, having never heard any such thing from them. And had any such Thing been, they would doubtless have mentioned it since this Affair happened, but nothing of that Sort has ever been in the least hinted at by them. And should we now send the Interpreter to know from them what Lands they claim in Virginia, according to Coll.º Gooch's Desire, We humbly conceive it would be furnishing them with a pretence & Excuse they have never yet thought of. What Coll.º Gooch mentions of white Men that are supposed to have been with the Indians, we take that to be a Mistake which has no doubt proceeded from some Mongrel Indians that were in the Party.

We wrote your Honour the 20th March and sent inclosed our Minutes containing the Answer the Interpreter brought from Onondage. Which we suppose your Honour had not received when your last to us was wrote. Your Honour will thereby perceive that the six Nations are inclined to reconcile the Matter with the People of Virginia, We have therefore deferred sending the Interpreter to the Indians till we shall receive your Honours farther Orders, thinking that he would not get any other Answer from them than we have already had. We conceive, it would the best and cheapest Way, that Coll.º Gooch desire your Honour to reconcile the Matter, and then your Honour, if you shall think proper, can Order us to make it up in such a Manner as your Honour shall think fit. Which will likewise be the less troublesome to your Honour. If this receives your Honors Approbation We humbly conceive it would be the most proper way that we, as soon as we receive Notice thereof, should send the Interpreter to the six Nations, to desire that one or two of their Sachims come down here about the time your Honour can have an Answer from Coll° Gooch concerning this Matter. Which we hope will be as soon as possible, for if a French Warr should in the mean time break out, it would be more difficult to adjust this or any other Difference. We doubt not but Coll° Gooch will repay us the Charges we must necessarily be at herein. We have several Accounts that the six Nations have send to the far Indians in Covenant with them, to desire them to be at home and ready to assist them in case of Need, The French also are continually using all Arts and Means to foment and widen Differences of this Sort, So that should this Matter not be made up in an amicable Manner, But Hostilities renewed or continued, the Consequences might be very terrible however, we submit all with the greatest Respect to your Honour. We have sent the Interpreter to the Mohawks, to send from thence an Indian to the six Nations to desire the Sachims to stay at home, and to renew to them the repeated promises they have made to keep home their fighting Men, and to inform them that the Interpreter will be at Onondage in about 20 Days, in the mean time we hope to have your Honours further Orders which shall punctually be observed. We have nothing more at present, But that we are

Exd

May it please your Honour
your very humble Servants
Ph. Livingston
John Rutherford
Myndert Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Nicolaes Bleeker
Johannis Lansing Junr

Honble George Clarke Esqr

New York

N.º 4.

N.º 4.
Aprill 18.d 1743.

Copy Letter from the Commissioners for Indian Affairs to Lieut.t Gov.r Clarke on their not sending the Interpreter to the 6 Nations as directed in his Letter of the 5.th Aprill, about the Skirmish at Virginia.

N.º 5.
Copy.

Lett.r from Lieut. Gov.r Clarke, to the Commiss.rs for Indian Affairs, dated ye 27.th of April 1743, to send the Interpreter to the Six Nations, on the Affair of ye Hostilities committed at Virginia.

Rec.d with M.r Clarke's Lett.r of 19.th June 1743.

Rec.d August 5.th } 1743.
Read —— 23. }

(3.) Gg. 86.

N.° 5.

New York April the 27th 1743.

Gentlemen

Yesterday I received your Letter of the 18th Instant, and altho' you are of Opinion that the six Nations lay no claim to any Lands in Virginia, and that the mentioning such a thing to them may furnish them with a pretence, yet if you had sent the Interpreter and instructed him to have demanded the Cause of the March and Hostilities committed by their young Men, he would have collected from their Answer whether they make any such Claim or no, if they do not, he might then have expostulated with them on their killing the Cattle and Horses and afterwards killing the Man whom Capt^n Buchannon and Capt^n M^{c}Dowell sent to the Indians with a Signal of Peace and afterwards firing on the Party and killing many of them, from whence it is evident that the Indians were the Aggressors That this is a notorious Breach of the Covenant Chain which includes all his Majesties Subjects of whatsoever province they are, That if they pretend their Men went to make Warr or to molest any Indians to the Southward that that is an Infraction of the Union made in 1740 and confirmed by the six Nations last year for which they ought to punish those Indians that the Governments to the Southward, and their Indians depended on the faith of that Union, resolving on their part to observe it inviolably and are much surprized that the six Nations should attempt in that treacherous manner to dissolve it, That, however, if the six Nations disclaim their knowledge and express their Abhorrence of that Action the Government of Virginia I hope will come to such a temper as may heal the Breach especially if the six Nations will for the future restrain their Youth from such unwarrantable Actions and Excursions, upon this foot I would (and should have hopes of Success) interpose my good Offices to appease the just resentment of the Government of Virginia and till this be done I know not what to write to Governour Gooch, it is therefore still necessary that you send the Interpreter so instructed to the six Nations that I may know what to say

You will perceive that Coll^o Gooch does but just hint at the Indians pretending to claim some Lands in that Country, but this is certain that the Indians did last year at Philadelphia complain that some people to the Westward of that province did settle on some of their Lands without making any purchase of them, Governour Thomas understood they meant the people of Maryland by his telling them he would write to the

Governour

Commissioners for Indian Affairs

Governour of that Province about it, wherefore till that Matter be cleared up the Seeds of discontent will remain, and if I knew certainly where these Lands lie I could then write to the Governour about them, you may perceive that the Government of Virginia is disposed if the Indians have any just claim to those Lands to adjust that matter, but as for the Hostility they seem determined to do themselves Justice; however I would fain make up all Matters between them, to which End it is absolutely necessary that the Interpreter be sent that I may know more fully the Indians pretences, their Sentiments of this Insult and their future Intentions. Such treacherous Hostilities are not to be suffered, and if this Business be not made up and the Indians do not for the future desist from the like, the Consequences will be very bad. And you will instruct the Interpreter to represent things to the six Nations in such a Manner as may make them sensible that that Hostility committed by them at a time when all the Governments and the Indian Nations depending on them looked upon themselves and the six Nations as inviolably united in the Covenant Chain, was an Act of the highest Treachery & Breach of faith. I could not nor can I hardly yet bring my self to believe that the Sachims were consenting or privy to that Excursion, if they are not, they ought openly & explicitly to disclaim it, to punish the Offenders and by all means to prevent the like for the future, which in my Opinion can only be done by forbidding the French to come into their Country

Upon the whole you will perceive that the Government of Virginia has a sharp Resentment of the Injury, and if the Indians do not (as undoubtedly they were the Aggressors) make Attonement for it in a suitable Manner, it may I fear produce very ill Consequences, wherein this and all the provinces may be involved. Wherefore I would have you use your utmost Endeavours to effect it, and that speedily, the Governour of Virginia desiring an Answer as soon as may be.

If the Interpreter finds they claim any Lands in Virginia and Maryland he is to know what they are, where they lie and what they demand for them as in Governor Gooch's Letter, he should likewise inform himself whether there were any white Men in that party & who they are

If the Indians upon Conference with the Interpreter upon the Matters mentioned, will depute some of their Sachims to treat with you about them at Albany I shall like it very well. I am

Gentlemen &ca

Exd

N.o 5

Aprill 27d: 1743.

Copy Lre from Lieut: Govr Clarke to the Commrs for Indian Affairs to send the Interpreter to the six Nations on the Affairs of the Hostilities committed at Virginia

No. 6.

New York May the 2d 1743./

Dear Sir

On the 5th of the last Month I had the Honour to receive your Letter of the 3d of January which I would have acknowledged sooner, had I foreseen that it will take more time to get an Answer from the Sachims of the six Nations than I then apprehended: I have ordered the Interpreter to go to them with Instructions what to do in this unhappy Busineſs, and so soon as he returns I will acquaint you with the Negotiation, hoping that Matters may be so managed as to heal the Breach that is made in the Covenant Chain as its called; for it may be very fatal if an open Rupture should insue; and they be thereby driven to the neceſsity of throwing themselves into the Arms and power of our natural Enemy the French, who only want the Advantage of such an Event to open an uninterrupted way to annoy all the Colonies and render the Settlements therein very precarious, if not to drive the planters from thence into the Shelter of Towns, or under the Cover of Forts. for its very evident that the six Nations are the present and only Restraint they have, This Consideration I am perswaded will induce you rather to listen to Overtures of Reconciliation than to the Sanguine Impulses of Revenge; how just soever your Resentment be; You may be aſsured I will do all that lies in my power to make the Sachims sensible of this treacherous Hostility, intreating you to wait a little longer for the Result, and to be aſsured that I am very sincerely

Dr Sir &c

Geo Clarke.

The Honourable
Governor Gooch

New York

No. 6.

No. 6.

May 2d. 1743.

Copy Letter from Lieut. Governour Clarke to Col. Gooch, Lt. Govr. of Virginia, acquainting him, that he had sent the Interpreter to the Six Nations about their pretensions & Skirmish.

No. 7.

Minutes of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, May ye 2d. 1743, their Proceedings, with their Message to the Indians, & the Indians Answer, relating to the Skirmish in Virginia.

Recd. with Mr. Clarke's Letter
of 19th June 1743.

Recd. Aug. ye 5th }
Read — 23d. } 1743.

G. 87.

4.

No. 7.

Present
Myndert Schuler
Rutger Bleeker
John De Peyster
Cornelis Cuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck
Reyer Gerritse
Abraham Cuyler
John Rutherford
John Lansingh

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs the 2^{d} of May: 1743 at the City of Albany

This Board send the Interpreter to Onondages with the following Message to the Sachims of the six Nations of Indians

Brethren

According to the promise the Commiss^{rs} of Indian Affairs made to the Sachims of the Mohawks who came to Albany in February last. in the Name of the six Nations, with a Belt of Wampum, to speak with them concerning the unhappy Affair between some of his Majesties English Subjects and a party of your people at the back of Virginia, I am now sent to inform you that your Brother our Governour has received a Letter from the Governor of Virginia with another from a Colonel who was but a few Miles from the Place where that Affair happened and who doubtless was well informed thereof. He says That a party of Indians of the six Nations appeared upon their frontiers in a hostile Manner and killed & carried away Horses &c^{a}. Upon which the Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood went with their Arms for their own Security to know from those Indians what might be the meaning or reason of their thus Treating the English, with whom you had so lately entered into a more strict Alliance than ever by the Treaty made at Albany with our Governour in 1740. And accordingly when they came up with them, on the 18th of December they sent a Man with a signal of Peace to them, who they killed upon the Spott and then fired upon the other English without any Manner of Provocation Whereupon the people of Virginia, out of a principle of self Preservation were obliged to return the fire, Now we have performed our Promise in giving you a true and Exact account of this Affair.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs have further Ordered me to tell you. That they think you cant but be ashamed and confused When you hear that among those Peoples who so lately and so solemnly took into the Covenant Chain all his Majesties Subjects to the Southward, and united your selves with them so as to become one flesh and Blood, there should yet be such false, treacherous, base wretches as those are who have comitted this horrid barbarous Murder, And that they are confident this Affair will be resented by you the Sachims, Who we doubt not but were ignorant of this Matter; But that now you must certainly believe that all what those Indians have said about the English attacking them first is notoriously false, for that they killed the Man who was sent to speak with them with a Token of peace in his Hand, And people who will be guilty of such cruel Actions, cannot certainly be believed a word they say, for as cruel as they are, there is yet so much shame left as would make them blush to own it. —

The Governour of Virginia has desired our Governor that he would demand of you the Reasons of this Transaction and that he would let him know as soon as possible what your Answer is, for that he is amazed at such Treatment and does not know what to think of it, That he cant think of any Reason that has been given you to use his people in such a Manner especially since all the Governments to the Southward had so lately entered into a more strict Alliance with you than Ever, by the Treaty of Union in 1740. Which they all have & always would have observed inviolable.

If you had any Reasons to be disgusted at the people of Virginia, you should have acquainted us therewith that we might in a peaceable Manner have obtained Satisfaction for you And if you have any thing as yet to say against them We desire you will let us know what it is.

It is your indispensable Duty to express your Abhorrence of this Affair, and to keep your Men for the future at home, Which we also expect you will do. You know very well that your people broke the Covenant Chain in going to fight to the Southward whether they intended it against English or Indians, So that you ought to desire our Governour to intercede for you and to make up this Breach with the

Governor

of Virginia, which we doubt not but he will do upon the Intercession of our Governour.

Mr. Bleecker

If you can hear from the Sachims that they claim any Lands to the Southward, you are to enquire where they lie and what they demand for them in Satisfaction. And also enquire whether any white People were among the party —

The Interpreter being returned from Onondage Reports to this Board That he had said to the Sachims there as he was Ordered And that they answered him as follows.

Brethren

We the Sachims of the six Nations have now according to our Desire of you Heard what has come to your Ears of the sorrowfull Accident between some of our Brethren of Virginia and some of our People. You tell us that you are informed that our People were the Aggressors. That our Men came in a hostile Manner and killed their Cattle and that our Men killed the Man sent by our Brethren with a Token of Peace in his hand, and that then the Virginia People were obliged to defend themselves, If these things are so then we are certainly greatly to blame, But on the Contrary our Men say That they have been very hardly used by our Brethren of Virginia, Who took some days time to get themselves ready to destroy us, which the Event proves they would have done had it been in their power, and that only for killing a few Cattle which we do not deny to have done for our Subsistance, And that all we did kill one Hog, one Calf and one Horse and we took away one Cask Syder, this is all the Damage of which the Virginia people so much complain to have been done before the Engagement When we passed thro Pensilvania we were treated very kindly by the Inhabitants, but as soon as we entered into Virginia Government we observed a different Behaviour from the first House to the last And when we had passed them we were Overtaken by this party who first fired upon us, so that most certainly we cant be the Occasion of this Mischief.

The Governour of Virginia demands from us the Reason of using his People thus ill, he having never given us any reason for such Usage; We say that we have no Reason to be disgusted at him or his People or for using them ill, and if we had any pretentions upon him any Way We would have made it known to our Brother the Governor of New York, We have now told you all the Mischief we have done and how we have been used for killing a few Cattle.

We the Sachims do acknowledge that our Men ought not to have gone there, and do declare that we have used all our Skill & Authority that none should go a fighting and that those that went did go without ~~our~~ knowledge or Consent which is all that we can say or do.

We are inclined to make up this Breach in the Covenant Chain and are willing to come to Albany for that purpose when ever we shall have Notice of the time that shall be most convenient But we would be very glad that the Governor of Virginia was himself present, when we should have Opportunity face to face to talk more fully of this Matter & to reconcile more effectually. Gave a Belt

The Indians told the Interpreter that there were not any white people in the party, but that a young fellow who is half Indian & half Christian was with them who had blew Eyes which was the Occasion of the Mistake.

Exd

No 7

May the 8th 1743.

Copy Minute of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs their proceedings with their Message to the Indians & the Indians Answer relating to the Skirmish in Virginia

N:o 8.

Albany, 30o May 1743.

May it please your Honor.

New York

We have reced. your Honour's letter of the 27th of last Month and have according to your Honors orders sent the Interpreter up to Onondago with Instructions conformable to your Honor's directions, which are here inclosed, and also the Answer which the Sachims of the Six Nations made thereto, your Honor will perceive thereby that the Six Nations do not make any pretence on any Lands in the Government of Virginia, But on the Contrary declare that they had not any Reason to abuse the people there, or to be anyways Displeased with them And that after using their utmost Endeavours, It was not in their power to Stop their people from going to fight to the Southward But yet it seems by their Answer that they think the Virginia people used their Men very ill in following them in a hostile manner, only for killing a few Cattle and in firing upon them thrice, as they Say, before they returned it, they Say farther that the Officer which is left alive knows what they Say to be truth; and that he could not deny it in their presence; But upon the whole the Sachims are inclined to make up the breach and to come to Albany for that purpose at any time that shall be fixed upon But desire earnestly that the Governor of Virginia may be present.

It is Certainly of the greatest Consequence to all the Northren Colonies that this affair should Some way or other be Reconciled, and that in a very Short time, Which Way to bring it about we do not Know. But think it would be best that Collo: Gooch Should either come himself or send a Deputy here (Which your Honour Knows is the only place where our Indians will treat of publick affairs)

Hon.ble George Clarke, Esqr.

In order to a Reconcilation and at the same time we imagine that if a few of those Southren Indians were brought alon against whom our Indians have so long Warred, that it would Induce our Indians to have a stricter regard to the treaty of Peac made with your Honour in their behalf in 1740. If this affair be not Settled in a Short time we are very Apprehensive some Barbarous and faithleſs Indians living Scattering from the Castles will again go and murder upon the Frontiers of Virg which is not in our power to prevent, we have already had certain Information that a party of seven such Rascals living near Schawenos have lately been upon the March, but were stopped by a Castle of Cayouges, who live that way, we have sent a Meſsage by two Indians who were here upon their own Busineſs, to Desire the Sachims about Schawano to Stop any party of Indians who may be so Wicked as to go that way, which we believe they will very readily do.

What we have said we Submit to your Honors wiser Judgement and can say no more but expreſs our earnest desire that this unhappy affair may be brought to Speedy Iſsue by some means or ther, Which if it be not done will will prove the greatest evil to this Land that it ever yet felt.

Exd. //

We are your Honors most humble
and most Obedt Servants—

Myndert Schuyler
John DePeyster
Johannis Lansing Junr
Nicholas Bleeker
Rutger Bleeker
Stephanus Groesbeeck.

{No. 9.}

New York June the 16th 1743.

Sir

I have at length, for it has taken up a good deal of time, gotten an Answer from the Six Nations, which I now send to you, I will forbear to make many Reflections on it, only thus much I will venture to say. That as it is a Matter of very great Importance, I am persuaded you will not be hasty to take any Steps that may lead to widen a Breach that may involve all the Colonies in a War, which in its consequences may plunge them into inextricable Miseries, & procure to our Natural Enemy the French, what they are inceſsantly labouring to Accomplish.

The Sachims you see (and I am well aſsured of it) endeavour all they can to Restrain their Youth from these Excursions, but it is next to impoſsible, the Nations are resolved on their Part to preserve the Union I made and Will be sorry to see it Violated by a Sharp Resentment of the Injuries committed by a few of their Licentious Youth (and they forced to it by hunger) over whom by the Nature of their Government they have no coercive Power; Reason and persuasion being their only Authority, your people and they differ widely in an eſsential point Vizt who fired first, be that as it will, I hope some amicable End will be made of the Busineſs, & next to your treating with them in person, I realy think your sending some Prudent person with one or two of each Indian Nation depending on Virginia, Carolina & Georgia to Albany there to treat with the Six Nations, will have a very happy effect not only in healing this Breach, but for preventing the like for the future; We are not I presume to insist on Punctilio's with such people, we are to consider them as they

Governor Gooch

Are or may be usefull or prejudicial to us. and if you look upon them in that light. they will appear to be the best Barrier, against Cannada, to all the Provinces, Where fore I think we ought to preserve their Friendship by all ye means we can, If we lose them & the French gain them what will become of all the Provinces is but two obvious to every one, especially to your penetraction. Where fore I forbear to say more and will conclude with assuring you that I am

Exd.

Dear Sir &ca

251 P.

At a Meeting of the Comissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany 29th June 1748.

Present

Myndt. Schuyler
Peter Winne
Lieut. Blood
Abraham Cuyler
Dirk Ten Broeck
Rutgr. Bleeker
Cornelius Cuyler
Nico. Bleeker
Reyer Gerrits &
Meng^th Ten Eyck

This board received a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Henry Barclay from the Mohawks Country to which they returned the following Answer

Sir

We received yours of yesterday and observe thereby that there is a report among the Indians that three Men and two womens the Senekes which had been prisoners among the Cherikees were Returned home and that an hundred Men of that Nation were daily expected there to Conclude a peace which we hope they will Effect, and that in order thereto the five nations will use the Cherikees kindly, the Senekes It seems are Inclined to have the Meeting at their Castle which would be an Innovation we are of opinion the Meeting ought to be According to Custom at Onondaga which is the usual place and is also more Convenient for the lower Nations who must Be present in this Affair. We do not think It needfull to send any of our body But when we Hear farther of this Affair we may be Better Able to Judge how to act therein. We send you herein closed 7 hands of Wampum which you will Be so good to deliver to the Indians with this our Answer ——

II
251 R

be expected that I should be particular, or should have reduc'd it to the necessary parts.

"I am Yo^{r}· Hon^{rs} most obed^{t}· Humble serv^{t}·

"THO. COOKSON.

"Lancaster, 1st May, 1743."

—

August 1st, 1743.

The Assembly, by two of their Members, acquainted the Governor that they were met pursuant to their Adjournment, and if the Governor had any thing to Lay before them they were ready to receive it. To which the Governor Answer'd that he had prepared a Message, and would send it to the House to-Morrow.

—

August 2d.

The Governor sent his Secretary with the following written Message, and the several Papers referred to, Viz^{t}:

"Gentlemen:

"I have now the Pleasure to tell You that my Mediation between the Government of Virginia & the Indians of the six Nations has been so far attended with Success that nothing seems wanting but the fform of a treaty to reconcile their Differences, as well on Account of the Late unhappy Skirmish as of the Lands claimed by those Indians, which both parties are desirous should be held next Spring, and have given me the strongest Assurances that no Acts of Hostility shall be committed in the Mean time. The Governor of Maryland has likewise promised that Satisfaction shall be made them for their Lands settled by the People under his Government. I can truly say that I have spared no Pains, for no Pains can be too great to accomplish so desireable a work as that of Peace, and I assure my self from thence of Your and every Man's Approbation that has any Sentiments of Humanity or knows how to Value the Reputation or Security that will attend this Government from its becoming the Reconciler of our Neighbour's Quarrels. To avoid prolixity and for your more particular Information & Satisfaction, I have order'd Copies of the most material Transactions in this Affair to be laid before You.

"As this has generally been the Season for finishing the Business of the Year, it may not be improper to put you in mind that there are still some things undone which immediately concern the Interests of the Publick: I for my Part shall be glad of this and every other

Opportunity of demonstrating my willingness to do every thing that can reasonably be expected of me.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"Aug. 2, 1743."

August [illegible]th.

Two members of Assembly waited on the Governor & delivered the following answer to his Message, Vizt.:

"May it please the Governor:

"We receive with great Satisfaction the Account the Governor is pleased to give Us that his Mediation between the Government of Virginia & the Indians of the six Nations is attended with Success. The late unhappy Skirmish between some of the Inhabitants of that Colony and a Party of the six Nations, to such as Consider'd the dismal Consequences that might have attended, Afforded but a melancholy Prospect, and as we now find that by the Governor's Care and Diligence the Scene is happily changed, the Obstacles to future Peace removed, it merits not only 'our's & every mans Approbation' but excites our Gratitude in the return of our hearty thanks.

"This has generally been the Season for finishing the business of the Year, such as appears to Us necessary now to be done, and we have now under our Consideration, and the part which lies before Us we hope in a little Time to compleat. And we acknowledge the Obligation we are under for the kind Declaration the Governor is pleased to make 'of his being glad of this and every other Opportunity of demonstrating his willingness to do every thing that can reasonably be expected of him.'"

August 11th.

Two Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor and presented a Bill for removing the Trustees of the Loan Office and appointing others to execute the said Trust.

August 13th.

Two of the Assembly waited on the Governor and informed him that several of their Members being sick and unable to attend, the House was inclinable to rise as soon as possible, and was therefore desirous to know his Sentiments on the Bill now before him. To which the governor answer'd that he was sorry for the Indisposi-

Opportunity of demonstrating my willingness to do every thing that can reasonably be expected of me.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"Aug. 2, 1743."

August 6th.

Two members of Assembly waited on the Governor & delivered the following answer to his Message, Vizᵗ·:

"May it please the Governor:

"We receive with great Satisfaction the Account the Governor is pleased to give Us that his Mediation between the Government of Virginia & the Indians of the six Nations is attended with Success. The late unhappy Skirmish between some of the Inhabitants of that Colony and a Party of the six Nations, to such as Consider'd the dismal Consequences that might have attended, Afforded but a melancholy Prospect, and as we now find that by the Governor's Care and Diligence the Scene is happily changed, the Obstacles to future Peace removed, it merits not only 'our's & every mans Approbation' but excites our Gratitude in the return of our hearty thanks.

"This has generally been the Season for finishing the business of the Year, such as appears to Us necessary now to be done, and we have now under our Consideration, and the part which lies before Us we hope in a little Time to compleat. And we acknowledge the Obligation we are under for the kind Declaration the Governor is pleased to make 'of his being glad of this and every other Opportunity of demonstrating his willingness to do every thing that can reasonably be expected of him.'"

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Comrs. Meetg. 9th. Augt. 1743.

Presnt
P. Livingston
Ni. Blecker
Myn. Schuyler
Hendr. Ten Eyck
Johs. Lansing
Rut. Blecker
Capt Bloog

9902
101

The Janondides have d. desired the River Indians to Come to this place they Say to them as follows

Nephews

We Came here to speak with our Brethren which we have accordingly Done hav g. settled all our affairs in peace and friendship and being here we thought We Could Not do Less than Speak with our friends the River Indians & this is the Day we see Each other face to face. —

Accord g. to the Custom of our forefathers We Condole and Wipe of all Sorrow & Tears from your Eyes that you May See Clear & Speak freely with a Chearfull Countenance

Gave 7 Strings of Wampum

We have not seen Each other in a Long time & now We Condole with you Accord g. to Custom the deaths of all yr. people since We Saw you Last — Gave some String

Now Cousins We will speak of ~~all~~ old times when our forefathers Satt upon Stones and We have brought a Stone with us ~~in~~ in a Remembrance of the same. Gave the Stone

We doubt but you have your Ears always open & hear the News that passes here. if at any time you hear any bad News of the french or any thing Else We desire you will Let us know. Gave a few Skins

~~Brethren~~ We desire to Enter into a Covt. with you that we shall always be friends and always keep open the path between us that We may pass and repass in friendship. —

Gave a Large Belt —

Comr. We give you this pipe that when you meet together you may Smoak out of the same & Remember this Treaty

Gave a pipe

The Answer of the River Indians to the Jamondides Sachims —

Uncles. We Are Very glad to see you Here and that you Are Come to Speak with Our fathers the Comissioners of Such good things and that you have sent for us to speak with us Also, we Are glad that you Are in ~~bal~~ Health after the Long journey you have taken — we Are sorry that no more of our Sachims Are here — Except the wisest are not here so you must not expect our Answer so ~~full as It~~ wise As It would be if they were here

According to the Custom Among us Indians we Condole ~~All~~ with you All the Losses you have sustained which Are no Doubt Considerable As you have been Lately Engaged in War & wipe the tears from your Eyes

7 Hand wampum

We Do Also Condole with you the Loss of All your people whether died by the Course of nature or Killed in war

a Blanket of Strowds

Uncles, in old Times ~~we~~ Our forefathers used to sitt upon Stones before the dutch Came here, without Guns or Knives or Strowds But now we Are better Stocked, and what is more than All at we Have now An opportunity to Learn to know Jesus Christ ich we should perhaps never have heard of had not the ite people Came here, we will When Ever we hear any news — at may touch you we with Certainty Lett you know It and expect the same from you 2 Blan Strowds

Uncles

We Willingly and freely Accept of the Covenant you offer us and will keep and Maintain It Inviolable to the End of the world & will Always keep All weeds out of the way between us That you may remember what we say we give you this belt —

Uncles

The pipe you have given us we will Always keep by us and whenever we smoak out of the same we will be thoughtfull of the Cov.t Now made between us tion of the Members, and that he was not himself very well, but that he had consider'd the Bill and had it still under Consideration.

EODEM DIE.

Two Members waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the House proposes to adjourn this Day to the 30th of September next, if he had nothing to lay before them that might require their longer Stay. To which the Governor answer'd, That he had no Objection to the Adjournment.

August the 13th.

Conrad Weiser's Report of his Journey to Onondago on the affairs of Virginia, in Obedience to the Orders of the Governor in Council, 13 June, 1743, delivered to the Governor the 1st September:

"On the 21st we arrived at Cachiadachse, the first Town of the Onondagoes. About noon I heard that the Messenger I had sent from Oswego had missed his Way and did not arrive there. I therefore imediately sent a Messenger from this place to the Chief Town about five miles off to acquaint the Chiefs of that Nation of my coming with a Message from Onas on behalf of Assaryquoa. They dispatched Messengers that Day to Summon the Council of the Six Nations. My Messenger came back & inform'd me that the House of Annwaraogon was appointed for our Lodging; we set out and arriv'd there at three o'Clock in the Afternon. After we had eat some dry'd Eels boiled in Hominy, and some Matts had been spread for Us to lye upon, Canassatego & Caheshcarowanoto, of the Chiefs, with several more, came to see Us & receiv'd Us very kindly. They asked how their Brethren did in Philadelphia, and in particular the Governor, & whether Onas was arrived. I answer'd that their Brethren in Philadelphia were all well & in the same Disposition of Mind as they had left them in Last Year, and in particular the Governor their Brother was so, who, according to the Trust reposed in him by Onas, when he left Philadelphia, was always engaged for the good of the Publick. We smoak'd a Pipe of Philadelphia Tobacco together, & had some further discourse on things of no Consequence. The 22d, early in the Morning, Tocanontie (otherwise call'd the black Prince of Onondago), came to see Us with Caxhayion and expressed their Satisfaction at my coming to Onondago, saying You never come without good News from our Brethren in Philadelphia. I smil'd & told him it was enough to kill a Man to come such a Long & bad Road over Hills, Rocks, Old Trees, and Rivers, and to fight through a Cloud of Vermine, and all kinds of Poisen'd Worms and creeping things, besides being Loaded with a disagreeable Message, upon which they laugh'd; and Tocanontie told me that he was extreamely glad last Night to hear I was come to Onondago. Canassatego and Caheshcarowno, with several more, came to see Us again and spent the Day with us. We had for the Subject of our Conversation the Occurrences of our Journey and General News. The twenty-third it was good weather. I, with Shikellimo, visited Canassatego, desired him to meet Us in the Bushes to have a private Discourse, which he approved of. We met a little way distant from the Town; I brought with me my Instructions and the Wampums I had, and told him that as he was our Particular ffriend and well acquainted both with Indians & white People's Affairs & Customs, I would tell him all my Business, and beg his Advice how to speak to everything when the Council should be met. He assured me of his good will and Affection to the Governor of Pensilvania and all his People, and that he would do for me what lay in his power. I then explained my Instructions to him, and show'd him the Wampum. He told us that what he had heard of me was very good, he must first go and acquaint Caheshcarowano with it, and they would then both send for me and Shikellimo, and put us in the Way; we broke up imediately, and Canassatego went directly to Caheshcarowano and we to our Lodging. In the afternoon they sent for me and Shikellimo to the House of Caheshcarowano, and I was desired to bring my Instructions and my Wampums with me. I went along with the Messenger to the House of the said Chief, where I found, to my Surprize, all the Chiefs of Onondago met in Council. Tocanontie spoke to me after this Manner: 'Brother, the Chiefs of Onondago are all of one Body and Soul, and of one Mind; therefore Canassatego and Caheshcarowano have acquainted us with the whole of what had passed betwixt You and Canassatego in the Bushes; you have done very well and prudent to inform the Onondagoes of your Message before the rest of the Counsellors meet, since it Concerns chiefly the Onondagoes, and it will altogether be left to Us by the Council of the United Nations to answer your Message; be, therefore, not surprized in seeing Us all Met in Council unexpectedly, and explain the Paper to Us you have from our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, which I did accordingly, and acquainted them with the whole Message; they seemed to be very well pleased, and promised they would put every thing in such Posture that when the Council of the United Nations arrive, I should have an Answer soon, and such an one as they did not doubt would be satisfactory to the Governor of Pennsylvania and Assaryquoa; that they had always so much regard for Onas & his People that they would do anything for them in their Power, and they looked upon the Person that kept House for Onas (meaning the Governor) as if Onas was there himself. I thanked them for their good will and Left them for this Time, knowing they had something to do amongst themselves; Tocanontie was Speaker. The 24th the Council of the Onandagoes sat again. Jonnhaty, the Captain of the Unhappy Company that had the Skirmish last winter in Virginia, was sent for with two More of his Companions. He was desired to tell the story from the beginning how every thing happen'd, which he did; he seem'd to be a very thoughtful and honest Man, and took a deal of Time in telling the Story; after he had done, I told him I would write it down before I left Onondago, in his Presence, to which he agreed, and desired that some of the Chiefs might be present when he was to rehearse it again. In the Evening the Cajuga Deputies arrived. The 25th Visited Caheshcarowano this Morning, and Caxhayion in the afternoon. Jonnhaty gave a ffeast to which Assaryquoa whom I represented, and Onas whom Shikellimo represented, was invited with the Chiefs of the Town, about 18 in number; the ffeast consisted of a Cask of Rum, of about two gallons; several Songs were sung before the ffeast begun, in which they thanked Assaryquo for visiting them; they also thanked Onas (the Governor of Pennsilvania) for conducting Assaryquoa and Showing him the Way to Onondago; the Sun was praised for having given Light, and for dispelling the Clouds; then the Cask was open'd, & a Cup of about ¾ of a Gill was fill'd for Canassatego, who drank to the Health of Assaryquoa; next him drank Caheshcarowano to the Health of the Governor of Pennsilvania, and after this Manner we drank round; the next Time the first Cup was reached to me by Jonnhaty, who attended the ffeast, I wished long Life to the wise Counsellors of the united Nations, and drank my Cup, so did Shikellimo & the rest; after that the Kettle was handed round with a wooden Spoon in it; every one took so much as he pleased. Whilst we were drinking & smoking, news came that a Deputation of the Nanticoke Indians arrived at Cachiadachse from Maryland; the House of Canassatego was ordain'd for them, since the Town House was taken up by Onas & Assaryquoa; after all the Rum was drunk, the usual thanks was given from every Nation or Deputy with the usual sound of Jo-haa, and we parted. The 26th. In the Morning I went to see the Nantikokes; there was six in Number, none could speak a word of the Language of the united Nations. I found there besides Canassetego, his Brother, Zila Woolien, and others; they desired me to stand Interpreter for the Nanticokes (they heard us talk English together), to which I consented; no Deputies were Yet arrived from any other Nation. I desired Canassatego to send again to have at least the Oneidos there, as they were concern'd in the Late Skirmish, which was done immediately. The 27th. No Business was done to-Day. The 28th. The Deputies from the Oneidos and Tuscaroros arriv'd. Aquoyiota, an old Acquaintance of mine, came with them; he is a Man of about 70 Years of age, a Native & Chief of the Oneidos. The 29th. The Onondago's held another Private Council, and sent for me and Shikellimo; every thing was discoursed over again, and we agreed that Canassatego should speak in behalf of the Government of Virginia; and the Wampums were divided into so many parts as there were Articles to be spoken of; and the Goods were to be divided between the family's in Mourning and the Publick Council of the united Nations. A Messenger was sent to hasten the Mohawks away from the Oneider Lake, where it was supposed they tarried; they arrived, five in Number. The 30th, About noon, the Council then met at our Lodging and declared themselves compleat, and a deal of Ceremonies Passed; ffirst the Onondagoes rehearsed the beginning of the Union of the five Nations, Praised their Grandfathers' Wisdom in establishing the Union or Alliance, by which they became a formidable Body; that they (now living) were but ffools to their wise ffathers, Yet protected and accompanied by their ffathers' Spirit; and then the discourse was directed to the Deputies of the several Nations, and to the Messengers from Onas and Assaryquoa, then to the Nanticokes, to welcome them all to the Council ffire which was now kindled. A String of Wampum was given by Tocanontie, in behalf of the Onondagoes, to wipe off the Sweat from their (the Deputies & Messenger's) Bodies, and God, who had protected them all against the Evil Spirits in the Woods, who were always doing mischief to people travelling to Onondago, was praised. All this was done by way of a Song, the Speaker walking up & down in the House. After this the Deputies & Messengers held a Conference by themselves, and appointed Aquoyiota to return thanks for their kind reception, with another String of Wampum. Aquoyiota repeated all that was said in a Singing way, walking up and down in the House, added more in Praise of their wise ffathers and of the happy union, repeated all the Names of those Ancient Chiefs that establish'd it; they no Doubt, said he, are now God's and dwell in heaven; then Proclamation was made that the Council was now Opened, and Assaryquoa was to speak next morning in the same House, and due Attendance should be given. All those Indian Ceremonies took up that afternoon. Jo-haas from every Nation was given. The 31st, about Ten of the Clock, the Council of the united Nations met, and Zila Woolien gave me Notice that they were now ready to hear Onas and Assaryquoa Speak. I called Canassatego and desired him to speak for me in Open Council, as I would tell him, Article by Article (according to what was first agreed upon), which he Proclaim'd to the Council, and they approv'd of it, because they knew it required some Ceremonies with which I was not acquainted. The Speaker then begun and made the following Narrative: "*Brethren the United Nations,* you Togarg Hogon our Brother, Nittaruntaquaa our Son, also Sonnawantowano and Tuscaroro, our Younger Sons, you, also, our absent Brother Ounghcarrydawy dionen Horarrawe, Know Ye, that what was transacted last Winter at this ffire by Us and our Brother Onas, on behalf of our Brother the Governor of Virginia, known to Us by the Name of Assaryquoa, was all carefully put down in Writing and sent to Assaryquoa, our Brother, by our Brother Onas, upon the Receipt whereof our Brother Assaryquoa wrote again to our Brother Onas and thank'd him kindly for his Mediation in healing the Breach occasion'd by the Late unhappy Skirmish, and requested the Continuance of our Brother Onas' good Offices; and that the Interpreter might be sent to Sagogsaanagechtheyky with such Instructions as Onas our Brother (who knowing the Nature, Customs, and the very Heart of his Brethren) shall think fit. This is all what I have to say about what is past. Now you will hear our Brother Assaryquoa himself, who has been brought to our ffire by our Brother Onas. Then I took up a Belt of Wampum and told the Speaker, Canassatego, a few Words, and he proceeded and Spoke in behalf of the Governor of Virginia as follows:

"S.—Brethren, The United Nations now met in Council at Sagoghsaanagechtheyky; when I heard of the late unhappy Skirmish that happened in my Country between some of your Warriours and my People, I was Surprized. I could not account for it to my self why such a thing should happen between Brethren. This Belt of Wampum, therefore, I give to the ffamilys in Mourning amongst You my Brethren at Sagoghsaanagechchayky, to condole with them and moderate their Grief.' The Belt was given and the usual Sound of Approbation was returned by the whole House;—2. Then I handed another Belt to the Speaker and Spoke to him; he spoke much the same as before, and desired that Belt might be given to the ffamilys in Mourning at Niharuntaquoa, or the Oneidos, for the same Use. Thanks was given again by the whole Assembly with the usual Sound, then I handed a large Belt to the Speaker.—3. 'Brethren of the united Nations, the Sun kept back his beams from Us, and a dark Cloud overshadow'd us when the Late unhappy Skirmish happened between my People and Your Warriors. My People are charged with having begun Hostilities; I will not Dispute with you about it. It is most certain that an Evil Spirit which governs in Darkness has been the Promoter of it, for Brethren will never fall out without giving Ear to such Evil Spirits. I and the Old and wise People of my Country highly Disapproved the Action, I therefore came here to your fire to fetch home the Hatchet, from an Apprehension that it might have been unadvisedly made Use of by my People, and I assure You, by this Belt of Wampum, that there shall be no more use made of it for the future, but it shall be buried. In Confirmation of what I say I give You this Belt of Wampum.' The solemn Cry, by way of thanksgiving & Joy, was repeated as many Times as there were Nations present. The Speaker then proceeded:—4. 'Brethren, the united Nations, this String of Wampum serves to bury all that unhappy accident under the Ground, and to Lay a heavy stone upon it to keep it under for Ever.' He laid down some Strings of Wampum. The usual Cry was given.—5 'Brethren, the united

Nations, these Strings of Wampum serve to dispell the Dark Cloud that overshadowed Us for some Time, that the Sun may shine again and we may be able to see one another with Pleasure.' He laid down some Strings of Wampum. The usual Cry, by way of Approbation and Thanks, was given. The Speaker proceeded:—6. 'Brethren, the united Nations, these Strings of Wampum serve to take away the Bitterness of your Spirit, and to purge You from the abundance and overflow of your Gall; all wise People judge it to be a dangerous Distemper; when Men have too much of that it gives an Open Door to evil Spirits to enter in, and I cannot help believing that my Brethren, the united Nations, are often sick of that Distemper.' He laid down four Rows of Wampum; the usual Cry was given by way of Approbation; the Speaker proceeded:—7. Brethren, the united Nations, this String of Wampum serves to mend the Chain of ffriendship again, which was lately hurt and was in danger of being broke. Let good understanding & true ffriendship be restor'd and subsist among us for Ever.' Layd four Rows of Wampum, the usual Cry of approbation was given, and the Speaker proceeded:—8. 'Brethren, the United Nation, The old and wise People of my Country joined with me, and we Lodged a fine present in the hands of your Brother Onas for your Use, as a token of my own and my People's sincere Disposition to Preserve Peace and ffriendship with you. We will send Commissioners to you next Spring to treat with you about the Land now in Dispute and in the Possession of my People. Let the place and Time be appointed for certain, that we may not miss one another.' Layd some Strings of Wampum; The usual Cry, by every Nation in Particular, was given by way of thanksgiving & Joy; the Speaker Concluded & said, 'Brethren, I have no more to say at present, but only desire You to give me a Speedy Answer, I have been here many Days.'

"All the Wampum were hung over a Stick laid across the House about six ffoot from the Ground, several Kettles of Hominy, boil'd Indian Corn & Bread was brought in by the Women, the biggest of which was set before Assariquoa by the Divider; all dined together; there was about sixty People. After Dinner they walked out, every Nation's Deputies by themselves, and soon came in again and sat together for about two hours; then Zilla Woolie proclaimed that Assaryquoa was to have an Answer now imediately; Upon which all the men in Town gather'd again, and the House was full, and many stood out of Door (so it was in the forenoon when the Message was delivered to them). Zilla Woolie desired Assaryquoa to give Ear, Tocanumtie being appointed for their Speaker, Spoke to the following Purpose: S—

"'Brother Assaryquoa, the unhappy Skirmish which happen'd last Winter betwixt your People and some of our Warriours was not less surprizing to us than to You; we were very sorry to hear it; all amongst us were surprised; a Smoke arose from the bottomless Pitt, and a dark Cloud overshadow'd us; the Chain of ffriendship was indanger'd & disappeared, and all was in a Confusion. We, the Chiefs of the united Nations, took hold of the Chain with all our Strength, we were resolved not to let it slip before we received a deadly Blow. But to our great Satisfaction, in the Darkest Time, our Brother Onas enter'd our Door and Offer'd his Mediation. He judged very right to become Mediator betwixt us. We were drunk on both sides, and the overflow of our Galls and the Blood that was shed had corrupted our Hearts, both Your's and our's. You did very well to come to our fire and Comfort the Mourning ffamilies. We thank You; this Belt shall serve for the same Purpose to Comfort the ffamilyes in Mourning amongst You.' Laid a Belt of Wampum. After I thank'd them their Speaker proceeded :—2. 'Brother Assaryquoa, you have healed the Wounds of the Hearts of those ffamilys in Mourning both here & at Niharuntaquoa. We thank you kindly for your so doing. Let this Belt of Wampum have the same Effect upon your People, to heal the Wounds and Comfort them, as your's had upon our's.' Laid a Belt of Wampum, the usual thanks was given, & the Speaker proceeded :—3. 'Brother Assaryquoa, you judged very right in saying that an evil Spirit was the promoter of the late unhappy Skirmish. We do not doubt but you have by this Time full Satisfaction from your own People besides what You had from Us, that your People had begun Hostilities; but let have begun who will, we assure You it was the Spirit that dwells amongst the Catabaws, and by which they are ruled, that did it, for Brethren will never treat one another after this Manner without an Evil Spirit enters them. We agree with you and your Counsellors, the old and wise People of your Country, and disapprove the Action highly; we thank You Brother Assaryquoa for removing your Hatchet and for burying it under a heavy Stone. Let this Belt of Wampum serve to remove our Hatchet from You and not only bury it, but we will fling it into the Bottomless Pitt, into the Ocean, there shall be no more Use made of it. In Confirmation of what we say, we give You this Belt of Wampum.' After the usual Approbation was given, the Speaker proceeded :—4. 'Brother Assaryquoa, let this String of Wampum serve to heal the very mark of the Wounds, so that nothing may be seen of it after this Day, for it was done betwixt Brethren; let no more mention be made of it hereafter for ever, in Publick or Private.' Lay'd down four Strings of Wampum. The usual Cry by way of Approbation was given, and the Speaker proceeded :—5. 'Brother Assaryquoa, this String of Wampum serves to return you our Thanks for dispelling the dark Cloud that overshadow'd Us for some Time. Let the Sun shine again, let us look upon one another with Pleasure and Joy.' Lay'd some Strings of Wampum. The usual Approbation was given, and the Speaker proceeded :—6. 'Brother Assaryquoa, you have taken away the bitterness of our Spirit, and purged us from the abundance and overflow of our Gall. We judge with all the rest of the wise People, that when Men have too much of that it is like a dangerous Distemper; but it is not only your Brethren, the united Nations, that have too much Gall, but the Europeans labour likewise under that Distemper, in particular your back Inhabitants; you did very well in taking away the overflow of Gall. Let this String of Wampum serve to purge your People also from the overflow of their Gall, and to remove the bitterness of their Spirit; also, we own it to be very necessary on both sides. We thank You for the good advice.' Laid four Rows of Wampum. The usual approbation was given, and the Speaker proceeded:—'7. Brother Assaryquoa, this String of Wampum serves to thank you for mending the Chain of ffriendship which was lately hurt and in danger; we agree with you very readily. Let good understanding & true ffriendship be restored and subsist among us for Ever. Laid four Rows of Wampum. The usual approbation was given, and the Speaker proceeded:—8. 'Brother Assaryquoa, we thank you kindly for the present you and the Old and Wise of your Country lodged in the Hands of our Brother Onas, your good ffriend, as a token of your sincere Disposition to preserve Peace and ffriendship with Us. Let this String of Wampum serve to assure you of the like good Disposition towards you and your People, and as an assurance that we will come down within the Borders of Pennsylvania to a place called Canadagueany, next Spring, and we will be very glad of seeing your Commissioners there, we will treat them as becomes Brethren with good Chear and Pleasure. We will set out from our several Towns after eight Moons are past by, when the ninth just is to be seen, this present Moon, which is almost expired, not to be reckoned, Upon which you may Depend; in Confirmation whereof, we give you this String of Wampum.' The usual Approbation being given, the Speaker proceeded:—'Brother Assaryquoa, we have no more to say at present, but we will not permit you to Leave Us yet, but stay a Day or two longer with us. We have just now received Intelligence that the Jonontowas are on the Road with some of the Cherikees' Deputies in order to strike a Peace with Us; They, the Cherikees, hindred the Jonontowas from coming sooner, and you will then hear the Particulars.' Then the Speaker directed his Discourse to the Deputies of the Nanticokes, who had been there all along present, and said: 'Brethren, the Nanticokes, We desire you will prepare for to-morrow and deliver your Message to us; and as you have neither the united Nations, their Tongue nor Ear, we have thought fit to hear you speak with our English Ear, and to speak to you with our English Tongue. There is the Man (pointing to me) who is the Guardian of all the Indians.' I was desired to acquaint the Nanticokes with it, which I did, and they were well pleased.' They could talk some English, but not one word of the united Nation's Language. The 1st of August, the Nanticokes spoke, and had their Answer the same Day; the whole day was spent about it. The 2d, the Council of the united Nation met again, and Zillawoolie desired me to give my Attendance, and take Notice of what should be said to put it down in Writing immediately, and with Particular Care he spoke as follows: 'Brother Onas, Assaryquoa, and the Governor of Maryland: We are ingaged in a Warr with the Catabaws which will last to the End of the World, for they molest Us and speak Contemptuously of Us, which our Warriours will not bear, and they will soon go to War against them again; it will be in vain for Us to diswade them from it. We desire you, by this String of Wampum, to publish it amongst your back Inhabitants to be of good behaviour to our Warriors, and look upon them as their Brethren, that we may never have such a Dangerous Breach hereafter. We give you the strongest Assurance that we will use our best Endeavour to perswade and charge them to be of good Behaviour every where amongst our Brethren the English, with whom we are one body and Soul, one Heart and one Head, for what has happened is no more to be seen, and no token or mark remains thereof. Let the Spirit of the Catawba's be banished away from Us which will set Brethren to fall out; Let Treaties of ffriendship be observed, and believe no Lies. Our Brother Onas knows very well that some Years ago we made a new Road on the outside of your Inhabitants, tho' they had seated themselves down upon our Land, now your People seated themselves down again upon the new Road and shut it up, and there is no more room for a new Road because of the Terrible Mountains full of Stones and no game there, so that the Road cannot be removed. To inforce this upon You, we give you this String of Wampum, which serves likewise for an Assurance that we will observe Treaties of ffriendship with You and believe no Lies, and will perswade our Warriors to behave well every where amongst your People our Brethren.' Laid a String of Wampum of three Rows—they desired that this might be sent to Maryland and Virginia immediately, from Philadelphia. 'Brother Onas, this String of Wampum serves to return you our Hearty thanks for your Kind Mediation. We thank our Brother Assaryquoa for the Kind visit. Let good ffriendship and Peace be amongst Us to the End of the World.' After all was over, according to the Ancient Custom of that ffire, a Song of ffriendship and Joy was sung by the Chiefs, after this the Council ffire on their side was put out. I with the same Ceremonee put out the ffire on behalf of Assaryquoa & Onas, and they departed. The 3d of August I put down, in the Morning, the Speech of the Nanticokes and visited Tocammtie. All the Chiefs of the Onondagoes came to see Us—took my Leave of them—set out about nine and departed from Onondago. They desired to be remembred to their Brethren in Philadelphia, in Particular to the Governor and James Logan. The time that We staid at Onondagoe we were well entertain'd with Hominy, Venison, Dryed Eels, Squashes, and Indian Corn bread. They gave Us provision on the Road homeward, so much as we wanted. We passed Cajadachse—took my Leave thereof—Zillawoolie and I arrived that Day on the first Branch of Sasquehannah.

October 4th, 1743.

MEMORANDUM.

The Returns of Sheriffs and Coroners for all the Counties being presented to the Governour, A Council was Summoned, but no Members attending, his Honour signed the following Commissions:

To John Hyat as Sheriff,
To Henry Pratt as Coroner } of Philadelphia County & City.

To John Owen as Sheriff,
To Thomas Morgan as Coroner } of the County of Chester.

To John Hart as Sheriff,
To Joseph Chapman as Coroner } of the County of Bucks.

To James Galbreith as Sheriff,
To John Morris as Coroner } of the County of Lancaster.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 17th of October, 1743.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted, Samuel Hasell,
Thomas Laurence, Ralph Assheton, } Esqrs.
William Till, Abraham Taylor,

The Representatives of the ffreemen chosen to serve in Assembly this Year, waited on the Governor at the Time by him appointed. And John Kinsey, Esqr., being chosen their Speaker and presented to the Governor, His Honour was pleased to say. "He did not Doubt but that the Speaker would behave himself so as to merit the Assembly's Choice and his Approbation, and trusted that all the Gentlemen of the House would so Conduct themselves as to Establish the good Agreement that was now begun between the several Branches of the Legislature." Whereupon the Speaker prayed the Governor,

That the House during the Time of their Sitting in Assembly may enjoy ffreedom of Speech in all their Proposition and Debates;

That the better to discharge the Business of the Publick they may at all Seasonable Times have free Access to the Governor;

That their Persons and Estates may be protected from all Arrests and Molestations during the Time of Priviledge accustomed;

Present
Philip Schuyler
Nicolaes Bleeker
Cornelis Cuyler
Reyer Gerritse
John Lansingh
Lieut.t Blood
John de Peyster
Hendrick Ten Eyck
Rutg.r Bleeker

Att a Meeting of the Commiss.rs of Indian Affairs 14th August 1740

Othosmont and Two Other Oneyde Sachims — appeared at this Board and Say as follows

Brethren We are Come to Inform you what has happened between the Six Nations and the People from the South-ward We are not Imployed by the Six Nations to bring this Message, but we thought It our duty to acquaint you therewith Viz.t

II 256 Two Men from Philadelphia and One from Virginia with the Philadelphia Interpreter Came to us and Said That they were Come to Speak with the Six Nations about the Sorrowfull Accident Happened to the Southward, That the Pensilvania People Having sent A Man to Onondage to Speak with the Six Nations about this Affair and finding them Very Easy Inclined and resolved not to revenge the — Affair Informed the Governr. of Virginia thereof who was glad to hear it and desired the Pensilvania Governr. That he necessarily conferred with the Six Nations To make up — this Affair for him with them and that he the Governour of Virginia would pay the Expence —

Then the Man from Virginia Said

Brethren We Are Now Come About that Affair which Happened through our fault And As the sun is darkned by reason of the death of so many of your people which Happened unexpected we give this Belt of Wampum to wipe off your Tears that you may again see Clear.

As Two of your Nations lost Men in this Accident we give Another Belt of Wampum upon the Lost Head. —

We say It is our fault that this Affair has Happened between us and the Arrow Lies yet in your head which we Now take out And Have brought a Remedy to cure the Wound which is the first that has been between us

II
257

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren It has Always been a Custom that when Any difference happened between us that It has been Instantly made up. We Now bury in Oblivion the bones of the dead that they may never More be thought of

Gave a String of Wampum

We have made It our Business to Come As soon as possible to prevent the Evil Impressions you Might have had in your Minds against us by reason of this Affair.

Brethren We have been Many Years Linked together in One Covenant Chain, which was Made by our forefathers and which Never Can be Broken. The rust that was upon the Chain we Now wipe off and make the same again — Bright and Strong

Gave a Belt of Wampum

We Now Again desire that if Any Evil Should happen Between us in time to Come That you will resolve Never [illegible] Never to revenge the same which we also promise on our parts But that the same be Amicably made up between us. Gave a String of Wampum —

Brethren We Told you just Now that we had Brought A Remedy to cure the wound which is 6 ps. Strowds. 2 for the Oneydes and four for the Onondagos and 9 ps. for the Six Nations in Generall to Condole the Deaths of All your people as well those that died their Naturall deaths as them that Lost their lives in this Accident —

The Comm.rs of Indian Affairs Answ.d the Indians That they were glad this Affair was Amicably made up and thanked them for their [illegible]. —

The Commissioners Also Told the Sachims what had passed between them and the Jaenondides a few days ago —

II 257 f. The Board ordered that the Indians have 25 lb powder and 56 lb lead. ordered that Mr Collins furnish the powder at 2/9 p. lb —

The Comm.rs ordered Thosonout A Blanket Strowd a Shirt and a p.r Stockings and Each of the young Indians a Shirt

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Att A Meet.g of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs y.e 15 August 1743.

Present
Phil Livingston
Johan.s Lansingh
Lieut. Blood
Rutger Bleecker
Myndt. Schuyler
Nicolaes Bleecker

Andries Nack being returned from the Senekes Country appeared at this board to inform the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs of the State he Left those Indians in and what Had passed there since his Residence in that Country

Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs 30th September 1743

Present
Myndert Schuyler
John Lansingh
Peter Winne
Nicolaes Bleecker
John de Peyster
Rutg Bleeker
Phil: Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Hendrick Tenyck
Edward Collins

Severall Mohawks Indians appeared at this board and made the followg. Speech

Brethren We have long since had a fort in our Country where the Govern.rs formerly have sometimes posted one Officer and sometimes Another and at length Lieut. Butler was sent to Command there who proved A very good Officer to us, we never having had any difference with him, wherefore we desired the Governour at that time that he might be continued there and the Governour Promised us that he should not be removed but remain there During Life but now It seems that promise is forgott and Suddenly an Officer sent to Command there who does not understand how to behave to us, and we fear if he remains there some mischief will happen, wherefore we desire that Lieut. Butler may again be Appointed to Command there

This Board Answered

That it is not in their power to do any thing in what they desired but that they would Acquaint his Excellency therewith and then Inform them with his Answer.

The following Letter was wrote to his Excellency G. Clinton

May It please your Excellency

We Congratulate your Excellency upon your happy Arrival at New york and Hope and Wish you May Spend many of your days in this Colony with Pleasure.

A

We Commissioners of Indian Affairs We hereby Acquaint Your Excellency That severall of the Mohawks Indians were this Day before us to desire of us that Lieut. Blood Might be removed from the Command of Fort Williams And Lieut. Butler restored which we told them as — your Excell:cy will perceive by the Inclosed Minutes was — Not in our Power. But that we would Lett your Excellency know what they said we Have Nothing farther At present —

At A Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs At Albany 8th Octob.r 1743. —

Present.
Nicolaes Bleeker
Myndert Schuyler
Peter Winne
Rutger Bleeker
Cornelis Cuyler

II
259 A

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Canajoharie was read At this board wherein they represent That the — Indians destroy their Cattle and Molest them greatly contrary to the Treaty Subsisting between this Government and them wherein they pray the Assistance of this board and that A Remedy be found to prevent the Like practice for the future.

Resolved that Mr. Jacobus Bleeker the Interpreter go up with the following Instructions

Mr. Jacobus Bleeker

You are to go up to the Canajoharie Castle and Inform the Indians that the Comm.rs Are Acquainted by A great Number of Inhabitants of Canajoharie That some of their people Molest them very Much by killing their Cattle That We are Surprized to hear That people who are so much Civilized should be guilty of such practices That

1 brass 12½ inch mortar, one carriage and 263 shells.
1 other brass mortar 9½ inches in diameter; one carriage and 310 shells.

At Montreal.

2 iron 4 pounders with 2 marine carriages.
2 iron 12 pounders " 2 carriages.
6 iron 8 pounders " 7 carriages.
7 iron 6 pounders " 8 carriages.

At Three Rivers.

1 iron 4 pounder.
8 iron 6 pounders.

At Fort St. Frederic.

12 iron 4 pounders with 15 marine carriages and 690 balls.
1 iron 2 pounder 1 carriage.
2 small grenade mortars, 2 carriages and 200 grenades.
13 swivels mounted on parapets and 31 case shot and 160 iron half pound balls.

At Fort Chambly.

2 brass 2 pounder culverines, with 2 field carriages, 200 balls of various calibres.
1 iron 1 pounder culverine, and 1 carriage.
3 iron 1 pounders and 1 carriage.
12 swivels, mounted on parapet, and 14 case shot *(boëtes à pierriers)*.

Done at Quebec, 30th July, 1742.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

I am in receipt of the letter you did me the honor to write me, in the month of April last.

The affair that occurred between the Indians of the Sault and those of the Lake of the Two Mountains has been unattended by any consequences. I shall, as much as in me lies, prevent any division between them, for although nothing has happened, there is always reason to apprehend that the semblance of union which they assume, covers on both sides some secret resentment. My attention in this regard must be so much the greater, inasmuch as the conduct of the Iroquois of the Sault, which I must watch, is not free from suspicion, in consequence of the commercial relations they secretly keep up with the English; those of the Lake who entertain different relations, are considering whether they will not reproach them with their conduct, which, perhaps, would not be kindly received.

Certain it is, that the suppression of the Misses Desauniers' store at Sault St Louis, was a necessary means to put a stop to, or at least to diminish, the foreign trade that was carried on at that place; but though they have been forbidden to continue their former store there, and have given up the open trade they have carried on, their residence in a place that ought not furnish them any further advantage, creates suspicions which cause it to be supposed that these ladies have still, by secret means, some indirect interests there resulting from the relations they continue to entertain with the Indians of that quarter. In fact, My Lord, I am told by the Missionary of the Indians belonging to the Lake of the Two Mountains, that the Iroquois of the Sault had been, last spring, to the Grand River, loaded with Brandy, to meet those of the Two Mountains who were returning from hunting, and that they had traded with them as well as the Nepissings for nearly 300 packs, which it is calculated have already arrived among the English. It is difficult for me to believe that the Misses Desauniers do not participate in some degree, if not entirely, in the spirit of this trade, and do not themselves furnish this liquor to these Indians; and when I conjoin to this reflection the report that foreign trade had begun to be introduced into the villages adjoining that of the Sault, through the intervention of the Indians of the latter locality, I cannot help thinking that they have no other views, in remaining there, than to pursue, by means of the Indians, a secret and contraband trade, inasmuch as they, otherwise, have no motive to reside in a place which cannot furnish them any direct advantage; I shall investigate this matter very thoroughly, and if I find that they participate in these abuses, I see no other way of remedying it than to oblige them to leave the place altogether, and I shall order them to do so,-with your permission. As for the rest, My Lord, I think the Missionaries will conduct themselves towards these Indians as they ought, and I shall be pleased to have no other than favorable accounts to give of them.

I have none other to render you, My Lord, of the Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains, of the Algonkins and Nepissings. I thank you for the additional assistance that you have just obtained for them, and I shall see that its destination be not changed. I have the honor to transmit to you the Plan I have caused to be prepared of the present condition of the works constructed for the establishment of the village of these last, whereby you will easily distinguish what is actually done, and what it would be necessary to complete, in order to place that Mission in a defensible state against all events. 'Tis certain, My Lord, that independent of the tokens of approbation due to the fidelity of the Indians composing it, the importance of this post deserves a particular attention, and entitles it to some outlay by his Majesty for its security, in consequence of the advantages to be expected from it, into some details of which I have considered it my duty to enter.

The Lake of the Two Mountains may be regarded as the place which would be exposed to the first attack in case of rupture with our neighbors, and as that whence aid could be easily drawn for the different incursions which would be made into that Colony. The Nations composing the three villages, number over 300 warriors, who to bravery conjoin a strong attachment towards the French and whatever is connected with the service of the King, in whose name all business among them is transacted. Situated as they are at the head of the towns and rural settlements of the Colony, not only are they in a position to offer the first resistance, but also to discover any parties of Indians in alliance with the English, and to put us on our guard against them. The solidity of the settlement would attract thither many other Indians, even of those who appear attached to the English; and my prejudices on this point are founded on the promise a Mohawk Chief has given to those of the Lake that he would come with twenty-nine of his family to settle among them. This is a matter which is secretly going on, and which the Missionary of the Lake communicated to me within a few days. In fine, My Lord, all these objects combined, appear to me by their utility to merit consideration and some expense so as to put that place in the condition I have had the honor to represent to you, and which hinges principally on the necessity of fortifying it according to the plan I annex, the foundations of which are laid. I consequently beseech you to prevail on his Majesty to continue for some years the grant to that mission of 2000ll which will be employed as well for this object as to complete the works which remain to be constructed for the settlement of the Algonquin and Nepissing villages. It would be desirable, My Lord, that this sum were increased in the beginning, with a view to the application of more diligence in the execution of what is necessary. But I have not dared to propose it to you, and if the precautions, the adoption whereof you have been pleased to recommend to me for my protection against events, did not require me to seize every means to contribute thereunto, I should not have taken the liberty of supplicating you to engage his Majesty in this expense, the utility whereof, and the advantages to accrue therefrom, I flatter myself you will acknowledge.

The suspicions, My Lord, which you had conceived in regard to the migration of the Chaouanons ought, it seems, to disappear in consequence of the conduct they have observed. I annex the address of these Indians and my answers, which I have already had the honor to send you, from which you will perceive, My Lord, that they have accepted the propositions I made them to go and settle at the Prairie of the Maskoutins, and they have set out with that design. I have written to Sieur de Joncaire to let the Senecas know it beforehand, and to tell them that it is by my orders that the Chaouanons take up their fire to remove it to the place I have indicated to them. I have adopted this precaution in order that the Iroquois should not take any umbrage against the Chaouanons, who requested me, themselves in Council, to do so, in consequence of the apprehension they entertained of the former. I have, besides, enjoined on Sieur la Saussaye who went up this summer to where they were collected together, not to neglect any thing in regard to this migration, so that it may not be deferred any longer. I hope to have the honor to advise you, next year, that these Indians have performed the promises they have made, and I have not omitted to impress upon them how particular they ought to be to observe their words.

The expedition organized by the Iroquois of the Lake of the Two Mountains against the Flatheads, returned with one or two scalps of the latter, when the idea came into my head to propose the matter to them. I expected, indeed, that it would not meet with much success, as parties of this character confine their conquests ordinarily to very trifling affairs, but I considered that the best means of breaking up the negotiations of the Flatheads with the Chaouanons and the Iroquois, was to have these harassed by the very Nations with whom they were expecting to be able to treat for peace. Sieur de Joncaire writes me that the Senecas have raised different parties against them; that some had returned with scalps and that others had again immediately set forth in quest of more. He adds that these Indians are more excited than ever in this war, and that he observes them disposed not to accept any proposals of peace the Flatheads might offer them. I recommend this officer to keep them in these sentiments, and I will encourage them therein more and more in the course of the visit they are about to make me next summer, having sent me word that they were unable to come down this year in consequence of their being occupied in fitting out different parties against the Flatheads.

I shall continue, My Lord, to cause a diversion to be made in that quarter against the Chicachas, until M. de Vaudreuil inform me of the necessity of putting a stop to them. I have noticed that the expeditions organized by our Nations against those Indians did not appear to be very successful. But greater success can hardly be expected from these sorts of parties, so great is the fatigue these Indians have to endure in these expeditions, and so great the distance to be traveled before arriving at the field of operations; nothing is capable of discouraging them, but taking one or two scalps or the smallest prisoner satisfies them in an equal degree, and they return as victorious as if they had wholly destroyed the Nation they are about to attack. This is the mode of thinking among all Indians, which it is impossible to alter. However that may be, these sorts of diversions always have a good effect, for by harassing the hostile Nations, the obligation the latter are under to protect themselves, cripples them in the organization of parties at home independent of our Indians always destroying some of them. The Outaouas of Missilimakinac have fixed their residence at Arbre croche, and Sieur de Verchères advises me that they have made their clearances in the resolution not to quit that place. In regard to the Chief Pendalouan, his repentance up to this time appears sincere, and the conduct he observes, whereof I have received this spring only good accounts, will possibly induce me next year to restore him to his dignity, subject to his Majesty's pleasure, especially if I learn that he has persevered in his present sentiments.

I coincide with you, My Lord, that the conduct of the Senecas, Nontagués and Cayugas in regard to the English and us, may lead these Indians to adopt a neutral course in the event of war. I do my utmost to retain the good will of these Nations, and to do what is best in the circumstances, but I dare not flatter myself that they are as much in our interest as I would desire. A favorable occasion occurred last year to bring about a rupture between the English and Five Nations, and I seized it in order to push it to that result. A party of Onontagués going to war against the Chicachas, was attacked by the English settled in Carolina, who opposing the designs of the former, came to blows with their party, so that about 30 Onontagués remained on the field. In so favorable a circumstance I caused to be insinuated among the Five Nations what I thought of the conduct of the English towards them, and that they ought to see by the action just perpetrated, that I was fully justified in warning them to be distrustful of the English. On receiving intelligence of it from the Indians of the Sault S^t^ Louis on my arrival at Montreal, this spring, I made them the answer, copy whereof I have the honor to annex hereunto, with a view that they should communicate it to the Five Nations, and that the resentment the latter ought to feel at this affair would be thereby aggravated. Every thing appeared to me favorable to the end I proposed to myself had the Onontagués responded thereto, but far from meditating revenge, and accepting the proposals submitted to them by the Senecas, Cayugas and Oneidas, to declare war against the English, Sieur de Joncaire observes to me that they have allowed themselves to be swayed by the presents and the messages the English brought to their village, copy whereof I also have the honor to annex hereunto, from the Original transmitted to me by Sieur de Joncaire; so that there is now no question of a movement either on their part nor on the part of the rest of their nation. It is very possible, however, that they dissemble their resentment for a season, and until they find occasion to take sides; but this is what I cannot fathom, and what it were desirable they would determine on. I likewise annex to this despatch the message brought to me by the two Onontagué Chiefs, on the 26th of July last, and my answer to them which they are to repeat te the Chiefs of the Five Nations.

I am truly mortified, My Lord, that you should remark with pain that the expenses for the Indians are increasing every year. I dare assure you, notwithstanding, that I sanction those only which the service absolutely requires; the greater or less importance of the affairs that I have to transact with the different Nations cannot render this amount fixed, and augments or diminishes it according to circumstances. I am aware, My Lord, that these presents have been considerable last year, in consequence of those I have been obliged to make to the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, an account whereof I had the honor to render you. The motives of their voyage, and the advantages to be expected from the promises they had made, required that I, on my part, should send them back contented, and this could not be accomplished except by such means. Although these Indians as well as others, have come down this summer in great numbers, these sorts of presents ought not amount to near as much as those of last year, if, as I must presume, other expenses are not included, and I beg you to be persuaded that, as far as I am concerned, they contain only what I cannot refuse to the good of the service.

I have had the honor to give you an account, My Lord, in my despatch of the 16th September, of the dispositions in which the Sioux, as well as the Sacs and Foxes, continue. And I have nothing to add thereunto.

I am, with most profound respect,
My Lord,
Your most humble and
most obedient servant,

Quebec, 13th of October, 1743. BEAUHARNOIS.

Abstract of the despatch of Messrs. de Beauharnois and Hocquart of the 10*th October*, 1743.

They report what Sieur de Celoron, formerly commandant at Detroit, had written in the month of June last to M. de Beauharnois respecting some Indians who have seated themselves of late years, at the White river.

These Indians are Senecas, Onondagas, and others of the Five Iroquois villages. They have earnestly asked that officer for some Frenchmen to supply their wants, under promise that if their request be granted, they would drive off the English from that quarter and have no dealings with them, whilst, if refused, they would be under the necessity of inviting them thither.

Sieur de Celoron, who thought it worthy of attention, has permitted some residents of Detroit to carry goods thither, in exchange for which they returned with about 200 packs of peltries, of which the English would, no doubt, have had the benefit. And to assure himself of the importance of this new Establishment, and to be able to give some account of it, he has sent Sieur Navarre, who has drawn up a report thereupon, copy whereof they have annexed to their despatch.

By this report it will be seen that those different tribes may amount to about 600 men; that they seem to feel a sincere desire that the French should go to trade with them, and that they are equally disposed to keep the English at a distance; that game is abundant in the place where these Indians are seated, but that they are in want of ammunition and merchandise,

Paroles des Anglois adressées aux cinq Nations Iroquoises par quatre Branches de Porcelaine le 26 Decembre 174

Je vous avertis, mes freres, que la Menade a été attaquée et qu'il y a eu de part et d'autre tant de monde tué que l'on ne voit que sang partout, je ne sçay point encore quelle Nation nous attaque, c'est pourquoy, mes freres, depeschés vous de vous détacher un homme de chaque Village pour vous rendre a Choüeghen y déffendre le fort et vous irés a la découverte jusqu'au fort Frontenac; si vous vous appercevés de quelques mouvements, vous viendrés m'avertir promtement, et sitôt je partiray avec mes Troupes pour me transporter avec vous a notre fort et nous le deffendrons.

Lorsque je sçauray celui qui nous a attaqué je vous le feray sçavoir par Courier que je vous envoye.